THE

DUBLIN
University Calendar,

FOR THE YEAR

1901—1902,

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

THE ORDINARY PAPERS SET IN THE YEAR 1900-1901.

VOL. I.—PART I.

DUBLIN:

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THE

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

1901–1902.

VOL. I.—PART I.

THE PRESENT MODE OF PUBLISHING THE UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

In Hilary Term, 1900, the Board arranged that in future the Calendar should consist of the following parts, and be published at the following dates:—

Vol. I., Part I., to be published during the Long Vacation, and to contain full information as to the Ordinary and Honor Courses in Arts and in the Professional Schools, and to contain also the Undergraduate Ordinary Examination Papers.

Vol. I., Part II. to be published as soon as possible after the 1st of January in each year, and to contain:—the results of Ordinary and Honor Examinations held in Arts, and in the Professional Schools, and the Degrees conferred, during the past year; and the lists of—the Students on the College Books, the Senate, the University Electors, and the College Officers.

Vol. II., to be a Special Volume published from time to time as the Editor of the Calendar may think fit, and to contain the lists of Past Prizemen and Exhibitioners in Arts, and in the Professional Schools, of Graduates in Honors, of Honorary Degrees, of Degrees in the Professional Schools, of Provosts, Fellows, Scholars, Professors, Chancellors, Vice-Chancellors, and Representatives in Parliament, and of the Benefactors of Trinity College, all to be made as complete as possible. [*This Volume was published in July*, 1901.]

The Supplement to the Calendar, to be published as soon as possible after the 1st of January, in each year, and to contain the Papers set at the Honor Examinations in Arts, and at the Examinations in the Professional Schools.

Univ. Cal.
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THE

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FOR THE YEAR

1901—1902,

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THE ORDINARY PAPERS SET IN THE YEAR 1900-1901.

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DAYS OF EXAMINATION.

Michaelmas Term, 1901.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

Except in the case of Senior Freshmen these Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Candidate Bachelors, Monday, December 16

Junior Sophisters, and Senior Sophister Supplementalists, Thursday, October 17.

Senior Freshmen, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, October 21, 22, and 23.

Senior Freshmen Supplementing Hilary and Trinity Examinations, Monday, October 21.

Junior Freshmen, Saturday, October 12.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Autumn Entrance, Thursday and Friday, October 10 and 11.
Additional Examination for High Places, Saturday, October 12.
Supplemental Entrance, Saturday, November 2.

TEST EXAMINATION FOR PRIVILEGES IN FRESHMAN YEARS.

Wednesday and Thursday, October 16 and 17.

KIDD SCHOLARSHIP AND JUNIOR AND SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Oct. 14, 15, 16, and 17.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

All Supplementalists and Students from a distance are examined on the last day of the Term Examination of their Class. All others on the following day.

MODERATORSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations last four days, and commence as stated below.

Mathematics,	Thursday, October 10.
Classics,	Tuesday, October 15.
Ethics and Logics,	Tuesday, October 29.
Experimental Science,	Thursday, October 24.
Natural Science,	Saturday, October 19.
History and Political Science,	Thursday, November 7.
Modern Literature,	Saturday, November 2.

TERM PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations generally last two days, and commence as stated below.

Junior Sophisters,	Mathematics,	Tuesday, October 15.
	Classics.	Friday, October 25.
	Logics,	Monday, October 28.
	Experimental Science,	Wednesday, October 23.
	Natural Science,	Monday, October 21.
	Modern History,	Thursday, October 10.
	Modern Literature,	Friday, November 1.
Senior Freshmen,	Mathematics,	Tuesday, October 15.
	Classics,	Monday, October 28.
	Logics,	Friday, October 18.
	Modern History,	Thursday, October 10.
	English Literature and Composition,	Friday, November 1.
	French,	Friday, October 25.
	German,	Saturday, October 12.
	Experimental Science,	Wednesday, October 30.
	Natural Science,	Monday, November 4.
Junior Freshmen,	Mathematics,	Friday, October 25.
	Classics,	Wednesday, October 30.
	Modern History,	Thursday, October 10.
	English Literature and Composition,	Monday, October 21.
	French,	Friday, October 18
	German,	Wednesday, October 23.
	Experimental Science,	Friday, November 1.
	Natural Science,	Monday, November 4.

DEGREES IN MUSIC.

Monday, December 16.

ENTRANCE PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

Greek Prose, Saturday, October 19.
Greek Verse, Monday, October 21.
Latin Prose, Thursday, October 24.
Latin Verse, Friday, October 25.
English Literature and Composition, Saturday, November 2.
English History and Modern Geography, Saturday, October 26.
French, Monday, October 28.
German, Tuesday, October 29.
Hebrew, Friday, October 18.
Experimental Science, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 30 and 31.
Natural Science, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 22 and 23.

Hilary Term, 1902.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Senior Sophisters, and Candidate Bachelors Supplementing Hilary Trinity, or Degree, Monday, January 13.
Junior Sophisters, Thursday, January 16.
Junior Sophisters Supplementing Final Freshman Examination, Monday, January 20.
Senior Freshmen, and Jun. Soph. Supplementing Hilary and Trinity Sen. Fresh. Examinations, Thursday, January 23.
Junior Freshmen, Tuesday, January 28.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

Monday, January 27.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

All Supplementalists and Students from a distance are examined on the last day of the Term Examination of their Class. All others on the following day.

TERM HONOR EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Senior Sophisters,	MATHEMATICS,	Friday, January 10.
	CLASSICS,	Wednesday, January 22.
	ETHICS,	Monday, January 27.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Friday, January 24.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Wednesday, January 29.
	HISTORY AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Monday, January 20.
	MODERN LITERATURE.	Friday, January 31.
Junior Sophisters,	MATHEMATICS,	Friday, January 10.
	CLASSICS,	Wednesday, January 22.
	LOGICS,	Monday, January 27.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Friday, January 24.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Wednesday, January 29.
	MODERN HISTORY,	Monday, January 20.
	MODERN LITERATURE,	Friday, January 31.
Senior Freshmen,	MATHEMATICS,	Monday, January 20.
	CLASSICS,	Monday, January 27.
	LOGICS,	Friday, January 31.
Junior Freshmen,	MATHEMATICS,	Monday, January 20.
	CLASSICS,	Friday, January 31.

EXAMINATION IN THE THEORY AND HISTORY OF EDUCATION.

Thursday, January 2.

(The dates of Special Prize Examinations are given after the list of Examinations in Michaelmas Term.)

Trinity Term, 1902.

These Examinations begin as stated below.

Fellowship, Tuesday, May 6.
Scholarship in Classics, Friday, May 9.
,, *Mathematics*, Monday, May 5.
,, *Experimental Science*, Monday, May 5.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Candidate Bachelors, Tuesday, April 15, and Monday, June 23.
Senior Sophisters, Tuesday, April 15.
Junior Sophisters, Monday, April 21.
Senior Freshmen, and Junior Sophisters Supplementing Final Freshman Examination, Thursday, April 24.
Junior Freshmen, Tuesday, April 29.
Junior Freshmen Supplementing Hilary Examination, Thursday, June 19.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

All Supplementalists and Students from a distance are examined on the last day of the Term Examination of their Class. All others on the following day.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Midsummer Entrance, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 17 and 18.
,, ,, *High Places*, Thursday, June 19.
Supplemental Entrance, Monday, April 28.
Sizarship Examination, Wednesday and Thursday, June 11 and 12.
The Classical Sizarship Examination extends into Friday, June 13.

TERM HONOR EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Senior Sophisters,	MATHEMATICS,	Monday, April 21.
	CLASSICS,	Friday, April 18.
	ETHICS,	Thursday, May 1.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Tuesday, April 29.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Saturday, April 26.
	HISTORY AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Thursday, April 24.
	MODERN LITERATURE,	Saturday, May 3.
Junior Sophisters,	MATHEMATICS,	Tuesday, April 15.
	CLASSICS,	Friday, April 18.
	LOGICS,	Thursday, May 1.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Tuesday, April 29.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Saturday, April 26.
	MODERN HISTORY,	Thursday, April 24.
	MODERN LITERATURE,	Saturday, May 3.

TERM HONOR EXAMINATIONS—*continued.*

Senior Freshmen,	MATHEMATICS,	Saturday, April 19.
	CLASSICS,	Thursday, May 1.
	LOGICS,	Monday, April 28.
Junior Freshmen,	MATHEMATICS,	Saturday, April 19.
	CLASSICS,	Saturday, May 3.

DEGREES IN MUSIC.

Monday, June 23.

Michaelmas Term, 1902.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

Except in the case of Senior Freshmen these Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Candidate Bachelors, Monday, December 15.

Junior Sophisters, and Senior Sophister Supplementalists, Monday, October 27.

Senior Freshmen, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, October 20, 21, and 22.

Senior Freshmen Supplementing Hilary and Trinity Examinations, Monday, October 20.

Junior Freshmen, Monday, October 13.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Autumn Entrance, Friday and Saturday, October 10 and 11.

Additional Examination for High Places, Monday, October 13.

Supplemental Entrance, Monday, November 3.

TEST EXAMINATION FOR PRIVILEGES IN FRESHMAN YEARS.

Thursday and Friday, October 16 and 17.

JUNIOR AND SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, October 15, 16, 17, and 18.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

All Supplementalists and Students from a distance are examined on the last day of the Term Examination of their Class. All others on the following day.

MODERATORSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations last four days, and commence as stated below.

MATHEMATICS,	Friday, October 10.
CLASSICS,	Wednesday, October 15.
ETHICS AND LOGICS,	Wednesday, October 29.
EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Friday, October 24.
NATURAL SCIENCE,	Monday, October 20.
HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE,	Friday, November 7.
MODERN LITERATURE,	Monday, November 3.

TERM PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations generally last two days, and commence as stated below.

Junior Sophisters,	Mathematics,	Wednesday, October 15.
	Classics,	Thursday, October 23.
	Logics,	Thursday, October 30.
	Experimental Science,	Monday, October 20.
	Natural Science,	Friday, October 17.
	Modern History,	Friday, October 10.
	Modern Literature,	Saturday, November 1.
Senior Freshmen,	Mathematics,	Friday, October 24.
	Classics,	Friday, October 31.
	Logics,	Wednesday October 29.
	Modern History,	Friday, October 10.
	English Literature and Composition,	Monday, November 3.
	French,	Wednesday, October 15.
	German,	Monday, October 13
	Natural Science,	Friday, October 17.
	Experimental Science,	Monday, October 27.
Junior Freshmen,	Mathematics,	Saturday, October 25.
	Classics,	Tuesday, October 28.
	Modern History,	Friday, October 10.
	English Literature and Composition,	Saturday , November 1.
	French,	Tuesday, October 21.
	German,	Monday, October 20.
	Experimental Science,	Thursday, October 30.
	Natural Science,	Wednesday, October 22.

DEGREES IN MUSIC.

Monday, December 15.

ENTRANCE PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

Greek Prose, Friday, October 24.
Greek Verse, Saturday, October 25.
Latin Prose, Monday, October 27.
Latin Verse, Tuesday, October 28.
English Literature and Composition, Monday, November 3.
English History and Modern Geography, Saturday, November 1.
French, Monday, October 20.
German, Tuesday, October 21.
Hebrew, Wednesday, October 29.
Experimental Science, Thursday and Friday, October 30 and 31.
Natural Science, Wednesday and Thursday, October 22 and 23.

Examinations for Special Prizes in Arts.

Berkeley Medals, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 18 and 19, 1902.
Biblical Greek, Prizes in, Friday, March 7, 1902.
Bishop Law's Mathematical Premiums, Monday, October 28, 1901, Monday, October 27, 1902.
Blake Scholarships—Essays to be sent in on or before November 1st every fourth year. Next Competition, November 1, 1904.
Brooke Prizes—Awarded at the Moderatorship Examination in Classics and Mathematics.
Cluff Memorial Prize—Awarded at Junior Sophister Prize Examination in Modern History, Michaelmas Term.
Cobden Prize and Silver Medal—Awarded every third year. Next competition in 1904.
Dunbar Ingram Memorial Prize—Awarded at the Senior Freshman Prize Examination in Modern History in Michaelmas Term.
Early English, Prize in (the date is fixed by the Professor of English Literature.)
Ecclesiastical History, Prizes in, Wednesday, April 30, 1902.
Ekenhead Scholarship—Every third year. Next Examination Monday, June 16, 1902.
Elrington Theological Prize—The Essays to be given to the Provost or Regius Professor of Divinity on or before 1st November in each year.
Ferrar Memorial Prize, Friday, May 2, 1902.
Hebrew Premiums:—
Senior, Middle, and Junior Classes, Saturday and Monday, June 21 and 23, 1902.
Irish Language, Premiums in, Tuesday, June 24, 1902.
Italian, Prizes in, Monday, May 12, 1902.
Jellett Prizes for General Answering—Awarded at Final Freshman Examination.
Kidd Scholarship—Every fourth year. Next Examination, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Oct. 14, 15, 16, and 17, 1901.
Littledale Prize—Awarded at the Michaelmas Senior Freshman Prize Examination in English Literature.
Lloyd Exhibition, Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1901, and Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1902.
MacCullagh Prize, Monday and Tuesday, January 27 and 28, 1902.
Madden Prize—Awarded at the Fellowship Examination.
Michael Roberts Prize—Awarded at the Senior Freshman Mathematical Prize Examination, Michaelmas Term.
Mullins Classical Exhibition—Every third year. The Dissertation for the next Exhibition must be sent in before November 1, 1901, and the Examination will be held on Saturday, Dec. 14, 1901.
New Shakspere Society's Prize—Awarded annually.
Oriental Languages—Arabic, Sanscrit, Hindustani, or Persian. (The dates are fixed at the Professorial Lectures.)
Political Economy, Prizes in, Friday, May 30, 1902.
Spanish, Prizes in, Friday, May 16, 1902.
Stewart Scholarship in English Literature—Awarded on the results of the Honor Examinations in English, French, and German Literature held in the Junior Sophister and Senior and Junior Freshman years.

EXAMINATIONS FOR SPECIAL PRIZES IN ARTS—*continued.*

Townsend Memorial Prize—Awarded on the results of the Honor Examinations in Mathematics in the Junior Freshman year.

Tyrrell Memorial Prize—Compositions to be sent in before the 1st of February in each alternate year. Next Competition in 1902.

Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals, Friday and Saturday, December 13 and 14, 1901 ; Friday and Saturday, Dec. 12 and 13, 1902.

Vice-Chancellor's Prizes for Greek, Latin, and English Composition—The subjects for the Vice-Chancellor's Prizes are announced (by a notice posted on the gate) on or before June 1. The compositions, with fictitious signatures, must be sent in to the Senior Lecturer on or before December 1.

Wall Biblical Scholarship, Thursday and Friday, May 29 and 30, 1902.

Whately Memorial Prize in Political Economy—Essays to be sent in on or before September 30, 1902.

William Roberts' Prize—Awarded at Senior Freshman Classical Prize Examination, Michaelmas Term.

Wray Prize Examination, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Feb. 13, 14, and 15, 1902.

Divinity School.

Examinations for Admission into the Divinity School will be held on November 2, 1901, and January 29, April 26, November 1, 1902.

Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor in Divinity commence on Tuesday, December 3, 1901, and Tuesday, March 11, Tuesday, June 10, Tuesday, December 2, 1902, and last for three days.

Final Examination for the Divinity Testimonium, Thursday and Friday, June 19 and 20, 1902.

Annual Examination of Junior Class, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 17 and 18, 1902.

Supplemental Examinations will be held as follows:—

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1901.	*Senior Class*,	Tuesday, October 29,[a] and Wednesday, December 11.
	Junior Class,	Monday, October 28, and Friday, December 13.
HILARY TERM, 1902.	*Senior Class*,	Wednesday, March 19
	Junior Class,	Friday, March 14.
MICHAELMAS TERM, 1902.	*Senior Class*,	Friday, October 31,[a] and Wednesday, December 17.
	Junior Class,	Wednesday, October 29, and Friday, December 12.

[a] Students competing at this Examination are liable for the same fees they now pay for the Examination at the end of Michaelmas Term.—(*Resolution of the Board*, Oct. 13, 1900).

PRIZE EXAMINATIONS IN THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

Theological Exhibitions, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, March 11, 12, and 13, 1902.

Archbishop King's and Bishop Forster's Divinity Premiums, Wednesday and Thursday, October 30 and 31, 1901, and October 31, and November 1, 1902.

Dr. Downes' Premiums:—

Extempore Speaking, Wednesday, May 14, 1902.
Reading the Liturgy, Wednesday, May 7, 1902.
Written Composition, Wednesday, May 21, 1902.

Bedell Irish Scholarship, Friday, June 20, 1902.

Carson Biblical Prize, Tuesday, February 18, 1902.

Kyle Irish Prize, Friday, May 23, 1902.

Hebrew Premium, Saturday and Monday, June 21 and 23, 1902.

Warren Church Formularies Prize, Thursday and Friday, June 19 and 20.

The Ryan Prize and Divinity Composition Premiums awarded annually.

Law School.

Examinations for the Degree of LL.B. will commence on Friday, December 6, 1901, Wednesday, June 18, 1902, and Friday, December 5, 1902, and last for three days.

Those for the Degree of LL.D. will commence on Wednesday, December 11, 1901, Saturday, June 21, 1902, and Wednesday, December 10, 1902, and last for three days.

Reid Law Scholarship and Prizes in Law, Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1901, and Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1902.

Term Examinations will be held as follows :—

Michaelmas Term, 1901.	Criminal Law, Thursday, December 5. Feudal and English Law, Saturday, Nov. 30. International Law, Wednesday, December 4.
Hilary Term, 1902.	Criminal Law, Monday, March 3. Civil Law, Tuesday, March 4. Feudal and English Law, Wed. March 5.
Trinity Term, 1902.	Criminal Law, Monday, June 2. Civil Law, Tuesday, June 3. Feudal and English Law, Saturday, May 31.
Michaelmas Term, 1902.	Criminal Law, Thursday, December 4. Feudal and English Law, Wednesday, Dec. 3. International Law, Friday, December 5.

School of Physic.

The following Table gives the date at which the Examinations begin :—

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1901.

Previous Medical Examination,		Monday, November 4.
Final Medical Examination—		
Section A and Surgery,		Monday, November 11.
Section B and Medicine,		Monday, November 18.
Midwifery,		Monday, November 25.
Examination for Diplomas in Public Health,	1st Part,	Monday, December 9.
	2nd Part,	Monday, December 16.
Theses for M.D. Degree,		Wednesday, December 18.

HILARY TERM, 1902.

Previous Medical Examination,	Monday, January 13.
Final Medical Examination—	
Section A and Surgery,	Monday, January 20.
Section B and Medicine,	Monday, January 27.
Midwifery,	Monday, February 3.
Theses for M.D. Degree,	Monday, February 10.

TRINITY TERM, 1902.

Previous Medical Examination,		Monday, May 12.
Previous Medical Examination—		
Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology,		Thursday, June 19.
Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine,		Monday, June 23.
Final Medical Examination,		
Section A,		Monday, June 16.
Section B,		Monday, June 23.
Surgery,		Monday, May 19.
Medicine,		Monday, June 9.
Midwifery,		Monday, June 2.
Examination for Diploma in Public Health,	1st Part,	Monday, June 2.
	2nd Part,	Monday, June 9.
Theses for M.D. Degree,		Thursday, April 17, and Wednesday, June 25.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1902.

Previous Medical Examination,		Monday, November 3.
Final Medical Examination—		
Section A and Surgery,		Monday, November 10.
Section B and Medicine,		Monday, November 17.
Midwifery,		Monday, November 24.
Examination for Diploma in Public Health,	1st Part,	Monday, December 8.
	2nd Part,	Monday, December 15.
Theses for M.D. Degree,		Wednesday December 18.

EXAMINATION FOR PRIZES.

Surgical Travelling Prize,	Monday, June 16.
Medical Scholarship—	
Chemistry, Physics, Botany & Zoology,	Thursday, June 19.
Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine,	Monday, June 23.

Engineering School.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1901.

Examination for Degree of B.A.I.,	Begins Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Supplemental Examinations of Middle and Junior Classes,	Begin Monday, Oct. 14.
Supplemental Entrance,	Monday, October 14.

TRINITY TERM, 1902.

Examination for Degree of B.A.I.,	Begins Wednesday, Apl. 16.
Examinations of Middle and Junior Classes,	Begin Wednesday, Apl. 16, and Wednesday, June 25.
Entrance Examination,	Wednesday, June 25.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1902.

Examination for Degree of B.A.I.,	Begins Tuesday, Oct. 14.
Supplemental Examinations of Middle and Junior Classes,	Begin Monday, Oct. 13.
Supplemental Entrance Examination,	Monday, October 13.

HOURS OF EXAMINATION.

Entrance and Entrance Prize Examinations commence at 10 A.M. Junior Exhibition Examination commences at 9.30 A.M.

Ordinary Term Examinations and Catechetical Examinations commence at 9.30 A.M. (see "Course in Arts," § 15).

Term Honor and Special Prize Examinations commence at 9.30 A.M.

Moderatorship Examinations. The hours are at 9 A.M. to 12 noon, and 1.30 P.M. to 4.30 P.M.

Scholarship and Fellowship Examinations. The hours are 9 A.M. to 12 noon, and 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

Sizarship Examinations commence at 9.30 A.M.

DAYS OF PUBLIC COMMENCEMENTS FOR THE CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

Michaelmas Term, 1901.

Thursday, December 19, at One o'Clock.

Hilary Term, 1902.

Tuesday, February 11, at One o'Clock.

Trinity Term, 1902.

Friday, April 18, at One o'Clock.
Thursday, June 26, ,, ,,

Michaelmas Term, 1902.

Thursday, December 18, at One o'Clock.

CHAPEL OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

The hours of Divine Service in the Chapel of Trinity College are as follow:—

Morning Service: 9.45 o'clock on Sundays and Holidays; 8.30 o'clock on other days.

Evening Service: 5 o'clock.

Holy Communion: after morning Service on days marked thus (*) in the list on the following page, and at 8 a.m. on days marked thus (†).

N. B.—On the days of public examination (whether holidays or not) the hours are as follow:—

Morning Service: 8.30 o'clock.

Evening Service: 5 o'clock.

Surplices are worn on Sundays and all Feast Days, at Morning and Evening Prayer, also at Evening Prayer on Saturdays, and on the Vigils or Eves of such Holidays as have Eves, viz., the Nativity of our Lord, the Purification of the B. V. Mary, the Annunciation, Easter Day, Ascension Day, Pentecost, St. Matthias, St. John Baptist, St. Peter, St. James, St. Bartholomew, St. Matthew, St. Simon and St. Jude, St. Andrew, St. Thomas, and All Saints' Day.

Gowns are worn at all other times except those above specified.

MOVEABLE FEASTS, 1903.

Septuagesima, February 8—Ash Wednesday, February 25.
Easter Day, April 12—Rogation Sunday, May 17.
Ascension Day, May 21—Whitsun Day, May 31.
Advent Sunday, November 29.
Sundays after Epiphany, 4; Sundays after Trinity, 24.

PREACHERS IN THE CHAPEL OF TRINITY COLLEGE, FOR THE YEAR 1901–2.

The HOLY COMMUNION will be administered at 9.45 o'clock Service on days marked thus (*), and at 8 A.M., on days marked thus (†).

Date.	Sunday or Holiday.	Preacher.
1901.		
Oct. 13.	19th Sunday after Trinity.	Rev. George Wilkins, B.D.
*Oct. 20.	20th Sunday after Trinity.	Rev. C. I. Graham, B.D.
Oct. 27.	21st Sunday after Trinity.	The Donnellan Lecturer.
†Nov. 3.	22nd Sunday after Trinity.	The Donnellan Lecturer.
†Nov. 10.	23rd Sunday after Trinity.	Bishop of Rochester.
*Nov. 17.	24th Sunday after Trinity.	Rev. T. C. Abbott, B.D.
†Nov. 24.	Sunday next before Advent.	Regius Professor of Divinity.
*Dec. 1.	1st Sunday in Advent.	Archbishop King's Lecturer.
†Dec. 8.	2nd Sunday in Advent.	Rev. John Pim, B.D.
†Dec. 15.	3rd Sunday in Advent.	Rev. C. Dowse, M.A.
Dec. 22.	4th Sunday in Advent.	Rev. W. R. W. Roberts, B.D.
*Dec. 25.	Christmas Day.	Rev. N. J. D. White, B.D.
Dec. 29.	Sunday after Christmas Day.	Rev. H. J. Lawlor, D.D.
—	—	—
1902.		
Jan. 5.	2nd Sunday after Christmas.	Rev. H. J. Lawlor, D.D.
Jan. 12.	1st Sunday after Epiphany.	Rev. George Wilkins, B.D.
*Jan. 19.	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.	Rev. W. R. W. Roberts, B.D.
Jan. 26.	Septuagesima.	Rev. C. P. Price, M.A.
†Feb. 2.	Sexagesima (Purif. B.V.M.).	The Donnellan Lecturer.
*Feb. 9.	Quinquagesima.	The Donnellan Lecturer.
†Feb. 16.	1st Sunday in Lent.	Rev. E. R. Emerson, D.D.
†Feb. 23.	2nd Sunday in Lent.	Regius Professor of Divinity.
*Mar. 2.	3rd Sunday in Lent.	Regius Professor of Divinity.
†Mar. 9.	4th Sunday in Lent.	Archbishop King's Lecturer.
†Mar. 16.	5th Sunday in Lent.	Rev. N. J. D. White, B.D.
Mar. 23.	Sunday next before Easter.	Rev. W. R. W. Roberts, B.D.
Mar. 28.	Good Friday.	Rev. N. J. D. White, B.D.
*Mar. 30.	Easter Day.	Rev. H. J. Lawlor, D.D.
April 6.	1st Sunday after Easter.	Rev. George Wilkins, B.D.
April 13.	2nd Sunday after Easter.	Bishop of Meath.
April 20.	3rd Sunday after Easter.	The Donnellan Lecturer.
*April 27.	4th Sunday after Easter.	The Donnellan Lecturer.
†May 4.	5th Sunday after Easter.	Rev. E. R. Emerson, D.D.
*May 8.	Ascension Day.	Rev. C. P. Price, M.A.
†May 11.	Sunday after Ascension Day.	Archbishop King's Lecturer.
*May 18.	Whitsun Day.	Archbishop King's Lecturer.
*May 25.	Trinity Sunday.	Regius Professor of Divinity.
†May 26.	Trinity Monday (5 P.M.).	Archbishop of Armagh.
†June 1.	1st Sunday after Trinity.	Rev. Arthur Wm. Robinson, B.D.
†June 8.	2nd Sunday after Trinity.	Rev. Arthur Wm. Robinson, B.D.
†June 15.	3rd Sunday after Trinity.	Rev. J. G. Simpson, M.A.
June 22.	4th Sunday after Trinity.	Rev. J. G. Simpson, M.A.
June 29.	5th Sunday after Trinity.	

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY ALMANAC

FROM OCTOBER 1, 1901, TO DECEMBER 31, 1902.

EXPLANATION OF ALMANAC.

THE Almanac gives the days on which the various Examinations *commence*.

There are no *Tutorial* Lectures in Arts on days marked thus (†) in the Almanac. There may, however, be *Professorial* Lectures in the Professional Schools.

1901, OCTOBER.

1	Tu	Medical School Winter Session begins. Dissecting room
2	W	[opens.
3	Th	
4	F	
5	Sa	
6	S	*18th Sunday after Trinity.*
7	M	
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	Michaelmas Term begins.
		Autumn Entrance.
		Moderatorship, Mathematics.
		Prizes:—Modern History, Junior Sophisters, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
11	F	
12	Sa	**Term Ex., Junior Freshmen.**
		Ex. for High Places at Entrance.
		Prizes:—German, Senior Freshmen.
13	S	*19th Sunday after Trinity.*
14	M	**Kidd Scholarship and Junior and School Exhibitions.**
		Engineering Supplemental Exs., Middle and Junior Classes.
		Engineering School, Supplemental Entrance.
15	Tu	**Moderatorship, Classics.**
		Catechetical Ex. Junior Freshmen.
		Prizes:—Mathematics, Junior Sophisters and Senior Fresh-
		B.A.I. Degree. [men.
16	W	Test Ex. for Privileges in Freshman years.
17	Th	**Term Ex., Junior Sophisters.**
		Supplemental Exs., Senior Sophisters.
18	F	*St. Luke.*
		Prizes:—Logics, Senior Freshmen.
		French, Junior Freshmen.
		Entrances Prizes:—Hebrew.
19	Sa	**Moderatorship, Natural Science.**
		Catechetical Ex. Junior Sophisters.
		Entrance Prizes:—Greek Prose.
		Feudal and English Law Lectures begin.
20	S	*20th Sunday after Trinity.*
21	M	**Final Freshman Ex.**
		Supplemental Exs. for Senior Freshmen.
		Prizes:—Natural Science, Junior Sophisters.
		English Literature, Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—Greek Verse.
		Engineering Lectures begin.
22	Tu	Entrance Prizes:—Natural Science.
		International Law Lectures begin.

1901,		**OCTOBER**—*continued.*
23	W	Prizes:—Experimental Science, Junior Sophisters. German, Junior Freshmen. Meeting of the Senate.
24	Th	**Moderatorship, Experimental Science.** Catechetical Ex. Senior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—Latin Prose. Criminal Law Lectures begin.
25	F	Prizes:—Classics, Junior Sophisters. French, Senior Freshmen. Mathematics, Junior Freshmen, Entrance Prizes:—Latin Verse.
26	Sa	Entrance Prizes:—English History and Modern Geography.
27	☧	*21st Sunday after Trinity.*
28	M	*St. Simon and St. Jude.* Prizes:—Logics, Junior Sophisters. Classics, Senior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—French. Bishop Law's Mathematical Premium. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
29	Tu	**Moderatorship, Ethics and Logics.** Entrance Prizes:—German. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class.
30	W	Prizes:—Experimental Science, Senior Freshmen. Classics, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—Experimental Science. Archbishop King's and Bishop Forster's Divinity Prizes.
31	Th	
1901,		**NOVEMBER.**
1	F	*All Saints' Day.* Prizes:—Modern Literature, Junior Sophisters. English Literature, Senior Freshmen. Experimental Science, Junior Freshmen. Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, begin. Medical School Lectures begin.
2	Sa	**Entrance.** **Moderatorship, Modern Literature.** Entrance Prizes:—English Literature. Divinity School Entrance.
3	☧	*22nd Sunday after Trinity.*
4	M	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts begin.** Prizes:—Natural Science, Senior and Junior Freshmen. Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, begin. Previous Medical Ex.
5	Tu	Lloyd Exhibition. Hebrew Lectures begin.
6	W	Catechetical Lectures begin. Meeting of the Council.
7	Th	**Moderatorship, History and Political Science.**
8	F	
9	Sa	

1901, NOVEMBER—*continued.*

10	S	*23rd Sunday after Trinity.*
11	M	Final Medical Ex., Sections A and Surgery; B.Ch. and M.Ch.
12	Tu	[Degrees.
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	Sa	
17	S	*24th Sunday after Trinity.*
18	M	Final Medical Ex., Sections B and Medicine; M.B. Degree.
19	Tu	
20	†W	**Election of Annual Officers.**
21	Th	Annual Officers admitted.
22	F	
23	Sa	
24	S	*Sunday next before Advent.*
25	M	Final Medical Ex., Midwifery; B.A.O. and M.A.O. Degrees.
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	Sa	*St. Andrew.*
		Term Ex. Feudal and English Law.

1901, DECEMBER.

1	S	*Advent Sunday.*
2	M	
3	Tu	B.D. Degree.
4	W	Term Ex. International Law.
5	Th	Term Ex. Criminal Law.
6	F	LL.B. Degree.
7	Sa	
8	S	*2nd Sunday in Advent.*
9	M	Diploma in Public Health, 1st Part.
10	Tu	Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, end.
		Reid Law Scholarship and Prizes in Law.
11	W	Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class.
		LL.D. Degree.
		Meeting of the Council.
12	Th	Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, end.
		Hebrew Lectures end.
13	F	Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals.
		Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
14	Sa	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts end.**
		Catechetical Lectures end.
		Engineering Lectures end.
		Mullins' Classical Exhibition.

1901, DECEMBER—*continued.*

15	S	*3rd Sunday in Advent.*
16	M	**B.A. Degree.** Diploma in Public Health, 2nd Part. Mus. Bac. and Mus. Doc. Degrees.
17	Tu	
18	W	Catechetical Ex., Candidate Bachelors. Theses for M.D. Degree.
19	Th	**Winter Commencements.**
20	F	Michaelmas Term ends.
21	Sa	*St. Thomas.*
22	S	*4th Sunday in Advent.*
23	M	
24	Tu	
25	W	*Christmas Day.*
26	Th	*St. Stephen.*
27	F	*St. John, the Evangelist.*
28	Sa	*Innocents' Day.*
29	S	*1st Sunday after Christmas.*
30	M	
31	Tu	

1902, JANUARY.

1	W	*The Circumcision of Christ.*
2	Th	Ex. in the Theory and History of Education.
3	F	
4	Sa	
5	☧	*2nd Sunday after Christmas.*
6	M	*The Epiphany.*
7	Tu	
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	Hilary Term begins.
		Honors:—Mathematics, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
11	Sa	
12	☧	*1st Sunday after Epiphany.*
13	M	**Term Ex., Senior Sophisters.**
		Supplemental Exs., Candidate Bachelors.
		Supplemental B.A. Degree Ex.
		Previous Medical Ex.
14	Tu	Engineering Lectures begin.
15	W	Catechetical Ex., Senior Sophisters.
16	Th	**Term Ex. Junior Sophisters.**
17	F	Civil Law Lectures begin.
18	Sa	Catechetical Ex. Junior Sophisters.
		Feudal and English Law Lectures begin.
19	☧	*2nd Sunday after Epiphany.*
20	M	**Final Freshman Supplemental Ex.**
		Honors:—History and Political Science, Senior Sophisters.
		Modern History, Junior Sophisters.
		Mathematics, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
		Criminal Law Lectures begin.
		Final Medical Ex., Sections A and Surgery; B.Ch. and
21	Tu	[M.Ch. Degrees.
22	W	Honors:—Classics, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
23	Th	**Term Ex. Senior Freshmen.**
		Supplemental Senior Freshman Hilary and Trinity Exs. for Junior Sophisters.
24	F	Honors:—Experimental Science, Senior and Junior
25	Sa	*Conversion of St. Paul.* [Sophisters.
		Catechetical Ex., Senior Freshmen.
26	☧	*Septuagesima.*
27	M	**Entrance.**
		Honors:—Ethics, Senior Sophisters.
		Logics, Junior Sophisters.
		Classics, Senior Freshmen.
		M'Cullagh Prize.
		Final Medical Ex., Sections B and Medicine; M.B. Degree.

1902, JANUARY—*continued.*

28	Tu	**Term Ex. Junior Freshmen.**
29	W	Honors:—Natural Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
		Divinity School Entrance.
30	Th	Catechetical Ex. Junior Freshmen.
		Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, and Hebrew Lectures begin.
31	F	Honors:—Modern Literature, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
		Logics, Senior Freshmen.
		Classics, Junior Freshmen.
		Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, begin.

1902, FEBRUARY.

1	Sa	
2	S	*Sexagesima. Purification of B.V.M.*
3	M	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts begin.**
		Final Medical Ex. Midwifery; B.A.O. and M.A.O. Degrees.
4	Tu	
5	W	Catechetical Lectures begin.
		Meeting of the Council.
6	Th	
7	F	
8	Sa	
9	S	*Quinquagesima.*
10	M	Theses for M.D. Degree.
11	†Tu	*Shrove-Tuesday.*
		Spring Commencements.
12	†W	*Ash-Wednesday, or the first day of Lent.*
13	Th	Wray Prize.
14	F	
15	Sa	
16	S	*1st Sunday in Lent. Ember Week.*
17	M	
18	Tu	Carson Biblical Prize Ex.
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	Sa	
23	S	*2nd Sunday in Lent.*
24	M	*St. Matthias.*
25	Tu	
26	W	Meeting of the Council.
27	Th	
28	F	

1902, MARCH.

1	Sa	
2	S	*3rd Sunday in Lent.*
3	M	Term Ex. Criminal Law.
4	Tu	Term Ex. Civil Law.
5	W	Term Ex. Feudal and English Law.
6	Th	
7	F	Prizes in Biblical Greek.
8	Sa	
9	S	*4th Sunday in Lent.*
10	M	
11	Tu	B.D. Degree. Theological Exhibition.
12	W	
13	Th	Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, end.
14	F	Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
15	Sa	Catechetical Lectures end.
16	S	*5th Sunday in Lent.*
17	†M	*St. Patrick.*
18	Tu	Berkeley Medal. Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, end. Hebrew Lectures end.
19	W	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts end.** Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class. Engineering Lectures end.
20	Th	
21	F	
22	Sa	Medical School Winter Session ends.
23	S	*Sunday next before Easter.*
24	M	*Monday before Easter.*
25	Tu	*Tuesday before Easter.* *Annunciation B. V. M.* Hilary Term ends.
26	W	*Wednesday before Easter.*
27	Th	*Thursday before Easter.*
28	F	*Good Friday.*
29	Sa	*Easter Even.*
30	S	*EASTER DAY.*
31	M	*Monday in Easter Week.*

1902, APRIL.

1	Tu	*Tuesday in Easter Week.*
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	Sa	
6	S	*1st Sunday after Easter.*
7	M	Medical School Summer Session begins.
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	Sa	
13	S	*2nd Sunday after Easter.*
14	M	
15	Tu	Trinity Term begins. **Term Ex. Senior Sophisters.** **Supplemental B.A. Degree Ex.** Honors:—Mathematics, Junior Sophisters.
16	W	B.A.I. Degree (Supplemental). Engineering Exs. Middle and Junior Classes.
17	Th	Catechetical Ex. Senior Sophisters. Theses for M.D. Degree.
18	F	**First Trinity Commencements.** Honors:—Classics, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
19	Sa	Honors:—Mathematics, Senior and Junior Freshmen. Feudal and English Law Lectures begin.
20	S	*3rd Sunday after Easter.*
21	M	**Term Ex. Junior Sophisters.** Honors:—Mathematics, Senior Sophisters. Criminal Law Lectures begin. Engineering Lectures begin.
22	Tu	Civil Law Lectures begin.
23	W	Catechetical Ex. Junior Sophisters.
24	Th	**Term Ex. Senior Freshmen.** **Supplemental Final Freshman Ex.** Honors:—History and Political Science, Senior Sophisters. Modern History, Junior Sophisters.
25	F	*St. Mark.*
26	Sa	Catechetical Ex. Senior Freshmen. Honors:—Natural Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters. Divinity School Entrance.
27	S	*4th Sunday after Easter.*
28	M	**Entrance.** Honors:—Logics, Senior Freshmen. Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, begin.
29	Tu	**Term Ex. Junior Freshmen.** Honors:—Experimental Science, Senior and Junior [Sophisters.
30	W	Hebrew Lectures begin. Ecclesiastical History Prize.

1902, MAY.

1	Th	*St. Philip and St. James.* Catechetical Ex. Junior Freshmen. Honors:—Ethics, Senior Sophisters. Logics, Junior Sophisters. Classics, Senior Freshmen.
2	F	Ferrar Memorial Prize. Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, begin.
3	Sa	Honors:—Modern Literature, Senior and Junior Sophisters. Classics, Junior Freshmen.
4	S	*5th Sunday after Easter.—Rogation Sunday.*
5	M	**Scholarships in Mathematics and in Experimental Science.**
6	Tu	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts begin.** **Fellowship begins.**
7	W	Catechetical Lectures begin. Dr. Downes' Prizes for Reading the Liturgy. Meeting of the Council.
8	†Th	*Ascension Day.*
9	F	**Scholarship in Classics.**
10	Sa	
11	S	*Sunday after Ascension Day.*
12	M	**Fellowship continued.** Prizes in Italian. Previous Medical Ex.
13	Tu	
14	W	Dr. Downes' Prizes for Extempore Speaking.
15	Th	
16	F	Prizes in Spanish.
17	Sa	
18	S	WHITSUN DAY. *Ember Week.*
19	†M	*Monday in Whitsun Week.* Final Medical Ex. Surgery; B.Ch. and M.Ch. Degrees.
20	Tu	*Tuesday in Whitsun Week.* **Fellowship continued.**
21	W	Dr. Downes' Prizes for Written Essays.
22	Th	
23	F	Kyle Irish Prize.
24	Sa	
25	S	*TRINITY SUNDAY.*
26	†M	**Election of Fellows and Scholars.**
27	Tu	
28	W	Meeting of the Council.
29	Th	Wall Biblical Scholarship.
30	F	Prizes in Political Economy.
31	Sa	Annual Ex. Feudal and English Law.

1902, JUNE.

1	☽	*1st Sunday after Trinity.*
2	M	Annual Ex. Criminal Law.
		Final Medical Ex. Midwifery; B.A.O. and M.A.O. Degrees.
		Diploma in Public Health (1st Part).
3	Tu	Annual Ex. Civil Law.
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	Sa	
8	☽	*2nd Sunday after Trinity.*
9	M	Final Medical Ex. Medicine; M.B. Degree.
		Diploma in Public Health (2nd Part).
10	Tu	B.D. Degree.
11	W	*St. Barnabas.*
		Sizarship.
12	Th	Hebrew Lectures end.
13	F	
14	Sa	Catechetical Lectures end.
		Engineering Lectures end.
15	☽	*3rd Sunday after Trinity.*
16	M	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts end.**
		Ekenhead Scholarship.
		Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, end.
		Surgical Travelling Prize.
		Final Medical Ex., Section A.
17	Tu	**Midsummer Entrance.**
		Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, end.
		General Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
18	W	LL.B. Degree.
19	Th	**Supplemental Hilary Ex., Junior Freshmen.**
		Ex. for High Places at Entrance.
		General Divinity Ex., Senior Class.
		Medical Scholarship, and Previous Medical Ex., Chemistry,
20	F	Bedell Irish Scholarship. [Physics, Botany, and Zoology.
21	Sa	Hebrew Premium.
		LL.D. Degree.
22	☽	*4th Sunday after Trinity.*
23	M	**Special B.A. Degree Ex.**
		Medical Scholarship, and Previous Medical Ex., Anatomy and
		Final Medical Ex., Section B. [Institutes of Medicine.
		Mus. Bac. and Mus. Doc. Degrees.
24	Tu	*St. John Baptist.*
		Irish Premiums.
25	W	Catechetical Ex., Candidate Bachelors.
		Theses for M.D. Degree.
		Engineering Exs., Middle and Junior Classes.
		Engineering School Entrance.
26	Th	**Summer Commencements.**
27	F	
28	Sa	Medical School Summer Session ends.

1902, JUNE—*continued.*

29	S	*5th Sunday after Trinity. St. Peter.*
30	M	Trinity Term ends.

1902, JULY.

1	Tu	
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	Sa	
6	S	*6th Sunday after Trinity.*
7	M	Library closed.
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	Sa	
13	S	*7th Sunday after Trinity.*
14	M	
15	Tu	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	Sa	
20	S	*8th Sunday after Trinity.*
21	M	Library re-opened.
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	*St. James.*
26	Sa	
27	S	*9th Sunday after Trinity.*
28	M	
29	Tu	
30	W	
31	Th	

1902, AUGUST.

1	F	Ex. in the Theory and History of Education.
2	Sa	

1902, AUGUST—*continued.*

3	S	*10th Sunday after Trinity.*
4	M	
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	Sa	
10	S	*11th Sunday after Trinity.*
11	M	
12	Tu	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	Sa	
17	S	*12th Sunday after Trinity.*
18	M	
19	Tu	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	Sa	
24	S	*13th Sunday after Trinity. St. Bartholomew.*
25	M	
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	Sa	
31	S	*14th Sunday after Trinity.*

1902, SEPTEMBER.

1	M	
2	Tu	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	*15th Sunday after Trinity.*
8	M	
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	Sa	

1902, SEPTEMBER—*continued.*

14	S	*16th Sunday after Trinity. Ember Week.*
15	M	
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	Sa	
21	S	*17th Sunday after Trinity. St. Matthew.*
22	M	
23	Tu	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	
27	Sa	
28	S	*18th Sunday after Trinity.*
29	M	*St. Michael and all Angels.*
30	Tu	

1902, OCTOBER.

1	W	Winter Session Medical School begins. Dissecting-room
2	Th	[opens.
3	F	
4	Sa	
5	S	*19th Sunday after Trinity.*
6	M	
7	Tu	
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	Michaelmas Term begins. **Autumn Entrance.** **Moderatorship, Mathematics.** Prizes:—Modern History, Junior Sophisters, Senior and
11	Sa	[Junior Freshmen.
12	S	*20th Sunday after Trinity.*
13	M	**Term Ex., Junior Freshmen.** Ex. for High Places at Entrance. Prizes:—German, Senior Freshmen. Engineering Supplemental Exs., Middle and Junior Classes. Engineering School, Supplemental Entrance.
14	Tu	B.A.I. Degree.
15	W	**Junior and School Exhibitions.** **Moderatorship, Classics.** Catechetical Ex., Junior Freshmen. Prizes:—Mathematics, Junior Sophisters. French, Senior Freshmen.

1902, OCTOBER.—*continued.*

16	Th	Test Ex. for Privileges in Freshman years.
17	F	Prizes:—Natural Science, Junior Sophisters, and Senior
18	Sa	*St. Luke.* [Freshmen.
19	S	*21st Sunday after Trinity.*
20	M	**Final Freshman Ex.**
		Supplemental Exs. for Senior Freshmen.
		Moderatorship, Natural Science.
		Prizes:—Experimental Science, Junior Sophisters.
		German, Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—French.
		Engineering Lectures begin.
21	Tu	Prizes:—French, Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—German.
		International Law Lectures begin.
22	W	Prizes:—Natural Science, Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—Natural Science.
		Feudal and English Law Lectures begin.
		Meeting of the Senate.
23	Th	Catechetical Ex., Senior Freshmen.
		Prizes:—Classics, Junior Sophisters.
		Criminal Law Lectures begin.
24	F	**Moderatorship, Experimental Science.**
		Prizes:—Mathematics, Senior Freshmen.
		Entrances Prizes:—Greek Prose.
25	Sa	Prizes:—Mathematics, Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—Greek Verse.
26	S	*22nd Sunday after Trinity.*
27	M	**Term Ex., Junior Sophisters.**
		Supplemental Exs., Senior Sophisters.
		Prizes:—Experimental Science, Senior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—Latin Prose.
		Bishop Law's Mathematical Premium.
28	Tu	*St. Simon and St. Jude.*
		Prizes:—Classics, Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—Latin Verse.
29	W	**Moderatorship, Ethics and Logics.**
		Catechetical Ex., Junior Sophisters.
		Prizes:—Logics, Senior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—Hebrew.
		Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
30	Th	Prizes:—Logics, Junior Sophisters.
		Experimental Science, Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—Experimental Science.
31	F	Prizes:—Classics, Senior Freshmen.
		Archbishop King's and Bishop Forster's Divinity Prizes.
		Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class.
		Medical School Lectures begin.

1902, NOVEMBER.

1	Sa	*All Saints' Day.* Prizes:—Modern Literature, Junior Sophisters. English Literature, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—English History and Modern Geography. Divinity School, Entrance.
2	S	*23rd Sunday after Trinity.*
3	M	**Entrance.** **Moderatorship, Modern Literature.** Prizes:—English Literature, Senior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—English Literature. Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, begin. Previous Medical Ex.
4	Tu	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts begin.** Lloyd Exhibition. Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, begin. Hebrew Lectures begin.
5	W	Catechetical Lectures begin. Meeting of the Council.
6	Th	
7	F	**Moderatorship, History and Political Science.**
8	Sa	
9	S	*24th Sunday after Trinity.*
10	M	Final Medical Ex., Section A and Surgery; B.Ch. and
11	Tu	[M.Ch. Degrees.
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	Sa	
16	S	*25th Sunday after Trinity.*
17	M	Final Medical Ex., Section B and Medicine; M.B. Degree.
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	†Th	**Election of Annual Officers.**
21	F	Annual Officers admitted.
22	Sa	
23	S	*Sunday next before Advent.*
24	M	Final Medical Ex. Midwifery; B.A.O. and M.A.O. Degrees.
25	Tu	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	Sa	
30	S	*Advent Sunday. St. Andrew.*

1902, DECEMBER.

1	M	
2	Tu	B.D. Degree.
3	W	Term Ex. Feudal and English Law.
4	Th	Term Ex. Criminal Law.
5	F	LL.B. Degree. Term Ex. International Law.
6	Sa	
7	S	*2nd Sunday in Advent.*
8	M	Diploma in Public Health (1st Part).
9	Tu	Reid Law Scholarship and Prizes in Law.
10	W	LL.D. Degree. Meeting of the Council.
11	Th	Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, end. Hebrew Lectures end.
12	F	Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medal Ex. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
13	Sa	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts end.** Catechetical Lectures end. Engineering Lectures end.
14	S	*3rd Sunday in Advent.*
15	M	**B.A. Degree Ex.** Diploma in Public Health (2nd Part). Mus. Bac. and Mus. Doc. Degrees.
16	Tu	Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, end.
17	W	Catechetical Ex., Candidate Bachelors. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class. Theses for M.D. Degree.
18	Th	**Winter Commencements.**
19	F	
20	Sa	Michaelmas Term ends.
21	S	*4th Sunday in Advent. St. Thomas.*
22	M	
23	Tu	
24	W	
25	Th	*Christmas Day.*
26	F	*St. Stephen.*
27	Sa	*St. John the Evangelist.*
28	S	*Sunday after Christmas Day. Innocents' Day.*
29	M	
30	Tu	
31	W	

OFFICERS

OF THE

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE,

July 1, 1901.

Chancellor.

The Right Hon. Laurence, Earl of Rosse, LL. D.

Vice-Chancellor.

The Right Hon. Dodgson Hamilton Madden, LL.D.

Visitors.

The Chancellor (or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor).
The Lord Chief Justice.

Provost.

George Salmon, D.D.

Senior Fellows.

James William Barlow, M.A., *Vice-Provost.*
Richard Mountifort Conner, D.D., *Senior Dean.*
Benjamin Williamson, M.A., Sc.D., *Senior Lecturer.*
Thomas Kingsmill Abbott, B.D., Litt.D., *Senior Proctor.*
Thomas Thompson Gray, M.A., *Bursar.*
John Pentland Mahaffy, D.D., Mus. Doc., *Registrar.*
Anthony Traill, LL.D., M.D., M.Ch., *Auditor and Catechist.*

Junior Fellows.

[Those marked thus (*) are Tutor Fellows.]

Francis Alexander Tarleton L.L.D., Sc.D..
Robert Yelverton Tyrrell, MA., Litt.D
George Lambert Cathcart, M.A.
William Snow Burnside, M.A., Sc.D.
Arthur William Panton, M.A., Sc.D. *Junior Bursar and Registrar of Chambers.*
*Frederick Purser, M.A.
Louis Claude Purser, M.A., Litt.D.
*William Ralph Westropp Roberts, B.D.
*Edward Parnall Culverwell, M.A.

John Henry Bernard, D.D.
John Bagnell Bury, M.A.
Alexander Charles O'Sullivan, M.A., M.D.
*John Isaac Beare, M.A.
*Robert Russell, M.A.
*Matthew Wyatt Joseph Fry, M.A.
*George Wilkins, B.D.
*Henry Stewart Macran, M.A.
*Edward John Gwynn, M.A.
Charles Jasper Joly, M.A.
*Gerard Alston Exham, M.A.
William Edward Thrift, M.A.
*J. Gilbart Smyly, M.A.
*George William Mooney, M.A., *Junior Proctor.*
*Lucius Henry Gwynn, M.A., *Junior Dean.*
*William Kennedy, M.A.
*Reginald Arthur Percy Rogers, M.A.

Representatives in Parliament.

	Elected
Right Hon. Sir Edward Henry Carson, M.A., ...	1892
Right Hon. William Edward Hartpole Lecky, LL.D., ...	1895

Honor Examiners for the Year 1902.

In Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.

The Professor of Mathematics.
The Professor of Natural Philosophy.
W. R. W. Roberts, B.D.
R. Russell, M.A.
M. W. J. Fry, M.A.

In Classics.

The Regius Professor of Greek.
The Professor of Latin.
G. Wilkins, B.D.
G. A. Exham, M.A.
J. G. Smyly, M.A.

In Ethics and Logics.

F. Purser, M.A.
W. Kennedy, M.A.
R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.

In Experimental Science.

The Professor of Chemistry.
The Professor of Experimental Philosophy.
F. T. Trouton, Sc.D.

In Natural Science.

The Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.
The Professor of Botany.
The Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.
King's Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.

In History and Political Science.

The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.
The Professor of Modern History.
The Professor of Political Economy.
L. C. Purser, Litt.D.

In Modern Literature.

The Professor of English Literature.
The Professor of the Romance Languages.
The Professor of German.
E. J. Gwynn, M.A.

Honor Lecturers for the Year 1901–1902.

Mathematics.

W. R. W. Roberts, B.D.
R. Russell, M.A.
M. W. J. Fry, M.A.

Classics.

G. Wilkins, B.D.
G. A. Exham, M.A.
J. G. Smyly, M.A.

Ethics and Logics.

F. Purser, M.A.
H. S. Macran, M.A.
R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.

The Board nominates Special Courts of Examiners for Moderatorships, Fellowships, and Scholarships, which will be constituted as follows for the year 1902, a Member of the Board presiding in each Court of Examiners for Moderatorships :—

Moderatorships, 1902.

Mathematics.—The Provost (*President*) ; the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; W. R. W. Roberts, B.D.; E. P. Culverwell, M.A.; R. Russell M.A.; M. W. J. Fry, M.A.

Classics.—J. P. Mahaffy, D.D. (*President*); the Professors of Greek, Latin, and Ancient History; G. Wilkins, B.D.; G. A. Exham, M.A.; J. G. Smyly, M.A.

Ethics and Logics.—T. K. Abbott, Litt.D. (*President*): the Professor of Moral Philosophy; F. Purser, M.A.; H. S. Macran, M.A.; R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.

Experimental Science.—A. Traill, LL.D. (*President*); the Professors of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy; F. T. Trouton, Sc.D.

Natural Science.—B. Williamson, Sc.D. (*President*); the Professors of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, of Geology and Mineralogy, of Botany, and the King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine.

History and Political Science.—T. T. Gray, M.A. (*President*); the Professors of Modern History and Political Economy, and the Professor of Feudal and English Law; L. C. Purser, Litt.D.

Modern Literature.—The Vice-Provost (*President*); the Professors of English Literature, Romance Languages, and German; J. P. Mahaffy, D.D.; E. J. Gwynn, M.A.

Fellowship, 1902.

Mathematics (*Pure and Applied*).—The Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; F. Purser, M.A.; R. Russell, M.A.; M. W. J. Fry, M.A.

Classics.—The Professors of Greek and Latin; R. Y. Tyrrell, Litt.D.; J. I. Beare, M.A.

Ethics and Metaphysics.—J. P. Mahaffy, D.D.; H. S. Macran, M.A.

Experimental Physics.—The Professor of Experimental Philosophy; A. Traill, LL.D.

Hebrew.—G. Wilkins, B.D.

Scholarship, 1902.

Classics.—The Professors of Greek and Latin; T. T. Gray, M.A. R. Y. Tyrrell, Litt.D.; J. I. Beare, M.A.; G. Wilkins, B.D.; H S. Macran, M.A.; E. J. Gwynn, M.A.

Mathematics.—The Professors of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy; R. Russell, M.A.; M. W. J. Fry, M.A.

Experimental Physics.—The Professors of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy; E. P. Culverwell, M.A.

PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS.

Arranged in Chronological order according to the dates of the Foundations of their respective Offices.

Thus marked (*) are elected annually.
,, ,, (†) ,, ,, quinquennially.
,, ,, (‡) ,, ,, septennially.
,, ,, (**) ,, ,, decennially.

The following Professorships will become vacant at the dates respectively affixed to them:—

Professorship of Surgery,	1901, Dec. 15.
Regius Professorship of Laws,	1902, Mar. 24.
Professorship of Political Economy,	1902, Dec. 3.

Regius Professor of Divinity.

[Founded 1607 (? 1600) as Professorship of Divinity; made a Regius Professorship, 1761.]

First Election.		Last Election.
1888. Mar. 31.	John Gwynn, D. D.	
	Assistants:	
	*James Walsh, D.D.	Nov. 20.
	*Thomas Sterling Berry, D.D.	Nov. 20.
	*James G. Carleton, B.D.	Nov. 20.
1898. Feb. 5.	†Newport J. D. White, B.D.	
	*Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D.	Nov. 20.

Regius Professor of Physic.

[Founded 1637.]

1898. Dec. 17.	James Little, M.D.	

‡ *Regius Professor of Laws.*

[Founded 1668.]

1888. Mar. 24.	Henry Brougham Leech, LL.D.	1895. Mar. 24.

Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics.

[Founded 1675.]

1884. Feb. 2.	Arthur William Panton, M.A., Sc.D.	

‡ *Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery.*

[Founded 1711.]

1883. Sept. 29.	Daniel John Cunningham, M.D., Sc.D.	1897. Sept. 29.

**Chief Demonstrator.*

Charles J. Patten, M.D.

First Election.		Last Election.
	‡ *Professor of Botany.*	
	[Founded 1711.]	
1869. Jan. 23.	Edward Perceval Wright, M.A., M.D.	1897. May 10.
	Assistant: Henry H. Dixon, Sc.D.	
	‡ *Professor of Chemistry.*	
	[Founded 1711.]	
1875. Feb. 6.	James Emerson Reynolds, M.D., Sc.D.	1896. June 15.
	Assistant: E. A. Werner.	
	Demonstrator: C. W. Ramsden.	
	* *University Anatomist.*	
	[Founded 1716.]	
1895. April 19.	Charles Bent Ball, M.D., M.Ch.	June 16.
	Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity.	
	[Founded 1718.]	
1888. June 30.	John Henry Bernard, D.D.	
	Assistants:	
	*W. R. W. Roberts, B.D.	Nov. 20.
	*George Wilkins, B.D.	Nov. 20.
	*Charles Irvine Graham, B.D.	Nov. 20.
1898. Feb. 5.	†Newport J. D. White, B.D.	
	*James Houghton Kennedy, D.D.	Nov. 20.
	*Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D.	Nov. 20.
	‡ *Professor of Hebrew.*	
	[Founded by the Board of Erasmus Smith, 1724.]	
1900. Oct. 20.	George Wilkins, B.D.	
	Lecturers in Hebrew.	
	*J. I. Beare, M.A.	Nov. 20.
1898. Feb. 5.	†Newport J. D. White, B.D.	
	*William Kennedy, M.A.	Nov. 20.
	Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.	
	[Founded 1724.]	
1901. Mar. 23.	William Edward Thrift, M.A.	

First Election. | Last Election

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Oratory.

[Founded 1724 as a Professorship of Oratory and Modern History; the Modern History was made a separate Chair in 1762.]

1867. June 27. — Edward Dowden, LL.D., Litt.D.

Regius Professor of Greek.

[Founded 1761.]

1898. Mar 22. — John Bagnell Bury, M.A.

† *Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.*

[Founded 1761.]

1891. Jan. 17. — George Vaughan Hart, LL.D. — 1901. Jan. 17.

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics.

[Founded 1762.]

1879. April 19. — William Snow Burnside, M.A., Sc.D.

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Modern History.

[Founded 1762.]

1893. July 1. — John Bagnall Bury, M.A.

† *Professor of Music.*

[Founded 1764.]

1894. Nov. 10. — Ebenezer Prout, Mus. Doc. — 1899. Nov. 10.

Professor of the Romance Languages.

[Founded 1778 as Professorship of Italian and Spanish.]

1867. June 27. — Robert Atkinson, LL.D., Litt.D.

Professor of German.

[Founded in 1778 as Professorship of French and German; the Chair of French is now merged in that of Romance Languages.]

1866. Nov. 24. — Albert Maximilian Selss, LL.D.

Royal Astronomer of Ireland, on the Foundation of Dr. Andrews.

[Founded 1783.]

1897. Nov. 30. — Charles J. Joly, M.A.

Assistant:—Charles Martin.

First Election.		Last Election.
	**Donnellan Lecturer.*	
	[Founded 1794.]	
1900. Nov. 24.	(*for* 1901–1902). James Owen Hannay, M.A.	
	† *Professor of Political Economy.*	
	[Founded 1832.]	
1882. Mar. 25.	Charles Francis Bastable, LL.D.	1897. Dec. 3.
	† *Professor of Moral Philosophy.*	
	[Founded 1837.]	
1898. June 4.	Swift Paine Johnston, M.A.	
	† *Professor of Biblical Greek.*	
	[Founded 1838.]	
1898. Oct. 29.	Robert Henry Charles, D.D.	
	† *Professor of Irish.*	
	[Founded 1840.]	
1896. April 18.	James Edward Harnett Murphy, M.A.	1898. July 13.
	Professor of Civil Engineering.	
	[Founded 1842.]	
1887. June 30.	Thomas Alexander, M.A.I.	
	Assistant:—Walter E. Lilly, M.A.I.	
	‡ *Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.*	
	[Founded 1844.]	
1897. Oct. 16.	John Joly, M.A., Sc.D.	
	University Professor of Natural Philosophy.	
	[Founded 1847.]	
1890. Nov. 8.	Francis Alexander Tarleton, LL.D., Sc.D.	
	Assistant:—Matthew W. J. Fry, M.A.	
	‡ *Professor of Surgery.*	
	[Founded 1849.]	
1873. Nov. 8.	Edward H. Bennett, M.D.	1894. Dec. 15.
	† *Professor of Ecclesiastical History.*	
	[Founded 1850.]	
1898. May 7.	Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D.	

First Election.		Last Election.
	† *Regius Professor of Surgery.* [Founded 1852.]	
1895. Nov. 16.	Charles Bent Ball, M.D., M.Ch.	1900. Nov. 16.
	‡ *Professor of Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani.* [Founded 1856.]	
1898. Dec. 14.	Stanley Lane-Poole, M.A., Litt.D.	
	† *Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.* [A Lectureship in Zoology was established in 1857, was made a Professorship in 1872, and was permanently united in 1895 to the Professorship of Comparative Anatomy, which had been founded in 1872.]	
1879. Nov. 29.	Henry W. Mackintosh, M.A.	1900. Feb. 16.
	Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology. [Founded 1858.]	
1871. Jan. 28.	Robert Atkinson, LL.D., Litt.D.	
	Professor of English Literature. [Founded 1867.]	
1867. July 6.	Edward Dowden, LL.D., Litt.D.	
	† *Professor of Ancient History.* [Founded 1869.]	
1900. June 2.	Robert Yelverton Tyrrell, M.A., Litt.D.	
	‡ *Professor of Latin.* [Founded 1870.]	
1898. Jan. 15.	Louis Claude Purser, M.A., Litt.D.	
	Public Orator. [Founded 1879.]	
1897. Dec. 18.	Robert Yelverton Tyrrell. M.A., Litt.D.	
	* *Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence.* [Founded 1888.]	
1888. April 7.	Henry Theodore Bewley, M.D.	June 16.
	† *Professor of Pastoral Theology.* [Founded 1888.]	
1894. June 16.	Hercules Henry Dickinson, D.D.	1899. July 1.

First Election. | Last Election.

† Reid Professor of Penal Legislation, Constitutional and Criminal Law, and the Law of Evidence.

[Founded 1888.]

1899. July 3. — James St. Clair Baxter.

Lecturer in Pathology.

[Founded 1895.]

1895. June 22. — Alexander Charles O'Sullivan, M.D.

Assistant :—J. T. Wigham, M.D.

†Lecturer in Experimental Physics.

[Founded 1901.]

1901. Mar. 23. — Frederick T. Trouton, Sc.D.

Catechists—Presbyterian Church.

1886. Oct. 16. — Rev. Robert M'Cheyne Edgar, D.D.

1886. Oct. 16. — Rev. John L. Morrow, M.A.

King's Professor of Practice of Medicine.[a]

[Founded 1717.]

1882. John Magee Finny, M.D.

King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.[a]

[Founded 1749.]

1881. Walter G. Smith, M.D.

King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine.[a]

[Founded 1786.]

1874. John Mallet Purser, M.D.

Assistant[b] : —N. H. Alcock, M.D.

King's Professor of Midwifery.[a]

[Founded 1827.]

1889. Arthur Vernon Macan, M.B., M.A.O.

**Auditor.*

1899. Nov. 20. — Anthony Traill, LL.D. — Nov. 20.

External Auditor.

1896. May 9. — Henry Evans.

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[a] Appointed by the College of Physicians. [b] Appointed by Trinity College.

First Election.		Last Election.
	** *Librarian.*	
1887. Jan. 29.	Thomas K. Abbott, B. D., Litt. D.	1897. Jan. 29

Senior Assistant Librarian—Alfred C. De Burgh, M.A.

Junior Assistant Librarian and Clerk of the Lending Library—
Samuel Edward Brambell.

Third Assistant—William J. Butler, M.A.

Fourth Assistant.—Francis S. Marsh, M.A.

Clerks { J. Hanna. H. O. Brunskill.

	* *Registrar of the Senate.*	
1899. Nov. 20.	John Pentland Mahaffy, D.D., Mus. Doc.	Nov. 20.
	* *Precentor.*	
1900. Dec. 8.	Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D.	
	* *Registrar of the Law School.*	
1892. Nov. 20.	Robert Russell, M.A.	Nov. 20.
	* *Registrar of the School of Physic.*	
1879. Nov. 20.	Henry W. Mackintosh, M.A.	Nov. 20.

Medical School Committee. Nov. 20.

Anthony Traill, LL.D. (*Chairman*).
Alexander C. O'Sullivan, M.D.
Daniel J. Cunningham, M.D.
James E. Reynolds, M.D.
Edward H. Bennett, M.D.
John M. Purser, M.D.

	* *Registrar of the Engineering School.*	
1901. Mar. 16.	William Edward Thrift, M.A.	
	* *Registrar of the School of Music.*	
1899. Nov. 20.	Henry S. Macran, M.A.	Nov. 20.
	* *Registrar of the School of Indian and Home Civil Service.*	
1895. June 18.	Louis C. Purser, M.A., Litt. D.	Nov. 20.
	† *Curator of the Museum.*	
1879. Dec. 20.	Henry W. Mackintosh, M.A.	1900. Mar. 10.
	Curator of the Gardens and Park.	
1879. July 8.	Frederick William Burbidge, M.A.	

First Election. Last Election.

Law Agent and Keeper of the Records.

1899. Nov. 11. — Fredk. Digby Darley, B.A.

Assistant to Registrar of University Electors.

1885. July 7. — Charles Henry Miller, M.A.

Accountant.

1885. Dec. 23. — A. Grahame Bailey.

Organist.

1894. April 2. — Charles G. Marchant, Mus. B.

Gentlemen of the Choir.

Benjamin Mullen.
Walter Bapty.
Melfort D'Alton.
Thomas F. Marchant.
R. Daniel Jones.
John R. Morgan.
Charles Kelly.
T. Harris Watson.
J. E. Payne.

Chief Steward.

1893. Nov. 3. — Joseph Marshall.

Clerk of the Works.

1885. Oct. 31. — George Smith.

Booksellers.

Hodges, Figgis, and Co. (Ltd.), Grafton-street, Dublin.
Longmans, Green, and Co., London.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

THE PROVOST.

(*Retire* 1903.)
David Richard Pigot, M.A.
Benjamin Williamson, Sc.D.
Thomas Kingsmill Abbott, B.D.
Thomas T. Gray, M.A.

(*Retire* 1904.)
Francis A. Tarleton, LL.D.
L. C. Purser, Litt. D.
John Isaac Beare, M.A.
Robert Russell, M.A.

(*Retire* 1901.)
Edward Dowden, LL. D. (*Secretary*).
Edward H. Bennett, M. D.
H. Brougham Leech, LL.D.
John Gwynn, D. D.

(*Retire* 1902.)
Henry Jellett, D.D.
John Henry Bernard, D.D.
Wm. J. Chetwode Crawley, LL.D.
Sir James Creed Meredith, LL.D.

A Meeting of the Senate for the nomination of Members of Council will be held on Wednesday, October 22, 1902, being the fourth Wednesday of the Month.

Ordinary Meetings of the Council are held on the first and fourth Wednesdays after the commencement of lectures in each term, but if in Hilary Term either of these days should fall on Ash Wednesday, then the meetings are held on the second and fifth Wednesdays after lectures commence. In Michaelmas Term the second meeting is held on the second Wednesday in December. In the year 1901–1902 the days of meeting will be:—1901—Nov. 6, Dec. 11; 1902—Feb. 5, Feb. 26, May 7, May 28, Nov. 5, Dec. 10.

Literary and Scientific Societies of Trinity College.

COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1770.

President.

The Right Hon. Lord Ashbourne.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES, SESSION, 1901–1902.

Auditor.

Guillamore O'Grady.

Treasurer.

James Andrews, Mod., B.A.

Secretaries.

Ralph J. Hope.
W. J. T. Pigott.

Librarian.

Oscar B. Daly.

General Committee.

H. St. M. Carter.
J. M. FitzGerald.
E. A. M'Comas.
J. A. Weir-Johnston.
T. C. Tobias, Sch., B.A.
M. B. Lynch.

Library Committee.

A. Haire Forster, Sch.
N. B. White, Sch.
C. A. Stone.
H. Babington.

MEDALS.

SESSION 1899–1900.

Oratory—Gold, . . A. B. Babington, Mod., B.A.

,, Silver, . . H. M. Thompson.
J. C. Forrester, Sch., B.A.
F. A. Longworth, Sch. B.A. (*Univ. Stud.*)

History—Gold, . . James Andrews, Mod., B.A.

Composition—Gold, . J. C. Forrester, Sch., B.A.

,, Silver, T. Barnard Hodges, Sen. Mod., B.A.

There are connected with the Society a Reading Room, Library, Writing Room, and Lavatory. Cap and Gown boxes are provided, and every effort has been made to increase the comfort of the Rooms.

A number of newspapers, magazines, and reviews are taken in the Reading Room.

Gold and Silver Medals are annually given for Oratory, Composition, and History.

The Opening Meeting of the Session is held on the first Wednesday in November, and Debates take place in the Regent House every Wednesday evening during Term from November to June.

The Debates are open to the Public.

All Students of the University are eligible as Members of the Society.

Annual Subscription, £1 1*s*.

Further information can be obtained by applying to either of the Secretaries, at the Society's Rooms, 5, Trinity College.

UNIVERSITY PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1853.

SESSION 1901–1902.

President.—Gerald Horan.
Secretary.—J. C. M. Eason.
Treasurer.—G. A. Joynt.
Librarian.—W. W. Kennedy (Sen. Mod.), B.A.
Registrar.—C. E. Riley.

Council.

Thomas Patton (Sch.), Sen. Mod., B.A. (*Ex-Pres.*)
R. W. A. Smith (Sch.) B.A, (*Ex-Lib.*)
H. Pelham Mayne, B.A. (*Ex-Reg.*)
G. D. Carleton (Sch.) Sen. Mod., B.A.
Henry P. Mayne, B.A.
Mowbray O'Rorke.
J. C. Ridgeway.
H. Herrick.
J. W. Crozier.

Associate Members.

Rev. W. J. E. Mayne, B.A.
A. P. Magill, Sen. Mod., B.A., LL.B.

MEDALS.

SESSION 1900–1901.

Composition—President's Gold Medal,	.	C. Exon, Sen. Mod., B.A.
,, ,, Society's Silver Medal,	.	C. E. Riley.
,, ,, Certificates,	.	J. H. Lepper, Sen. Mod., B.A. J. C. Meredith, Sen. Mod., B.A.
Oratory—Gold Medal,	.	T. Patton (Sch.), Sen. Mod. B.A.
,, Silver Medal,	.	M. O'Rorke.
,, Certificates,	.	R. Hodgins. A. E. P. French, B.A.

The Premises of the Society consist of a Reading Room, a Conversation Room, a Writing Room, a Lending Library, and Lavatory. The Society also possesses over two hundred boxes for Academicals.

The Writing Room is furnished with Stationery, and contains a series of the College Calendars.

The Reading Room is supplied with the Dublin and London daily papers, and all the principal reviews, magazines, and other periodicals, including the chief professional, educational, and sporting publications.

The opening Meeting of the Session is usually held in November. Ordinary Meetings take place in the New Examination Hall, over the Front Entrance, every Thursday Evening, from November to June, when Papers are read and discussed by Members.

A Gold and a Silver Medal are annually offered in Composition; a Gold and a Silver Medal in Oratory; and a Silver Medal in Æsthetics.

Annual Subscription,	.	15*s.* 0*d.*
Box for Academicals, Deposit (*returned when the Box is given up*),	.	2 6
Box for Academicals, Annual Rent,	.	1 0

Further information can be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary, at the Rooms of the Society, 6, Trinity College.

COLLEGE THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1830.

SESSION 1901–1902.

Patron.

The Rev. The Provost, D.D.

President.

The Rev. The Regius Professor of Divinity.

Vice-Presidents.

Rev. Archbishop King's Lecturer in Dvinity.
Rev. the Professor of Hebrew.
Rev. the Prof. of Pastoral Theology.
Rev. the Professor of Ecclesiastical History.
Rev. the Prof. of Biblical Greek.
Rev. R. M. Conner, D.D.
Rev. T. K. Abbott, B.D.
Rev. T. T. Gray, M.A.
Rev. W. R. W. Roberts, M.A., B.D.
Rev. J. Walsh, D.D.
Rev. C. I. Graham, B.D.
Rev. T. Sterling Berry, D.D.
Rev. J. G. Carleton, B.D.
Rev. J. H. Kennedy, D.D.
Rev. Newport J. D. White, M.A., B.D.

Auditor.—G. D. Carleton (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.
Secretary.—M. S. O'Rorke.
Treasurer.—R. H. Murray.
Librarian.—W. J. Lindsay, (Mod.), B.A.

Committee.

"*Ex-Officio*" *Members,*
The President.
The Vice-Presidents.
The Ex-Auditor.
The Officers of the Society.
R. M. Gwynn (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A., Univ. Stud.
G. Watt (Sch.), B.A.
J. A. Harvey (Sch , Sen. Mod.), B.A.
D. G. Allmann (Sen. Mod.), B.A.

MEDALS.

SESSION 1899–1901.

Oratory—S. Hutchinson (Sen. Mod.), B.A.
Composition—E. H. Thomas, B.A.
President's Prize Essay—G. Watt (Sch.), B.A.

Divinity Students and those who intend to enter the Divinity School are eligible as Members of the Society.

Annual Subscription, ... 5*s.* 0*d.*
Entrance Fee, ... 2*s.* 6*d.*

Silver Medals are annually given for Oratory and Written Composition. The President also gives a Prize for an Essay on a given subject. The Opening Meeting of the Session is held on the Second Monday in November. Ordinary Meetings take place every Monday Evening during Divinity Term, at 7.30 o'clock, when Papers are read and discussed by members. Further information regarding the Society can be obained on application to the Honorary Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN CHORAL SOCIETY.

(Founded November, 1837.)

Vice-Patrons.

The Right Hon. the Vice-Chancellor of Ireland, LL.D.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosse, LL.D., Chancellor of the University.

President.

The Rev. the Provost, D.D.

Vice-Presidents.

The Right Hon. Lord Ashbourne, LL.D., Lord Chancellor of Ireland.
The Right Hon. Lord Justice Fitz Gibbon, LL.D.
The Right Hon. Lord Ardilaun, M.A.
The Right Hon. Lord Iveagh, M.A.
The Right Hon. Mr. Justice Andrews, LL.D.
The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Gibson, M.A.
The Right Hon. Mr. Justice Johnson, M.A.
The Right Hon. Mr. Justice Madden, M.A., Vice-Chancellor of the University.

Committee.

The Junior Dean of Trinity College, M.A., *Ex-officio.*
The Rev. the Precentor of the Chapel, M.A., *Ex-officio.*
T. A. Harvey, (Sch.), *Secretary.*
J. S Joly, B.A., *Treasurer.*
C. F. Harvey, Sch., *Librarian.*
J. Powell, *Registrar.*
J. Cunningham.
J. G. Smyly, M.A., F.T.C.D.
R. Grove-White.
J. R. Scott, B.A.

Auditors.

E. Perceval Wright, M.A., M.D. | George R. Price, M.A., Q.C.

Conductor.

Mr. Charles G. Marchant, Mus. B.

Members of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge or Dublin, are eligible as Members of the Society.

Students of Trinity College who are under B.A. standing, and whose names are on the College Books, are eligible as Non-performing Associates.

The Society meets for practice on Friday afternoons at 4 o'clock.

Subscription :—Performing Member, . £1 1 0 per annum.
Non-performing Member, 1 10 0 ,,
Lady Associate, . . 0 15 0 ,,
Non-performing Associate, 0 10 6 ,,

Committee and Practice Rooms, No. 4, Trinity College.

Further information may be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretary, at the Rooms of the Society, 4, Trinity College, on practice days, from 5 to 6 P.M.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY CHESS CLUB.

(Founded 1876.)

Patron.

The Rev. The Provost, D.D.

Officers for the Year 1901-1902.

President.

G. R. Webb (Univ. Stud.).

Secretary.

T. W. FitzGerald.

Treasurer.

R. J. Hope.

Librarian.

W. E. Lilly, B.A.

Committee.

A. Traill, LL.D., S.F.T.C.D.
W. E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.
F. J. Pilkington (Sch.), B.A.
J. R. Cotter.
R. G. Leonard.
P. H. Mellett, B.A.
M. O'Rorke.
H. R. B. Gillespie.
J. E. M'Causland.
J. H. Lepper, B.A.

This Club has been established, with the sanction of the Board of Trinity College, for the promotion of the science of Chess-playing in the University. General Meetings of the Club are held in the Rooms, No. 10, Trinity College, every Friday evening during Term; but the Rooms are always open for the convenience of Members desiring to play at other hours.

The Club possesses a valuable Library of Books on the Game of Chess.

Tournaments are held during the Session, and a Cup and other Prizes are given to the Winners.

All Members of the University having their names on the College Books are eligible as Members.

Annual Subscription, 7*s.* 6*d.* Entrance Fee, 2*s.* 6*d.*

UNIVERSITY EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION, 1901–1902.

President.

The Provost.

Vice-Presidents.

Anthony Traill, LL.D., S.F.T.C.D.
F. A. Tarleton, LL.D., F.T.C.D.
George L. Cathcart, M.A., F.T.C.D.
Arthur Panton, D.Sc., F.T.C.D.
J. Emerson Reynolds, M.D.
Thomas Alexander, M.A.I.
E. P. Culverwell, M.A., F.T.C.D.
J. Joly, D.Sc.
F. Purser, M.A., F.T.C.D.
F. Trouton, D.Sc.
J. Mallet Purser, M.D., D.Sc.
Emil Werner, F.C.S.
H. H. Dixon, B.A., D.Sc.
C. J. Joly, M.A., F.T.C.D.
W. E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.
M. W. J. Fry, M.A., F.T.C.D.

Secretaries—H. H. Jeffcott (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A., Temple-road, Rathmines
A. L. Robinson, 22, Palmerston Park.

Treasurer—J. N. Laird (Sen. Mod.), B.A., 9, T.C.D.

Committee.

S. R. Bennett (Sch., Sen. Mod). B.A.
C. J. Coppinger.
W. G. Harvey (Sen. Mod.), B.A.
J. S. Joly (Sen. Mod), B.A.
W. E. Lilly, B.A.
W. C. Oram (Sen. Mod.), M.B.

The object of the Association is the encouragement of investigation in all branches of Experimental Science.

General Meetings are held at least once each month during Term, for reading Papers and exhibiting Experiments, in the New Buildings, Trinity College, Dublin. The Chair is taken at 8 p.m., tea being provided by the Association at 7.30 p.m. Members have the privilege of bringing one guest to each General Meeting. A Medal in Photography is awarded annually at the close of each Session, the Rules and Conditions of which may be had on application to either of the Secretaries.

All Graduates as well as Undergraduates of the University are eligible for Membership. The Annual Subscription is Five Shillings. No Entrance Fee. Further information may be obtained on application to any of the Officers.

This Association and the Biological Sc. Association jointly possess a fine Electric Lantern and Projecting Microscope (obtained at a cost of about £150, which was defrayed by private subscription aided by a College Grant). Lantern Exhibitions, open to all Students of Trinity College, are held at short intervals during Term. They commence at 8 o'clock.

UNIVERSITY BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

(Established 1874.)

SESSION 1901–1902.

President—R. Travers Smith, M.D.

[Ex-Presidents are marked with an asterisk.]

Vice-Presidents.

J. K. Ingram, LL.D. (late Vice-Provost, T.C.D.)
Sir John T. Banks, K.C.B., M.D.
*Charles B. Ball, M.D.
James Little, M.D.
*John M. Purser, M.D.
*Edward H. Bennett, M.D., M.Ch.
*D. J. Cunningham, M.D., F.R.S.
*Walter G. Smith, M.D.
*Arthur V. Macan, M.A.O.
*J. Magee Finny, M.D.
*E. Perceval Wright, M.D., F.L.S.
Henry W. Mackintosh, M.A.
*Henry T. Bewley, M.D.
*Edward H. Taylor, M.D.
*A. C. O'Sullivan, M.D., F.T.C.D.
*W. S. Haughton (Sen.Mod.), M.B.
Sir Philip C. Smyly, M.D.
*Wallace Beatty, M.D.
J. W. Moore, M.D.
F. W. Kidd, M.D.
W. J. Smyly, M.D.
*H. C. Earl, M.D.
*H. C. Drury, (Sen. Mod.), M.D
*Alfred R. Parsons, M.D.
*T. E. Gordon, M.B.
*R. H. Woods, M.B.
*William R. Dawson, M.D.
A. F. Dixon (Sen. Mod.), M.B.
G. J. Johnston, M.A., M.B.
J. H. R. Glenn, M.D.
G. J. Peacocke, M.D.
C. J. Patten (Sen. Mod.), M.D.
J. Beatty (Sen. Mod.), M.D.
T. P. C. Kirkpatrick (Sen. Mod.), M.D.
H. E. Littledale, M.B.
R. H. Kennan, M.D.
H. H. Dixon (Sen. Mod.), D.Sc.
N. H. Alcock (Sen. Mod.), M.D.
Charles Maunsell, M.D.

Record Secretary—J. M. Holmes, B.A.

Cor. Sec. and Librarian—S. Pringle.

Treasurer—W. Boxwell (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.

Council.

R. P. Beatty, B.A.
J. Cunningham.
J. S. Joly (Sen. Mod.), B.A.
H. May.
J. T. M'Entire, B.A.
A. A. M'Neight.
J. A. Valentine (Sch., Mod.) B.A.
W. I. de C. Wheeler (Mod.), B.A.

All persons taking an interest in Natural Science or Medicine are eligible for Membership, but the Officers are chosen exclusively from Members of the University.

The object of the Association is the encouragement of Original Investigation in Biology, including Pathology, Therapeutics, and the allied Sciences.

The Meetings, at which Papers are read, and objects of interest, Microscopic and otherwise, are exhibited, are held on every alternate

Thursday, from November to April, inclusive, in the New Buildings, Trinity College, Dublin. Tea at 8 p.m. Chair taken at 8.15.

A Medal will be awarded at the close of the Session for the most meritorious Paper laid before the Association. The Prize is open to all Members who, at the date of reading Paper, have not taken their full Medical qualification.

Medallist for Session 1900–1.—W. I. de C. Wheeler (Mod.), B.A.

Notices of the Meetings are posted in the principal Medical Schools and Hospitals throughout Dublin, and are sent to Members.

Subscription, 5s. No Entrance Fee.

Further particulars can be had on application to any of the Officers.

For details of the Lantern Evenings, partly under the management of this Association, see before, under Experimental Science Association.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY ENGINEERING STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

SESSION, 1901–1902.

President.

Thomas Alexander, M.A.I.

Vice-Presidents.

A. Panton, D.Sc., F.T.C.D.
Emil Werner, F.C.S.
J. Emerson Reynolds, M.D., F.R.S.
J. Joly, D.Sc., F.R.S.
A. Traill, LL.D., S.F.T.C.D.
M. W. J. Fry, M.A., F.T.C.D.
W. E. Lilly, M.A.I.
W. E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.
F. T. Trouton, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Hon. Secretary.

W. A. Moyers.

Committee.

H. H. Jeffcott.
C. G. Samuels.
P. F. Purcell.
F. P. Griffiths.
T. J. Delahunty.

The object of the Society is the discussion of subjects of Professional interest.

Meetings are held once a fortnight in the New Buildings, T.C.D., for the reading of Papers. Chair taken at 8 p. m.

All Students of the School of Engineering, T.C.D., are eligible for Membership.

Further information can be had from any of the Officers of the Society.

TRINITY COLLEGE CHURCH MUSICAL ASSOCIATION

1901–1902.

Patron.

The Provost.

Vice-Patrons.

The Regius Professor of Divinity.
The Precentor of the Chapel.
The Professor of Music.

President.

The Archbishop King's Lecturer.

Choir Master.

Charles Marchant, Mus. Bac.

Organist.

W. G. Smylie.

Honorary Secretary.

G. Armstrong, 18, T. C. D.

Honorary Treasurer.

R. H. Murray, 5, T. C. D.

Honorary Librarian.

J. Taylor, 6, T. C. D.

Committee.

G. D. Carleton, Sch., Sen. Mod., B.A.
G. Watt, Sch., B.A.
A. P. G. Maunsell, B.A.
J. Hind.
F. Walker.
W. E. French.

The object of the Association is the encouragement of the study of Church Music among Students, especially among Divinity Students, that they may be able hereafter to take an intelligent interest in the Music of their Parish Churches.

The services of Mr. Charles Marchant, Mus. Bac., Organist of the College Chapel and of St. Patrick's Cathedral, have been secured, to give instruction in part-singing to the Members on two days in each week (*Monday at 2.45, p.m., and Wednesday at 11*). During Michaelmas and Hilary Lecture Terms there is Choral Evensong in the College Chapel on Wednesdays at 5 o'clock, at which the Members of the Association form the Choir.

INDIAN, COLONIAL, AND HOME CIVIL SERVICE.

OPEN Competitive Examinations for the following Services, viz.:—

The Civil Service of Indian;
Eastern Cadetships in the Colonial Service;
Clerkships (Class I.) in the Home Civil Service;

are held concurrently each year. The Examinations commence early in August.

The limits of age for the several services are as follows, viz.:—

Civil Service of India . .	21-23	on 1st January, 1901.
Eastern Cadets . . .	21-24	,, 1st August, ,,
Home Civil Service (Class I.) .	22-24	,, 1st August, ,,

The Regulations respecting the competition in next August are not yet published, but the following extracts, taken from the rules relating to the 1892 competition, will give some idea of its nature:—

"The Regulations governing the Open Competition for admission into the Indian Civil Service have been framed with a view to the principle regarded by Lord Macaulay's Committee, in 1854, as essential, viz., that the object of the Competition should be to secure for the Indian Civil Service officers who 'have received the best, the most liberal, the most finished education that their native country affords.' The scheme of examination has accordingly been made to embrace most of the subjects of the Honour Schools in the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland. In administering the scheme, the Civil Service Commissioners, concurring with Lord Macaulay's Committee in the opinion 'that no Candidate who may fail should, to whatever calling he may betake himself, have any reason to regret the time and labour which he has spent in preparing himself to be examined,' desire to avoid all disturbance of the general course of University studies, and to render it possible, with due regard for the principle of Open Competition, for those who have graduated with honours at the Universities, to attend the examination for the Indian Civil Service with good prospects of success. The appended Syllabus shows in outline the intentions of the Commissioners with regard to the extent and character of the examination in those subjects which seem to require further definition. The scope of the examination in the subjects not mentioned in the Syllabus is sufficiently defined in the scheme published in the Regulations themselves. The Examiners will be instructed to keep the standard in each subject up to the level of the highest course of study pursued in the Universities."

Candidates admitted to compete for all three, or any two, of these classes of appointments will be required to pay a consolidated fee of £6.

As regards the classes in Trinity College which prepare for this Examination, see page 57.*

For full information as to the rules of the Examination, Candidates should apply to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Westminster, S.W.

University Lectures in Oriental Languages for Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India.

On the 13th October, 1877, a communication was received by the Provost and Senior Fellows from the Secretary of State for India, stating that Trinity College had been placed on the list of the Institutions in which Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India will be permitted to reside during their year of "Probation."

Arrangements have been made enabling selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India to complete their studies in Oriental Languages with the aid of Special Lectures given by Professors of the University.

The Lectures in Indian Languages will be arranged so as to secure to the Candidates their choice of any *three* Languages, including Sanskrit, Bengali, Mahratti, Hindi, Hindustani; Persian; Arabic; Tamil, Telugu; and Burmese.

Candidates will be required to elect at the beginning of the Term the Languages in which they wish to be prepared.

Three Lectures in each Language will be given weekly during each of the three Terms of the year, except in Sanskrit and Arabic, in each of which five Lectures weekly will be provided.

Sophisters having credit for full attendance on two of these special courses of Lectures can claim professional privileges, see under "Course in Arts."

Candidates intending to reside at Dublin are requested to communicate with Professor Atkinson, who will supply any information that may be required.

REGULATIONS AS REGARDS THE INDIAN, COLONIAL, HOME (CLASS I.), AND CIVIL SERVICE CLASSES.

1. These Classes are open to all Candidates for the Examination for the Indian, Colonial, and Home Civil Service (Class I.), whether those Candidates belong to Trinity College or not.

2. The Course of Study will be divided, during the current Academic year, 1901–1902, into two Sessions (a Winter Session, from October 21st to March 22nd, and a Summer Session, from April 14th to June 28th); in each of which Sessions not less than two hours of teaching per week will be given in each Class, except during the Christmas (December 21st to January 11th) and Easter Vacations (March 22nd to April 12th). This teaching will comprise not only specific instructions directed entirely to the requirements of the Examination, but also guidance to the several Candidates as to the course of private reading which will best suit the needs of each.

3. It is proposed, for the Academic year, 1901-1902, to offer instruction in the following subjects:—

1. English Literature and Composition.
2. Greek Language and Literature.
3. Latin Language and Literature.
4. Pure Mathematics.
5. Applied Mathematics.
6. Mental and Moral Science.
7. Political Economy.
8. Political Science.
9. Roman Law.
10. Ancient History (Greek and Roman).
11. General Modern History.
12. English History (especially English Constitutional History).
13. French Language and Literature.
14. German Language and Literature.
15. Chemistry.
16. Physics.
17. Botany.
18. Geology.
19. Zoology.

4. Frequent Examinations will be held in each subject; and no Candidate can be allowed to attend any Class unless he undertakes beforehand to present himself for these Examinations.

At the end of the Winter Session a General Examination will be held in all the subjects in which instruction has been given; and Prizes will be awarded by the Board, varying from £2 2*s.* to £4 4*s.*, to every Candidate who is considered to have shown merit of a high order.

5. A Student who belongs to Trinity College shall pay *either* (1) £5 5*s*. Entrance Fee to the Classes and a Special Fee of 2½ guineas for each Class which he attends during the Winter Session, and 1½ guineas for each Class he attends during the Summer Session; *or* (2) he may pay no Entrance Fee, but in that case he shall pay a Special Fee of 3½ guineas for each Class which he attends during the Winter Session, and 2½ guineas for each Class which he attends during the Summer Session.

A Student who does not belong to Trinity College shall pay *either* (1) £5 5*s*. Entrance Fee to the Classes, and a Special Fee of 3½ and 2½ guineas for each Class which he attends in the Winter and Summer Sessions respectively; *or* (2) he may pay no Entrance Fee, but in that case he shall pay a Special Fee of 4½ guineas and 3½ guineas for each Class which he attends in the Winter and Summer Sessions respectively.

Students who have paid the Entrance Fee for the year 1900–1901 will not be required to pay it again for the year 1901–1902.

Candidates can obtain further instruction in any subject during the month of July on payment, for that month, of an additional Fee. Notice that this instruction will be required must be given not later than the first week of June.

All Fees must be paid to the Registrar of the Classes previous to attendance at any Class. No Lecturer will receive the name of any Student unless he is shown the Registrar's receipt for the Fees.

Students wishing to join these Classes are requested to communicate with the Registrar of them, Dr. L. C. Purser, 24, Trinity College, Dublin, who will supply any further information which may be required.

EXTRACT FROM THE REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY MAY BE OBTAINED BY UNIVERSITY CANDIDATES.

Commissions in the Army may be granted to Graduates in Arts, or anyone who has passed the Examination for the Degree of B.A. at the University of Dublin, or to Students who have passed the Final Examination of the Senior Freshman year, or the Final Examination of the School of Engineering.

Notice will be given, from time to time, of the number of vacancies which will be allotted half yearly to University Candidates. In case there should be more Candidates than vacancies, the required number will be selected by competition among the said Candidates at the ensuing June or November Examination for admission to the Royal Military College. Should there be no competition, Candidates will be required to qualify in Geometrical Drawing at one of the Examinations. The Examinations will be held in London, and at such other centres as the Civil Service Commissioners may appoint. The fee for Examination in London will be £2; at any other centre, £3. The limits of age will be as follows:—

For Students who have passed the Final Freshman Examination, or the Final Examination of the Engineering School, .	17 to 22
For Graduates, ...	17 to 23

These limits of age will be ruled by the 1st of July for the Summer, and by the 1st of December for the Winter Examinations.

A Graduate or Student of Dublin University who is, in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief, in all respects suitable to hold a Commission in the Army, and who is desirous of being a Candidate for a Commission in the Army, must send to the Military Secretary, Horse Guards, War Office, S.W., on a date not later than the 1st of May, or the 1st of October, respectively, an application, in his own handwriting, to attend the Examination. Candidates will be supplied with a form of particulars, which should be carefully filled up and signed, and returned without delay to the Military Secretary, accompanied by the following papers:—

(*a*) An extract from the register of his birth, or, in default, a declaration made by one of his parents or guardians before a magistrate, giving his exact age. A certificate of baptism cannot be accepted unless the date of birth is shown therein.

(*b*) A certificate of good moral character, signed by the tutors or heads of the School or College at which he has received his education for the four years immediately preceding the date of application; or some other satisfactory proof of good moral character.

(*c*) A certificate from the head of the College that the Candidate has passed the required University Examination.

(*d*) If the Candidate holds a Commission in the Militia, a recommendation from the Commanding Officer of the Regiment.

The successful Candidates will be inspected by a Medical Board, and no Candidate will be considered eligible for a Commission in the Army unless certified by the Board to be free from any bodily defects or ailments, and in all respects physically fit for His Majesty's service.

No Candidate will be accepted unless certified by the Medical Board to be in all respects as to height and chest measurement fit for His Majesty's service, except where the Board, having regard to the Candidate's age and physique, expressly state that they are of opinion that there is every reasonable probability of his fulfilling the requirements of the service in the particulars referred to at the time of his passing the Examination in Military subjects. The acceptance of such Candidate will only take place on the understanding that he will not be granted a Commission if he fails to attain the standard of height and chest measurement when he is again medically examined.

The decision of the Board will in all cases be absolutely final.

A Candidate who may he unsuccessful at his first Examination will be allowed a second opportunity of competing, provided he has not exceeded the limits of age.

When a Candidate who has once been admitted to the Literary Examination applies to be admitted again, he will only be required to forward a certificate as to his moral character for the interval between the two Examinations.

NOTE.—When the number of University Candidates is less than the number of Commissions offered, the Authorities of the War Office will accept the Certificate of the Professor of Engineering in Trinity College in lieu of the usual Examination in Geometrical Drawing.

Candidates can receive instruction in connexion with the Engineering School, and Certificates are granted to Students who answer up to the required standard at an examination held by the Professor.

Militia Candidates.

Militia Subalterns desirous of competing for Commissions in the Army will be exempted from all Qualifying Examinations in Literary subjects except Geometrical Drawing, if they can produce Certificate from the authorities of Trinity College, Dublin, that they have passed the Final Examination of the Senior Freshman Year ("the Littlego") or the Final Examination of the School of Engineering.

Exemption in the case of Artillery Subalterns.

Subalterns of Artillery Militia, who compete for Commissions in the Royal Artillery, are in general required to show a satisfactory knowledge of each of the branches of Mathematics in Class I. of the "Further Examination," in addition to attaining the prescribed ordinary standard at the Literary Qualifying Examination. From this Examination in Mathematics those Candidates are exempted who have obtained any Honors in Mathematics at the Trinity or Michaelmas Term Examination of Junior Freshmen, or any Honors in Mathematics at the Examinations of Senior Freshmen.

EXAMINATIONS FOR WOMEN.

REGULATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1902.

THE Examinations will commence on Tuesday, June 17th.

A Ladies' Superintending Committee shall be constituted, to conduct the Examinations, of which no head of any educational establishment shall be a member.

The Registrar of Examinations for Women will exercise a general supervision over the conduct of all the Examinations.

Candidates are requested to apply to one of the Secretaries for the necessary "Forms," *which should be filled up and returned on or before the 1st of June*, 1902.

Every Candidate presenting herself for Examination will be required to pay a University fee of Two Pounds, payable to the Secretary at least two days previous to the Examinations. *No Candidate can be admitted to the Examination unless the fees have been paid.*

(The Secretaries are—Miss Salmon, Provost's House, Trinity College; and Mrs. Mahaffy, 38, North Great George's-street.)

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES.

An Examination for Certificates of Dublin University will be held in one of the Halls of Trinity College concurrently with the Midsummer Entrance Examination.

The Certificate will indicate that the Candidate has passed the Examination for Matriculation in Dublin University.

The Examination commences at 10 o'clock, A.M., and lasts two days.

No Certificate will be granted to a Candidate whose aggregate marks are less than 30 per cent. of the total amount obtainable in all the subjects named in the Course.

The subjects of Examination are as follows (being the same as those for the Matriculation Examination of T. C. D., only that Greek is optional):—

English Composition.
Arithmetic.
Algebra (the first Four Rules, Fractions, and Simple Equations).
Euclid, Books I., II., and III.
English History.
Modern Geography.
Latin.
Greek, *or* a Modern Foreign Language.

In Latin and Greek, Candidates will be examined *viva voce* in any two authors of each Language that they may select. The quantity of each author to be presented for Examination should not be less than the equivalent of two Books of Virgil, or Xenophon, or of a Greek play.

Further Examination for High Places.

Those among the successful Candidates who obtain sufficiently high marks will be selected by the Registrar for a further Examination for High Places.[a] This additional Examination will last for one day, and on the general result of the three days' Examination the selected Candidates will be arranged in order of merit, and their names, together with those of the Schools from which they present themselves, will be published.

Special Certificates will be issued to those who are so selected.

The subjects for the further Examinations are:—

Unseen Passages from Greek Authors and Greek Prose, or English Literature of the nineteenth century.
Unseen Passages from Latin Authors.
Greek and Latin Grammar and Ancient History.
Geometry and Algebra.
French *or* German (passages being set for translation into and from English).

Trinity College Scholarship.

A Scholarship of Twenty-five Pounds, tenable for one year, the gift of the Board of Trinity College, will be awarded at the Examination for Women in 1902.

No one can be admitted as a Candidate who shall have completed her eighteenth year before the 1st of April, 1902.

The Scholarship will be offered to that Candidate who shall obtain the highest sum of marks at the Matriculation Examination and further Examination for High Places.

In ascertaining the "sum of marks" of a Candidate for this Scholarship, no mark will be taken into account which does not represent at least one-fourth of the maximum merit.

The successful Candidate must undertake to pursue her studies for one year at some place of superior instruction, approved by the Board of Trinity College.

Charles Wilkins Memorial Prize.

A sum of £190 having been subscribed by the fellow-students and friends of the late Charles James Wilkins to found a Prize as a Memorial of him, the Board of Trinity College, in consideration of receiving that amount, have liberally consented to grant annually a sum of Ten Pounds, the value of which in books will be given as the "Charles Wilkins Memorial Prize" for the best answering in Mathematics at the Further Examination for High Places, and at a Special Examination to be held the day after the Examination for High Places.

The following is the Course for the Special Examination:—

Trigonometry, to the end of Solution of Plane Triangles.
Taylor's Geometry of Conics, Part I., Chaps. 1 to 4 (both inclusive).
Salmon's Conic Sections, the Right Line and Circle (omitting methods of abridged notation).

[a] Candidates for the Charles Wilkins Memorial Prize will be allowed to compete in the further Examination in Mathematics only, independent of such selection.

Miscellaneous Prizes.

Any surplus of the Fees which may remain after defraying the expenses of the Examinations will be expended on Books to be awarded as Prizes to the most meritorious of the Candidates, provided sufficient merit be shown.

Examination in Religious Knowledge.

Candidates may also present themselves for Examination in Religious Knowledge, and separate Certificates will be given in this branch of study. The following will be the subjects of Examination in the year 1902:—

Genesis and Exodus; the Gospel of St. Luke and the Acts of the Apostles; Row's Manual of Christian Evidences.

All Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the Revised Version of the books set for examination.

L. H. GWYNN, F.T.C.D.,
Registrar of Examinations for Women.

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS PASSED BY THE BOARD OF TRINITY COLLEGE IN THE YEAR 1901.

Rules respecting Examination of Women in Michaelmas Term.

1. Women who have obtained a Certificate at the Trinity College Examinations may be examined in the same Honor Courses as the Junior Freshmen in Michaelmas Term, at the same time, but in different rooms.

2. Those who have already obtained Honors in this Examination may, under the same conditions, be examined in any of the Courses for Moderatorships.

3. Such Candidates shall be marked and classed in exactly the same manner as the Trinity College Students; and Special Certificates shall be given to those who pass a successful Examination.

4. This arrangement, being of an experimental character, shall apply to the years 1901 and 1902 only.

5. The amount of Fees to be charged for admission to these Examinations shall be One Guinea and Two Guineas respectively.

RULES RESPECTING EXAMINATIONS IN THE THEORY, HISTORY, AND PRACTICE OF EDUCATION.

(1). Two Examinations have been instituted, one in the Theory and History of Education, and the other in the Practice of Teaching.

(2). No candidate shall be admitted to the latter Examination who has not passed the first.

(3). Any person shall be admitted to the first Examination who can produce satisfactory evidence of good moral character and adequate scholastic attainments.

(4). Any person shall be deemed to have attained the requisite educational standard who has—

1. Graduated in any University of the United Kingdom; *or* who has
2. Passed the Final Freshman Examination of the University of Dublin or the corresponding Examination of the University of Oxford or Cambridge; *or* who is a
3. First Class or Second Class Teacher under the National Board of Education in Ireland, if approved of by the Commissioners; *or* who shall produce
4. Evidence of such other qualifications as may be deemed by the Senior Lecturer and Examiners to be equivalent to the foregoing.

I. Examination in Theory and History.

(5). The subjects of the first Examination shall include

A. The Theory of Education—

(*a*) The Scientific Basis of the Art of Education.
(*b*) Elements of the Art of Education.

B. History of Education in Europe since the revival of Learning.

(6). For this Examination the following books have been appointed—

A. Theory of Education—

(*a*) Stout (G. F.), M.A., *Manual of Psychology* (W. B. Clive, London, 1899).
[Omit chap. 3, book i., all book ii., and the whole of division ii., book iii.; omit also sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, of chap. vi. book iv.]

(*b*) Fitch (Sir J. G.), *Lectures on Teaching* (Cambridge University Press).
Garlick (A. H.), *A New Manual of Method* (Longmans).
Joyce (P. W.), *A Handbook of School Management* (M. H. Gill, Dublin).

B. History of Education—

Quick (R. H.), *Essays on Educational Reformers* (Longmans).

A CERTIFICATE will be issued to each candidate who satisfies the Examiners.

II. EXAMINATION IN PRACTICE.

(7). Candidates who have been engaged in teaching in a school for not less than one year to the satisfaction of the principal teacher of the school, and who have passed the first Examination, shall be admitted to the second Examination.

(8). The second Examination shall consist in—

A. Examination of a class taught by the candidate.

B. Inspection of a class while being taught.

C. *Viva Voce* Examination of teacher on subjects arising from the inspection.

[*The regulations are given in detail below.*]

A DIPLOMA will be issued to each candidate who satisfies the Examiners.

The Examination for Certificates will be held half-yearly in the first week of January and in the first week of August. In 1902 these Examinations will take place on January 2 and 3, and on August 1 and 2.

The Examination for Diplomas will be held in January and August on such days as may be found most convenient to the candidates who have entered their names. Due notice will be given in each case.

Candidates must send in their names, and evidence of their qualifications, to the Senior Lecturer not later than the 15th of November and the 15th of June, respectively.

The fee payable for each Examination is £1 1*s*. for Graduates or Undergraduates of Trinity College, Dublin; and £2 2*s*. for other candidates.

Regulations for the Examination for Diploma in the Practice of Teaching.

(1). Each candidate shall select out of the following list *five* subjects, in which he will be prepared to give lessons, and forward that list of five to the Senior Lecturer, so that it is received at least one week before the date of Examination.

1. Arithmetic. 2. Algebra. 3. Euclid. 4. Elementary Science. 5. English Literature. 6. History. 7. English Grammar and Composition. 8. Physical and descriptive Geography. 9. Kindergarten. 10. Object Lesson. 11. French. 12. Latin. 13. Greek.

(2). The day before the Examination, he should, between the hours of 10 and 11, call on the Senior Lecturer, who will prescribe (*a*) three specific half-hour lessons which he is to prepare; (*b*) the hour and school at which he is to present himself next day.

(3). On the day of Examination, the candidate will be informed which of the three lessons he will be required to give, and a suitable class will be provided for him to instruct. The Examiners will be at liberty to require the candidate to give a second lesson if they think it desirable.

N.B.—The candidate should bring whatever apparatus or accessories he may require, except blackboard and chalk.

(4). The candidate will be expected to submit notes of the prescribed lessons.

(5). In addition to the prescribed lesson, the examiners hold themselves at liberty to call on the candidate to give an easy quarter-hour lesson in one of the subjects which he offers. This lesson is to be given without previous special preparation.

EXAMPLE.—A candidate selects, say, the following five subjects and forwards his selection a week previous to the Examination:—
1. Arithmetic. 2. Euclid. 3. Object Lesson. 4. History. 5. Geography.

On the day before the Examination he is directed to prepare three lessons, say (1) Introductory lesson to Euclid, Book II.; (2) Henry II.'s relations with the Church; (3) A piece of Chalk.

On the day of Examination he is directed to give the lesson on (3), viz. A piece of Chalk, and to submit his notes on the three lessons.

As an unprescribed lesson, he is called upon to give a short account of, say, the Rivers of England.

THE

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

INTRODUCTION.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN, TRINITY COLLEGE.

§ I. THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN was founded by Queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1591. On the third day of March in that year, a College was incorporated by Charter or Letters Patent, as "the Mother of an University,"[a] under the style and title of "The College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, near Dublin, founded by Queen Elizabeth."[b]

Previous to the year 1873, the Provostship, Fellowships, and Foundation Scholarships of Trinity College could only be held by Members of the Church of Ireland. This restriction was sanctioned by Parliamentary enactments in the case of the Provostship and Fellowships (33 Geo. III. c. 21). With regard to the Foundation Scholarships, the limitation arose solely from certain provisions in the College Statutes. All these restrictions were removed by the Act 36 Vict. c. 21. The preamble to this Act recites that it is expedient 'that the benefits of Trinity College, and the University of Dublin, and of the schools in the said University, as places of religion and learning, should be rendered freely accessible to the nation,' and that all restrictions, tests, and disabilities should be removed.

§ II. GOVERNMENT.—The mode in which the government is constituted may be collected from the historical sketch which will be found at the beginning of Volume II. of the Calendar for 1901.

The Crown, except when limited by Act of Parliament, is supreme. Subject to the control of Acts of Parliament and Royal Statutes, the government is in the hands of the Provost and Senior

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[a] "Unum Collegium mater Universitatis . . . pro educatione, institutione et instructione juvenum et studentium in artibus et facultatibus, perpetuis futuris temporibus duraturum, et quod erit et vocabitur Collegium Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis, juxta Dublin, a serenissimâ Reginâ Elizabethâ fundatum."—*Charta Reg. Eliz. anno regni tricesimo quarto.*

[b] For an account of the various Charters and Royal Letters affecting Trinity College see "Statuta Collegii atque Universitatis Dubliniensis," 1875.

Fellows, in conjunction with the Visitors, but in most matters relating to education, as specified in detail below, they act conjointly with the Council, and in matters relating to the conferring of Degrees, the sanction of the Senate is required.

The VISITORS are the Chancellor of the University (or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor) and the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.

The SENATE, or Public Congregation, of the University, consists of the Chancellor, or, in his absence, of the Vice-Chancellor, or Pro-Vice-Chancellor for the time being, and such Doctors or Masters of the University as keep their names on the books of the College in accordance with such regulations as the Provost and Senior Fellows enact. (See p. 20.)

The Caput of the Senate consists of the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, or Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the Provost, or, in his absence, the Vice-Provost, and the Senior Master non-regent,[a] who is elected by the Senate.

The Senate is convened only by the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor or Pro-Vice-Chancellor, each of whom, when presiding, has power to adjourn or dissolve its meetings, and has a casting vote. The Chancellor, or in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor or Pro-Vice-Chancellor, is bound to convene the Senate, on a requisition presented to him by the Provost and Senior Fellows, and the Senate shall meet at such time, and for such purpose, as shall be stated in such requisition.

Whenever the office of Chancellor becomes vacant, the Provost and Senior Fellows must, within one calendar month, propose to the Senate the names of three persons, from amongst whom the Senate must elect a Chancellor within one month from the day of such proposal. In computing these periods, the interval between the 1st of July and 1st of October shall not be taken into account, nor shall an election take place during such interval. If the Senate decline or omit to elect, the nomination of the Chancellor passes to the Crown. The Vice-Chancellor continues to hold his office during the vacancy of the office of Chancellor, and, during such vacancy, has power to convene the Senate for the purpose of electing a Chancellor, and has authority to exercise all the functions and duties of the Chancellor, until the election of the Chancellor.

The Vice-Chancellor, if unable to attend any of the meetings of the Senate, is empowered, by writing under his hand and seal, to appoint a Pro-Vice-Chancellor for that special occasion.

The Provost and Senior Fellows have power to alter, amend, and repeal all laws, rules, or by-laws heretofore existing, and to

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[a] Each Master of Arts is called a regent during the three years following the time he took that Degree. The name originated from the duty formerly imposed on such Masters of regulating the disputations of the Schools.

make new rules and laws, from time to time, for the more solemn conferring of Degrees by the Senate; provided always that no such new laws, or alteration of existing laws, shall be of force or binding upon the University, until they shall have received the sanction of the Senate lawfully assembled.

No law, rule, by-law, or grace whatsoever, for the conferring of Degrees, or any other purpose, can be proposed to the Senate, which has not been first proposed to and adopted by the Provost and Senior Fellows. The Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor presiding is empowered to prohibit any such law or grace from being proposed to the Senate.

Gowns are worn at meetings of the Senate.

The COUNCIL consists of the Provost; or, in his absence, the Vice-Provost; and sixteen members of the Senate, namely, four members elected by the Senior Fellows; four by the Junior Fellows; four by the Professors who are not Fellows, and four by those members of the said Senate who have not voted nor been entitled to vote at the last election of any existing member or members of the same Council, either as Senior Fellows, as Junior Fellows, or as Professors. The members elected to the Council hold office for four years.

At every election of members of the Council, every elector of each class is entitled to a number of votes equal to the number of persons to be elected to the Council at such election of that class, and may give all such votes to any one candidate, or may distribute them among the candidates as he thinks fit.

The Council nominates to all Professorships, except those the nomination to which is vested in some other body or persons by Act of Parliament, or by the directions of private founders, and except also the Professorships in the School of Divinity. Such nomination is subject to the approval of the Provost and Senior Fellows. In the event of the said Provost and Senior Fellows refusing their approval to the nomination of the Council, the Chancellor decides whether the grounds for such refusal are sufficient. If they appear to him to be insufficient, he declares the person nominated by the Council to be duly elected. If not, the Council proceeds to a fresh nomination. If no election shall take place within the space of six calendar months from the date of the vacancy, or from the time of the creation of any new Professorship, the right of nomination and election for the purpose of filling up such vacancy, or of appointing to such new Professorship, lapses to the Chancellor. No person, being at the time a member of the Council, shall be nominated by the Council to any Professorship.

Except so far as is otherwise provided by Act of Parliament, or by direction of private founders, any proposed new rules or regulations respecting studies, lectures, and examinations (other than those connected with the School of Divinity, with which the Council

has no authority to interfere), and also any proposed new rules or regulations respecting the qualifications, duties, and tenure of office of any Professor in any Professorship now existing, or hereafter to be constituted, except the Professors and Professorships connected with the said School of Divinity, and any proposed alterations in any existing rules or regulations respecting such studies, lectures, and examinations, qualifications, duties, and tenure of office, save as aforesaid, require the approval both of the Provost and Senior Fellows, and of the Council.

All such new rules or regulations and alterations in any rules or regulations may be originated either by the Provost and Senior Fellows, or by the Council.

No new Professorship can be created or founded by the Provost and Senior Fellows without the consent of the Council.

§ III. Teaching.—The Examining Staff consists of the Provost, Fellows, and Professors.

The Lecturing Staff consists of the Junior Fellows and Professors.

The greater part of the teaching in the obligatory Courses in Arts is performed by the Junior Fellows. To Professors selected from among them is intrusted for the most part the instruction which is given in the highest departments of these Courses. Special Lecturers are selected to lecture Candidates for Honors.

Under the present regulations a new Fellow is elected every year by the Provost and Senior Fellows, after an Examination held in pursuance of the Statutes.

From the early Statutes it would seem to have been originally intended that the Fellows should carry on the special instruction required by Students desirous of qualifying themselves for particular Professions. But the growing requirements of the Professional Schools, especially the Medical, prevented this design from being carried out, and the special instruction required for the four Professional Schools of Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Engineering, is now, for the most part, delivered by Professors elected to teach special subjects.

Outside the regular Courses in Arts, and the branches of study required in the Professional Schools, there are various departments of learning, for the cultivation of which Professorships have been from time to time founded.

§ IV. Degrees are publicly conferred by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in the Senate or Congregation of the University.

The Grace of the House for a Degree in any Faculty having first been granted by the Provost and Senior Fellows, must pass the Caput before it can be proposed to the rest of the Senate, and each member of the Caput has a negative voice. If no member of the Caput objects, the Proctor, in a prescribed form of words, *supplicates* the Congregation for their public Grace; and, having

collected their suffrages, declares the assent or dissent of the House accordingly; if the *placets* be the majority, the Candidates for Degrees are *presented* to the Senate by the Regius Professor of the Faculty in which the Degree is to be taken; or, if it be a Degree in Arts, by one of the Proctors: they then advance in order before the Vice-Chancellor, who confers the Degree according to a formula fixed by the University Statutes,[a] and after which the Candidates then subscribe their names in the Register.

Public Commencements for the conferring of Degrees are held four times in each year on days published in the Almanac. A *Diploma* is sometimes given to those who are fully qualified for a Degree, but whose circumstances may render it inconvenient for them to wait for the public Comitia; but such persons can exercise none of the rights and privileges connected with their Degree until they have appeared at a Commencement, and have had the Degree publicly conferred on them by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor. An exception to this rule has been made in favour of members of the University who are resident in the Colonies or Foreign Countries. (See page 12.)

The following Regulations with regard to the order to be observed in conferring Degrees at the Public Commencements have been sanctioned by the Vice-Chancellor:—

I. The Chancellor announces the opening of the Comitia. At the Winter Commencements the Senior Master non-regent is elected, on the proposition of the Chancellor and the Provost; and the two Proctors and the Registrar make the statutory affirmation.

II. The Senior Proctor supplicates for the Licenses in Medicine, in Surgery, and in Engineering. The Junior Proctor supplicates for the Degrees of Bachelors in Arts. The Senior Proctor supplicates for the other ordinary Degrees.

III. The Senior Lecturer introduces the Moderators to the Chancellor, who presents them with their Medals. The Senior Lecturer introduces the Respondents to the Chancellor, who presents them with their Certificates.

IV. Licenses in Medicine, in Surgery, and in Engineering are conferred.

V. Candidates for Honorary Degrees are presented to the Senate, and admitted by the Chancellor.

VI. Candidates for Ordinary Degrees are presented and admitted. Candidates in Arts are presented by the Proctors:

[a] See the forms of presentation and supplication, and also the forms of suspension and absolution, in the University Statutes.—*Stat. Univ.* after cap. xi. The forms for conferring Degrees are given in cap. v.

other Candidates by the Professors of their respective faculties. In presenting the Candidates the following order is observed:—

1. Bachelors in Music who are not Graduates in Arts.
2. Doctors in Music who are not Graduates in Arts.
3. Bachelors in Arts.
4. Bachelors in Music who are Graduates in Arts.
5. Bachelors in Engineering.
6. Bachelors in Surgery.
7. Bachelors in Medicine.
8. Bachelors in Law.
9. Masters in Engineering.
10. Masters in Surgery.
11. Masters in Arts.
12. Bachelors in Divinity.
13. Doctors in Music, who are Graduates in Arts.
14. Doctors in Literature.
15. Doctors in Science.
16. Doctors in Medicine.
17. Doctors in Laws.
18. Doctors in Divinity.

No Grace for a Degree will be presented to the Senate, unless the Candidate shall have communicated with the Proctor, at latest, the day before the Commencements.[a]

A General Meeting of the Senate is held annually in Trinity Term, for the transaction of ordinary business. At this Meeting of the Senate no Degrees are conferred.

TERMS AND EXERCISES

REQUIRED FOR THE SEVERAL DEGREES.

TERMS in this University are kept during the Undergraduate Course, either by Lectures or by Examinations. But Terms in Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Engineering, must be kept by attendance on the Lectures of the Professors, and therefore require residence either in the College or its vicinity.

To take the Degree of *Bachelor of Arts*, the Student must keep the Terms required by the Rules of the College.—(See below under the head, "Course in Arts.") He must pass two stated Examinations—one at the end of his second year, the other at the termination of the University Curriculum.

A Master of Arts must be a B.A. of three years' standing.[b]

A Doctor in Science must be a Bachelor of Arts of at least three years' standing.[b] The primary test for the Doctorate shall be original published work in Science submitted by the Candidate. The Examiners appointed to report on the merit of the work submitted by a Candidate shall have power, if they shall consider it necessary, to question the author personally on it and on cognate subjects.

[a] Order of the Board, June 30, 1873.

[b] When the time at which a higher Degree can be taken is said to be reckoned from the taking of the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or of any Faculty, the time may be reckoned from the date at which, according to the laws and statutes of the University, the Degree of Bachelor might have been taken. Thus a man is of proper standing to take the Degree of M.A. three years after he has *passed* the Examination for the B.A Degree. With this condition, the inferior and superior Degree may be taken on the same day.

Any graduate applying to the Registrar to have the Private Grace of the Provost and Senior Fellows for the Degree of Doctor of Science or Doctor of Literature must as a preliminary step lodge with the Bursar the sum of Ten Pounds, to be paid to the Examiners who are to inquire into the scientific or literary claims of the applicant: in the event of the Degree being granted, this sum will be allowed in part payment to the Senior Proctor of the fee of twenty-five pounds for the Degree.[a]

A Doctor in Literature must be of the same standing as a Doctor in Science.

The other Regulations in reference to this Degree are precisely similar to those which hold good in the case of a Doctor in Science.

A Bachelor in Divinity must be a Bachelor of Arts of three years' standing.[b] He must likewise have undergone a special Examination in Divinity before the Regius Professor, according to Rules prescribed by the Provost and Senior Fellows with the consent of the Regius Professor.

Candidates for this Degree will be required to show a general knowledge of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, of Ecclesiastical History, and of Dogmatic Theology, and also to have made a special study of some particular branches.

Examinations.—As a general rule, the Professor requires that Candidates shall be examined in the Course annually appointed for Examination for Theological Exhibitions (see under Divinity School "Theological Exhibitions"). It consists of six Divisions, viz.:

I. Old Testament,
II. Hebrew,
III. New Testament,
IV. Articles and Liturgy,
V. Ecclesiastical History, and
VI. Patristic Theology.

Candidates for B.D. Degree are permitted to bring up any one or more of these divisions, in any order, at any one of the three Examinations which are annually held (March, June, and December), and to reserve the rest for any subsequent Examination or Examinations. They are required to give notice to the Professor a month before the Examination at which they propose to present themselves, stating at the same time in what divisions of the Course they desire to be examined. Each Candidate, when he gives such notice, must send to the Senior Proctor an examination fee of one guinea for each Division specified in his notice. The fees so paid by the Candidate will, in case he obtains the Degree, be allowed (to an amount not exceeding six guineas) in part payment of the Degree fee of £13 15*s.*

[a] Resolutions of Board and Council, June 7, and March 5, Meeting of Senate, June 20, 1890.

[b] See note *b*, p. 6.

The Professor, on sufficient reason being shown him, may make different arrangements for a Candidate's Examination. Application for such special arrangements must be made three months before the Commencements at which the Candidate desires to obtain his Degree.

Candidates who do not hold the Divinity Testimonium will further be examined in the following:—

Division VII.

Butler's Analogy.
Pearson on the Creed (Articles ii.–v., viii., ix., xii.).
Davison on Prophecy.
Browne on the Articles.
Paley's Horæ Paulinæ.
Mozley on Miracles.

Thesis.—As a proof that the Candidate has, in addition to the general course of reading, made a special study of some particular branch, he must send the Regius Professor a Thesis on a subject chosen by himself, with approval of the Professor, printed or legibly written, two months before the day of Commencements. The Thesis should be accompanied with references to the authors consulted in its composition.

A Doctor in Divinity must be a Bachelor in Divinity of five years' standing.[a] He must likewise present to the Regius Professor a *printed* Thesis, in which he has treated of and explained some portion of Doctrine from the Holy Scriptures, or of the History of the Church, or of Dogmatic Theology. It is desirable that the Candidate, before printing his Thesis, should have the subject approved of by the Professor. This Thesis he must send to the Professor two months before the day of Commencements, and at the same time he must lodge with the Bursar a sum of £5, to be paid to an Examiner who will be appointed to assist the Professor in deciding on the merits of the Thesis. In the event of the Degree being granted, such sum will be allowed in part payment to the Senior Proctor of the fee of twenty-six pounds for the Degree.[b]

A Bachelor in Laws must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. He must also have passed a Special Examination in the subjects of the curriculum of the Law School.[c] For details see "Law School."

A Doctor in Laws must be a B.A. of three years' standing,[a] and must have taken the degree of LL.B.

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[a] See note *b*, p. 6.

[b] The University of Dublin Tests Act (36 Vict., chap. 21) abolishes the necessity formerly imposed on Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor or of Doctor in Divinity of subscribing the declaration of the Royal Supremacy, the Liturgy of the United Church of England and Ireland, and the Thirty-nine Articles.

[c] Resolutions of Board and Council, June 3 and 5, 1878. Meeting of Senate, June 29 1878.

Candidates may obtain the Degree in any of the following ways :—

(1). By passing an Examination in the principles of Political Philosophy, Constitutional History, and International Law.

(2). By presenting to the Regius Professor of Civil Law, for the consideration of the Examiners, a printed Thesis, composed by the Candidate, on a subject in the Law Course approved of by the Professor.—The Candidate will be liable to be examined on subjects connected with his Thesis.—The Thesis must be presented to the Professor one month before the Commencements, and, if it be approved by the Professors of the Law School, a copy shall be deposited in the College Library.

(3). The Degree of LL.D. may also be obtained by a Candidate who is the author of a published work connected with legal or political science, of merit sufficient, in the judgment of the Examiners, to entitle the Candidate to the Degree.

Candidates for Degrees qualifying by methods (2) or (3) are required to notify to the Registrar of the Law School, one month before the Commencements, the particular qualifications which they propose to offer for their Degrees.

A Bachelor in Medicine must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and must have spent four years in the study of Medicine. Before the Grace of the House can be obtained, the Candidate must pass a public Examination in the Hall before the Medical Professors.

A Doctor in Medicine must be a M. B. of three years' standing.[a] He must also read two Theses publicly before the Regius Professor of Physic,[b] or must undergo an Examination before the Regius Professor, according to regulations to be approved of by the Provost and Senior Fellows.

A Bachelor in Surgery must be a Bachelor of Arts, and have spent four years in the study of Surgery and Anatomy. Before the Grace of the House can be obtained, the Candidate must pass a public Examination in the Hall before the Professors of the School.

A Master in Surgery must be a B. Ch. of three years' standing,[a] and must produce satisfactory evidence of having been engaged for not less than two years from the date of his registration in the study or practice of his profession. He must then pass an Examination[b] in Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.[c] Graduates in Surgery of the University of Dublin, of not less than ten years' standing, may be recommended for the Degree of M. Ch. by the vote of the Court of Examiners on such Examination as they shall determine.[c]

A Bachelor in Obstetric Science must have graduated in Medicine, have attended on a Winter's Course of Lectures in

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[a] See note *b*, p. 6.

[b] The regulations respecting the Degrees in Medicine and Surgery are given below under the title "School of Physic," in the chapter on the Professional Schools.

[c] Resolutions of Board and Council, March 5, and February 9, 1887.

Midwifery at a recognized School, have practised Midwifery for six months at a recognized Hospital or Maternity, and must pass an Examination in Practical Midwifery, Gynæcology, and Obstetrical Anatomy.[a]

A Master in Obstetric Science must have graduated in Medicine and in Surgery, and have spent two years at least in the study of Obstetric Science. Before the Grace of the House can be obtained, the Candidate must pass a public Examination before the Professors of the School of Physic.

A Bachelor in Civil Engineering must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. He must also have spent two years at least in the study of Civil Engineering, and have creditably passed all the Examinations of the School.[b]

A Master in Civil Engineering must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering; he must also have practised for three years as a Civil Engineer, after having obtained the Degree of B.A.I.

A Bachelor in Music must have matriculated in Arts, but is not required, as in the other Faculties, to proceed with the Arts Course. To matriculate, the Candidate must pass an Examination in Latin and English Composition; Arithmetic, Ordinary Rules, Algebra to Simple Equations; Euclid, Books i. ii. and iii.; English History, Modern Geography; and any two Greek, and any two Latin, Authors of their own selection. For Greek, Candidates for Degrees in Music may substitute French, German, or Italian. He will be required to translate easy passages from these languages at sight, and to translate a passage of English into them.

Candidates for Degrees in Music will be examined at their Matriculation in Acoustics; no knowledge of Mathematics, beyond that of Arithmetic, being required.

The following Book on the subject is recommended:—

Sedley Taylor, "On Sound and Music."

Bachelor in Music.—The Examination will be divided into two parts:—

1. *Preliminary Examination* to include—
   - (*a*) Harmony up to four parts from a figured bass.
   - (*b*) The addition of three parts to a given melody, placed in any voice.
   - (*c*) Counterpoint up to four parts (*combined* counterpoint required).
   - (*d*) A general knowledge of Beethoven's pianoforte sonatas.
   - (*e*) The history of English Church Music from Tallis to Purcell, both included.

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[a] Resolution of Board and Council, April 30 and May 11, 1887. Meeting of Senate, June 22, 1887.

[b] *Stat Univ.*, cap. vii. See under "Engineering School."

2. *Further Examination*—

Candidates proceeding to the second examination for Mus. Bac. must send to the Registrar of the School of Music, not later than two months before the date of the Examination, an exercise, vocal or instrumental, in not less than four movements, containing specimens of two-part canonic, and four-part fugal writing. If vocal, a portion to be for four-part chorus, and a portion for one or two solo voices, and the accompaniment for string quartet. If the exercise be instrumental, it must be in strictly classical form.

If the exercise be approved by the Examiners, the Candidate shall proceed to a further Examination, consisting of:—

(*a*) Harmony up to five parts on a figured bass.
(*b*) The addition of four parts to a given melody, placed in any voice.
(*c*) Counterpoint up to five parts, including combined counterpoint.
(*d*) Double counterpoint.
(*e*) Canon in two parts.
(*f*) Fugal construction.
(*g*) A knowledge of Bach's "Wohltemperirtes Clavier."
(*h*) The history of the Oratorio, as treated by Handel, Haydn and Mendelssohn.

N.B.—Exercises need not be publicly performed unless the Candidate desire it, and then at his own expense.

Doctor in Music.—A Doctor in Music must be a Mus. Bac. of the University of Dublin, or of Oxford, or Cambridge, according to the regulations for *ad eundem* degrees (p. 12). He must send to the Registrar, not less than two months before the date of Examination, a work for voices and orchestra, comprising:—

(*a*) An overture.
(*b*) At least one choral movement in eight real parts.
(*c*) At least one solo with orchestra.
(*d*) Specimens of canonic and fugal writing.

If the exercise be approved by the Examiners, the Candidate will proceed to a final Examination in—

(*a*) Harmony and counterpoint up to eight parts.
(*b*) Double and triple counterpoint.
(*c*) Canon up to four parts.
(*d*) The writing of a fugue in not more than four parts.
(*e*) The instrumentation of a given passage.
(*f*) A general acquaintance with the lives and works of the Great Masters.

N.B.—All the several Musical Examinations will be held concurrently, twice a-year, in June and December, on days

announced in the Calendar, and will be conducted partly on paper and partly *vivâ voce*.

Fees.—Fee for Matriculation, ... £15
Bachelor of Music,[a] 10
Doctor of Music, ... 20

Admission of Candidates residing in the Colonies or Foreign Countries.—A Student of the University who is engaged in any civil, ecclesiastical, or other profession in the Colonies, is allowed (although not present in the Senate) to proceed to his Degree upon the following conditions[b]:—

1. That he is of the proper Standing for taking the Degree.
2. That he has passed all the Lectures and Examinations necessary for his Degree.
3. That he has transmitted in writing the Exercises for the Degree to the Regius Professor of the proper Faculty, and that they had been approved of.
4. That he has transmitted letters testimonial which satisfied the Provost and Senior Fellows of the Candidate's fitness for the Degree in regard to character.

Under similar conditions a similar privilege is extended to residents in any foreign country, the letters testimonial of character being in this case signed by the British Ambassador or Consul.[b]

Admission "ad eundem Gradum."—Graduates in Arts of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are admissible *ad eundem* to all Degrees they have received in their own Universities, on attainment of the standing and payment of the fees required for the same Degrees in the University of Dublin. Satisfactory evidence of character and conduct, with the credentials of the Degree sought, to be produced in every case.[c]

TABULA EXPENSARUM PRO UNOQUOQUE GRADU ACADEMICO.

Artium Baccalaureus,—			
Nobilis,	£4	0	0
Soc. Comm.,	2	0	0
Pens.,	1	0	0
Artium Magister,	9	16	6
Doctor in Scientia,	25	0	0
Doctor in Litteris,	25	0	0
Artis Ingeniariæ Baccalaureus,	1	0	0
Artis Ingeniariæ Magister,	10	0	0
Medicinæ Baccalaureus,	11	0	0
——— Doctor,	13	0	0

[a] If Candidate is a B.A. of the University, the Fee is only £5.
[b] Meetings of the Senate, Dec. 13, 1862, June 29, 1867, June 16, 1869, June 20, 1883, June 16, 1885.
[c] *Stat. Univ.*, cap. iv.

Chirurgiæ Baccalaureus,	£5	0	0
——— Magister,	11	0	0
Baccalaureus in Arte Obstetricia,	1	0	0
Magister in Arte Obstetricia,	5	0	0
Legum Baccalaureus,	11	15	0
——— Doctor,	22	0	0
S. Theologiæ Baccalaureus,	13	15	0
——— Doctor,	26	0	0
Mus. Baccalaureus,[a]	10	0	0
—— Doctor,	20	0	0

Fees to be Paid by Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge.—Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge who come to take the "ad eundem" B.A. Degree must pay the ordinary Replacement Fee (£9 3*s*.), and the Ordinary Fee for the B.A. Degree (£1), in all, £10 3*s*.[b]

Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge who desire to present themselves at the Examination for the LL.B. Degree must first pay fees for the same amount as for the *ad eundem* B.A. degree.[b]

The Senior Proctor receives the Fees for all the above Degrees, with the exception of those for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, which are payable to the Junior Bursar.

Testimoniums.—A fee of thirty shillings must be paid on taking out the Testimoniums of the following Degrees:—Sc.D., Litt.D., M.A.O.; a fee of ten shillings on taking out the Testimoniums of M.A., M.A.I., LL.B., LL.D., B.D., D.D., Mus. Bac., Mus. Doc.[c]; the fees for taking out the Testimoniums of the other Degrees, namely:—B.A., B.A.I., M.B., M.D., B.Ch., M.Ch., and B.A.O., are included in the fees charged for the Degrees in the preceding Schedule.[d]

N.B.—As some inconvenience may be occasioned to Graduates by unavoidable delay in the issue of Testimoniums, all Students requiring the Testimoniums of their Degrees during the Summer Vacation are requested to make application for them before the 30th of June. As a general rule, Testimoniums of Degrees will not be issued during the Vacation.

Professional Diplomas and Licenses.—The conditions on which the University grants Diplomas in Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetric Science and Licenses in Civil Engineering, will be found below, under the Regulations of the several Professional Schools.

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[a] A fee of £5 only is paid for the Degree of Bachelor in Music by Candidates who are Graduates in Arts. (Order of the Board, March 14, 1868.)
[b] Order of the Board, June 30, 1873.
[c] Order of the Board, Feb 22, 1890.
[d] Order of the Board, Oct. 24, 1866.

REPRESENTATION OF THE UNIVERSITY IN PARLIAMENT.

JAMES I., by his Charter dated May 12, A.D. 1613, first granted to the University the right of returning two Burgesses to represent it in Parliament. By the Act of Union in the year 1800 (40 Geo. III. c. 38, Art. 4), the number of representatives was reduced to one[a]; but by the Irish Reform Bill (2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 88), the right of electing two Members has been restored to the University.

The right of voting at the election of Members to serve in Parliament for the University of Dublin was originally confined to the Fellows and Scholars of Trinity College. By the Reform Act, 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 88, it was extended to every person, being of the age of twenty-one years, who had obtained, or thereafter should obtain, the Degree of Master of Arts, or any higher Degree, or a Scholarship or Fellowship in the said University, subject to certain provisions regulating the registration of the names of the electors. These regulations were altered by the Statute of 5 & 6 Vict. c. 74, which provides,—

"That all persons *with whom the College shall have compounded* for a gross sum of £5 for their respective lives, under the provisions of the late Act (2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 88), shall be entitled to have their names continued on the books of the University for their respective lives, and to vote at any election, without any further payment.

"Every person whose name shall be upon the College Books of the said University, and who shall have obtained a Fellowship or Scholarship, or the degree of Master of Arts, or any higher degree in the University, and every person who shall hereafter obtain a Fellowship or Scholarship, or the degree of Master of Arts, or any higher degree in the University, and who upon the removal of his name from the College Books, or after he shall have taken such degree, shall be desirous of having his name replaced or retained on the books of the University for the purpose of voting, shall, before the 1st day of December next after his name shall be so removed from the College Books, or after he have taken such degree, pay to the College the sum of £5, and thereupon his name shall be placed or retained upon the books of the University, and he shall be entitled to vote, for his life, without any further payment.

"No person shall be entitled to vote by reason of a degree of a purely honorary nature.

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[a] "That it be the Fourth Article of Union that four lords spiritual of Ireland, by rotation of sessions, and twenty-eight lords temporal of Ireland, shall be the number to sit and vote on the part of Ireland in the House of Lords of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and one hundred commoners (two for each county of Ireland, two for the City of Dublin, two for the City of Cork, *one for the University of Trinity College*, and one for each of the most considerable cities, towns, and boroughs), as the number to sit and vote, on the part of Ireland, in the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom."

"Every person having his name on the College Books shall be considered, for all purposes of this Act, as having his name on the books of the University; but the payments to be made by such person shall be regulated by the rules and Statutes of the College."

A further change in the laws relating to the University Franchise was made by the Act 31 & 32 Vict. c. 112. By the 33rd section of this Act, it is enacted that

"Every person who has heretofore obtained or who shall hereafter obtain a Fellowship or Scholarship, or the Degree of Master of Arts, or any higher Degree, not of a purely honorary nature, in the University of Dublin, and who shall be desirous of having his name placed or retained on the books of the said University, for the purpose of voting at any election of Members to serve in Parliament for the borough of the University of Dublin, under the provisions of section 4 of the Act of the session of the 5th and 6th years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter 74, may require the Registrar of the said University to place or retain his name upon the books of the said University, without any payment whatsoever, anything in the said section to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that no person shall be entitled to vote at any election of a member or members to serve in Parliament for the said borough of the University of Dublin, unless his name shall have been upon the books of the said University for a period not less than two months previous to such Election."

Section 34.—"In the month of December, in the year 1869, and in every succeeding year, the Registrar of the said University of Dublin shall make out an alphabetical list of the names of the Electors entitled to vote at any election for Members to serve in Parliament for the said University; and the said Registrar shall cause copies of such list to be printed on or before the 1st day of January, in the year 1870, and in every succeeding year, and shall give a copy of such list to any elector applying for the same, upon being paid 2*s.* 6*d.* for each copy; and the said Registrar shall each year publish a copy of such list in the University Calendar, when such Calendar shall be published, or in some one or more of the public journals having general circulation in Ireland."

VOTING PAPERS AT ELECTIONS.

By the Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 53, electors may in future record their votes by means of voting papers, and need not attend in person at the poll. The preamble of this Act recites, that "it is expedient to afford greater facilities for voting to the electors at elections for Burgesses to serve in Parliament for the Universities of *Oxford*, *Cambridge*, and *Dublin*." Each elector is hereby empowered to nominate any other elector or electors of the same University to deliver for him at the poll a voting paper containing his vote.

Every such voting paper shall bear date subsequently to notice given by the Returning Officer of the day for proceeding to election, and shall contain the name or names of the Candidate or Candidates thereby voted for, and the name or names of the elector or electors authorized, on behalf of the voter, to tender such voting paper at the poll. Such voting paper (the aforesaid date and names being previously filled in) shall, on any day subsequent to notice given by the Returning Officer of the day for proceeding to election, be signed by the voter in the presence of a Justice of the Peace for the County or Borough in which such voter shall be then residing.

No person shall be entitled to sign or vote by more than one voting paper at any election. An elector may vote in person, notwithstanding that he has duly signed and transmitted a voting paper to another elector, if such voting paper has not been already tendered at the poll.

By the Act 31 & 32 Vict. c. 65, s. 1, the declaration required to be made by the elector tendering the voting paper of another elector is repealed, and the following substituted in its stead:

"I solemnly declare that I verily believe that this is the paper by which A. B. [the voter] intends to vote, pursuant to the provisions of the Universities Elections Acts, 1861 and 1868."

By section 3 of the same Act, voting papers may be signed in the Channel Islands, in the presence of the following Officers, viz.:—*Jersey and Guernsey*—The Bailiffs or any Lieutenant Bailiff, Jurat, or Juge d'Instruction. *Alderney*—The Judge of Alderney, or any Jurat. *Sark*—The Seneschal or Deputy Seneschal.

Trinity College.

ORDER OF RANK IN THE COLLEGE.

THE several orders in the College are the following:—

1. The PROVOST or Head of the College; who must be not less than thirty years of age.[a]

2. FELLOWS; who were formerly bound to enter into Priest's Orders, except five: one of whom was elected *Medicus*, by the Provost and Senior Fellows; and two others were elected *Jurista juris Civilis* and *Jurista juris Anglici*, respectively.[b] This obligation to take Holy Orders was removed by the Act 36 Victoria, chap. 21.

3. NOBLEMEN, SONS OF NOBLEMEN, and BARONETS, who are matriculated as such under the title of *Nobilis*, *Filius Nobilis*, and *Eques*.

4. DOCTORS in the several Faculties, BACHELORS IN DIVINITY, and MASTERS OF ARTS, SURGERY, OBSTETRIC SCIENCE and CIVIL ENGINEERING. All Doctors and Masters, Ex-Fellows and Ex-Scholars, having their names on the Books of the University, are entitled to vote at the election of Members to represent the University in Parliament; but have no Collegiate privileges or duties, unless their names are kept on the College Books.

5. BACHELORS IN CIVIL LAW, MEDICINE, SURGERY, OBSTETRIC SCIENCE, and CIVIL ENGINEERING, and BACHELORS OF ARTS. They are not required to keep their names on the University or College Books in order to entitle them to proceed to the higher Degrees.

6. FELLOW-COMMONERS, who have the privilege of dining at the Fellows' Table.

7. SCHOLARS, who are on the foundation, being members of the Corporation of the College (see under Scholarship).

All fees payable by Scholars for Tuition terminate after the quarter in which they take the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.[c] The number of Scholars is seventy, of whom thirty were formerly termed natives (*Hibernici*[d]), but this distinction has been abolished by King's Letter, 8 Geo. IV.

8. PENSIONERS, namely ordinary Students in Arts.

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[a] *Stat. Coll.* cap. ii.
[b] Vide *Stat. Coll.* cap. xviii., *Stat. 1. Georgii III. de Professoribus*, &c., cap. v., and *Stat.* 18 *Vict.*
[c] Decree of the Board and Visitors, December 18, 1858.
[d] *Stat.* cap. xxi.

9. SIZARS, who are Students of limited means, having their commons free of expense, and being exempted from annual fees. They were formerly nominated, one by each Fellow, and eight or more (provided the number of thirty were not exceeded) by the Provost. They are now admitted annually by an examination (see "Sizarships").

COLLEGE CHARGES.

I. *Undergraduate Fees.*—Before the name of any Student can be placed upon the College Books, the amount of Entrance Fees specified below must be paid to the Junior Bursar.[a] The payment must be made when the result of the Entrance Examination is declared.

The following statements contain the practice with regard to Arts Fees, but those headed (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*), contain all the information required by Students.

(*a*). For Pensioners, the Entrance and half-yearly Fees are fifteen pounds and eight guineas respectively; for Fellow-Commoners, thirty pounds and sixteen guineas respectively, and for *Filii Nobilium*, sixty pounds and thirty-two guineas respectively. Sizars pay £1 1*s.* 3*d.* Entrance Fee, and are exempt from half-yearly Fees.

(*b*). Students who enter after the March quarter in any year, and present themselves at the Trinity Term Examination in April or May, or the Trinity Lectures, or the Hilary Term Supplemental in June, or the Michaelmas Term Examination in October, must pay the first half-yearly fee before presenting themselves for any Term Examination or Lectures; and they must pay a second half-yearly Fee at the end of October.

Students who enter after March 21, and do not present themselves for any of the above Examinations or Lectures, pay the first half-yearly Fee in the April of the succeeding year.

The names of Students who enter between the end of March Quarter and the 1st of November are not placed upon the College Books unless the payment to the Junior Bursar entitles them to be put in the existing Junior Freshman Class.[b]

(*c*). A Student who goes through his Course in the regular way (*i.e.* without dropping a Class) will pay to the Junior Bursar, in addition to the Entrance Fee, eight half-yearly Fees, payable in April and October in each year; and no Student can rise to the standing of a Candidate Bachelor until he has made the last of these half-yearly payments. Students should remember that the

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[a] In the case of those who intend to present themselves at a Term Examination on the day following the day of Entrance, this payment must therefore be made *on the day of Entrance*.

[b] Resolution of Board, July 1, 1886.

fee of one pound for the conferring of the Degree must be paid to the Junior Bursar on or before the day preceding the Commencements at which they present themselves.

No Student will be allowed to be a Candidate for Moderatorship, or at the Special B. A. Degree Examination in Trinity Term, unless his Fees for the current half-year shall have been paid *before* the first day of Examination.

The half-yearly Fees become due at the end of the March and September quarters, but Students are allowed to delay the payment till the Friday before the first Saturday in May or November respectively. Fees despatched by post are counted as received on day on which they are posted. A Student sending Fees by post should state his Class and Tutor, in addition to his own name.

Half-yearly Fees should be paid on or before the Friday which precedes the first Saturday of May or November, and any Student whose Fees are not paid on that day must pay with them the Tardy Payment charge of 3*s.* for that and every succeeding Friday in May or November for which the Fees remain unpaid, until the first Saturdays of June and December, on which days the names of all Students whose Fees have not been paid are struck off the books, and can only be replaced on payment of a Fee of 15*s.*, in addition to the half-yearly Fee.

In addition to the half-yearly Fees, some Students incur Incidental Expenses, due as Rent of Chambers, Commons, Punishments, and so forth, and these must be paid to the Junior Bursar, together with the half-yearly Fees.

Sizars, whose incidental expenses are not paid before the first Saturday in June and the first Saturday in December, respectively, are forthwith struck off the Books, and their Sizarships vacated.

(*d*). Students who drop a year, whether from inability to keep the requisite Terms, or from any other cause, should always consult their Tutors before paying the half-yearly Fees then due, or next to become due; and when so doing, they should state whether they belong to, attend, or purpose to join any of the Professional Schools.

(*e*). A Student whose name has gone off the books can always replace in any Class in which the Terms he has kept entitle him to be placed, provided he pays the replacement Fee of 15*s.*, and that the half-yearly payment or payments which he makes on replacement, taken with those which he has previously made, include all those paid in regular course by the Students in the Class which he joins on replacing, viz. one half-yearly Fee in the April and one in the October of each Freshman and Sophister year for which he claims credit. But it is especially to be observed that if, in the April or October of any year, a Student who is not allowed by the Senior Lecturer to keep his Class, should nevertheless pay the half-yearly Fee then due, *such payment does not count as a payment for the April or October of the Class from which he is put down*, but as a

repetition of the payment previously made by him as a member of the Class to which he is put down, and such payments are not taken account of in determining the amount to be paid on replacement.

In determining the time for which the name of a Student who replaces remains on the Books without further payment, the half-yearly Fee paid on replacement is considered as having been paid at the date on which it became due by the members of the Class which the Student joins—thus a payment made after March 21st will keep the Student's name on the Books till the first Saturday in December, unless it counts as a payment made in the previous half year, in which case the name goes off on the first Saturday in June.

Replacement.—A Replacement Fee of fifteen shillings must *always* be paid to the Junior Bursar for the replacement of the name of any Student which has been removed from the Books.

In addition, the full amount of the College Fees must be paid, see (*e*) above, except in the following cases :—

1. Replacement for the purpose of getting Degrees conferred, or competing for Law Prizes.[a]

2. Graduates of the University are allowed to go in for the Final Examination of the Divinity School, and Students who have passed the B.A. Examination are allowed to go in for the Final Examination of the Engineering School, on payment of a *Liceat ad Examinandum* Fee of one guinea. The names of Students so replaced are removed from the Books immediately after the Examination.[b]

3. Graduates of the University are permitted to replace their names on the Books, during the first year from taking the Degree of B.A. without payment of the College Fees, for the purpose of competing for any Prizes which are open to Students in their Bachelor years. The names of any Students so replaced are removed from the Books immediately after the Examination.[c]

In the case of all Prize Examinations at which, under existing Rules, Students presenting themselves for Examination are required to have their names on the College Books, the list of Prizes awarded shall be certified by the Junior Bursar before being laid before the Board for confirmation.

4. See Divinity School, § VI., for rules with regard to Theological Exhibitions.

II. *Charges for Doctors in the several Faculties, Masters, and Members of the Senate.*—Resident Doctors and Masters pay the sum of £4 half-yearly. The regulations for payment are the same as those already given under the head of Undergraduates.

The Fees payable by Members of the Senate are regulated by the following Decrees of the Provost and Senior Fellows :[d]

WHEREAS, by the Royal Letters Patent bearing date the 24th day of July, in the twenty-first year of the reign of Her most Gracious Majesty

[a] Order of the Board, July 5, 1870. [b] Orders of the Board, May 2, and June 23, 1885.
[c] Order of the Board, June 19, 1897.
[d] Jan. 22, 1859; Jan. 31, 1872; June 12, 1875; Jan. 12, 1884; June 28 1890.

Queen Victoria, it is amongst other things enacted, that the Senate of the University of Dublin shall, as heretofore, consist of the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, or Pro-Vice-Chancellor for the time being, and of such Doctors and Masters of Arts of the University as shall have and keep their names on the Books of Trinity College, in accordance with such regulations and conditions as the Provost and Senior Fellows of the said College shall enact:

We, therefore, the Provost and Senior Fellows, in pursuance of the powers vested in us, do hereby enact and DECREE:

1. That no change shall be made in the Fees heretofore payable by Doctors and Masters holding Rooms in the College, or in attendance on Collegiate or Professional Lectures, or presenting themselves at Examinations.

2. That all Doctors or Masters of Arts, whose names are on the College Books, and who are not resident nor in attendance on Lectures, as aforesaid, shall be permitted to retain their names on the Books of the College, without further payment.

3. That all Doctors or Masters of Arts (except as hereafter provided), whose names are not on the College Books, shall be required to pay, on replacing their names, the accustomed charge of £4 15*s.* for the half-year in which such replacement is made; after which their names shall be retained on the College Books, in accordance with the two preceding regulations.

4. That the names of all Doctors and Masters of Arts, who have been University Students, or First Senior Moderators who have obtained a large Gold Medal, or Senior Moderators who have obtained two Gold Medals, shall be replaced on the College Books without charge.

5. That Ex-Fellows of the College, according to ancient privilege, shall be permitted to retain their names on the College Books without any charge.

6. That the Members for the University in Parliament, and ex-Members, shall be permitted to retain their names on the College Books free of all charge.

RESIDENCE, AND DUTIES OF RESIDENT STUDENTS.

RESIDENCE, as a part of Academic discipline, is not enforced in the University of Dublin, nor is it necessary in itself for keeping Terms. Yet for Professional Students, residence either in the city or in the College is indirectly necessary.

Rooms.—Chambers in the College are granted by the Provost on application from the Tutor of the Student who proposes to reside. On obtaining Rooms, a sum of money is deposited with the Registrar of Chambers, which is intended as security against any injury that they may sustain, and is returned on vacating the Rooms, if all claims of the College be first satisfied. The deposit for Rooms varies from £8 to £30; and the annual rent varies from £4 to £18. Most of these Chambers are intended to accommodate two Students, in which case each Student in occupation pays only half rent and half deposit. If, however, a Student, from any cause, should be the sole occupant of such Rooms, he is always liable for the entire rent during whatever time the sole occupation continues.

A list of the Chambers vacant within the College is hung up at the Chief Steward's lodge, near the Gate. Students can see the different sets of vacant Chambers on application to the Clerk of the Works, and when they have decided which sets they prefer, they should communicate with their Tutors, giving a list containing the particulars of two or three sets of Chambers, in the order in which they prefer them, so that in case the Rooms first applied for are granted to other Students, the Tutors can apply for the other Rooms. An application for a double set of Chambers must be made on behalf of two Students jointly. If the Rooms applied for be granted, the deposit must be paid to the Registrar of Chambers within a fortnight, or else the right to the Rooms lapses. The deposit is returned, when the Rooms are vacated and the keys given up to the Chief Steward.

No Student is allowed to reside in Chambers registered in the name of another, without a written permission from the Provost, stating the period during which such temporary occupation may continue. The Chambers of any Student who allows another person to occupy them, either wholly or in part, without such permission, are immediately declared vacant.

The following Regulations concerning the occupation of Chambers have been made by the Board[a] :—

1. The Chambers of Resident Students, except Scholars, and Students attending Lectures in one of the Professional Schools, are to be vacated at the close of the Quarter in which they shall be of standing to be admitted to the A. B. Degree.

2. Students attending Lectures in the Professional Schools shall be permitted to retain their Chambers till the expiration of the Trinity Term of the Junior Bachelor year, but not longer, without special permission from the Board.

3. The Chambers of Ex-Scholars and Ex-Sizars shall be vacated at the close of the September Quarter next after the expiration of their Scholarships and Sizarships.

4. No Student who shall have passed the standing of Candidate Bachelor shall be admissible as a Candidate for Rooms, or for a re-grant of Rooms vacated under the provisions of the aforesaid Regulations, unless he has previously obtained the consent of the Board.

5. Graduate Students above the standing of Junior Bachelor, who may obtain permission to occupy Rooms, shall pay a higher rent than that paid by ordinary Undergraduate Students.

6. After each Term a return shall be made to the Board of the Students holding Chambers in College who have not attended Lectures, and the Chambers of those Students who have failed to attend during two Terms in the year shall be forfeited unless their Tutors shall satisfy the Board that there have been reasonable grounds for such failure.

7. The Rooms of all Students whose accounts are not paid on the first Saturdays in June and December, respectively, shall be declared vacant on those days by the Registrar of Chambers.

[a] Resolutions of the Board, June 1877, March, 16, 1878, January 20, 1883, June 23, 1885, and July 1, 1886.

8. The Registrar of Chambers is empowered to charge Students, who may change their rooms, and neglect to give the keys of their vacated Rooms to the Clerk of the Works, the rents of both Rooms until the deposit be transferred.

9. The Registrar of Chambers is authorized (in case Students fail to give up their Rooms in time) to charge the occupier rent as if his name were on the Books, provided that the sum charged do not exceed the deposit.

10. The Provost is permitted, if he think fit, to grant Rooms to Students who have entered College at the Midsummer Entrance or at the October Entrance, and who have paid the Entrance Fee of £15, even though their names be not on the College Books in the existing Junior Freshman Class.

Attendance on Divine Service.—All Students who are members of the Churches of Ireland or England, and who reside within a distance of one mile and one-half from the College, are required to attend Divine Service in the College Chapel, both on Sundays and week-days.[a] The Junior Dean is directed to bring the names of such Students as are negligent in their attendance under the notice of the Provost or Senior Dean. Students resident within the College, who persistently neglect to comply with the regulations on this point, are liable to be deprived of their Rooms.

The hours of Divine Service in the College Chapel are the following:—On Sundays and holidays,[b] Morning Prayer is read at 9.45 a.m., and Evening Prayer at five o'clock. On week-days, not holidays, Morning Prayer is read at half-past eight o'clock, and Evening Prayer at five o'clock. The Order for Morning and Evening Prayer is shortened in the Chapel on *ordinary* week-days, by the omission of certain prescribed portions. On Sundays and holidays, as also at Evening Prayer on Saturdays, and the eves of such holidays as have vigils, all Students must wear surplices, with the hoods belonging to their Degrees, if they be Graduates. But on Ash-Wednesday and Good Friday gowns are worn.

The Holy Communion is administered on all the greater Church Festivals, and on other days fixed by the Provost, which are notified in the University Calendar. The Offertory is applied in aid of the General Sustentation Fund of the Church of Ireland.

After Morning Prayer on Sundays, a Sermon is delivered by one of the Professors of Divinity, the Donnellan Lecturer, or one of the University Preachers for the year.

After Evening Prayer on Fridays and Sundays, the Evening Preachers deliver in turn a short sermon (called a *Common-place*) "ad modum Theologicæ concionis."

Students in residence, who are members of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, are required to lodge with the Junior Dean

[a] Some whose residence is very distant are excused from Week Chapel, on attending Morning Prayer on Sundays. The general limit of distance is about a mile from the College.

[b] On days of Public Examination, Morning Prayer is read at half-past eight o'clock.

a certificate of attendance upon one of the Presbyterian Churches of the city signed by the Minister of that Church.[a]

Corrections.—At half-past ten o'clock on Saturday mornings, the Junior Dean attends in the Hall, and reads out the names of all Students who have been punished for neglect of duties or other offences during the week. It is the interest of those who can excuse themselves to be present, and if their excuses are admitted by the Dean, the fines are taken off.

Commons of Resident Students.—All Students resident in College, unless specially excused by the Provost, must dine in the Commons Hall, except during the summer vacation. They must take care to put their name on Commons by application to the Clerk of the Buttery, as soon as they come into residence.

The Rules now in force are as follows[b]:—

1. That all Fellow-Commoners and Pensioners under the standing of M. A., and holding Chambers in the College, be uniformly charged, in addition to the Chamber-rent now paid to the Registrar of Chambers, a certain specified sum per week for certain portions of the year; and that the sums thus accruing be considered as contributions to a *Commons Fund.*

2. That these charges be, for each Fellow-Commoner, seven shillings and six pence per week, and for each Pensioner five shillings; said charges to be levied for all the solid weeks in each Term in which Undergraduate Lectures shall be given, including the first and last of such weeks, or for so many of those weeks in any Term as the Student holds Chambers without actually giving up the keys of the same to the person entitled to receive them.

3. That these charges be made by the Clerk of the Buttery Books, from the Quarterly Chamber-rent list furnished by the Registrar of Chambers, against all persons liable to the same; and be introduced in the half-yearly accounts payable to the Junior Bursar, among the incidentals of the past half-year, under the name of *Commons Fund.* All persons, however, to whom Chambers may be granted within any of the periods above specified, are not to be considered liable to these charges until the ensuing Term.

4. That the weekly sums thus charged be allowed in the regular Commons Charge to each Student, and the remainder, or variable part of the Commons Charge, be payable to the Clerk of the Buttery Books.

5. Students shall be allowed to put their names on Commons by paying for a time not less than half a week.

Students residing habitually at a distance from Dublin, and coming to Dublin to attend the Examinations of their Class, are allowed to put their names on Commons on the days on which these Examinations are held.[c]

6. The Junior Dean shall be required to impose a fine of 5*s.* a week upon all Students, actually resident in College, whose names shall not

[a] Resolutions of Board and Council, May 15 and 19, 1886.
[b] Resolutions of the Board, April 28, 1877, July 8, 1878, March, 20, 1886, March 26, 1887, and July 5, 1890.
[c] Resolution of the Board, November 22, 1890.

be on Commons at all times except during the long Vacation; it being understood that the 5*s.* a week Commons Fund shall be considered an equivalent to this fine during the week in which Commons Fund is imposed.

7. No Student's name shall be placed on the Commons List without previous payment to the Clerk of the Buttery of the amount due for the period during which his name is placed on Commons. This rule is to apply in the case of sons of Fellows and Professors.

N. B.—The *variable* part of the Commons Charge during Term is about equal to the *fixed* part, which is charged in the half-yearly accounts under the foregoing Rules.

Ten Scholars, or other Students, who are called *Waiters*, are annually appointed to say Grace before and after meat in the Commons Hall.[a]

The Grace must be repeated *memoriter*, and in Latin, in a form prescribed by the Statutes of the College.[b]

Night-Roll.—All Students resident in the College, below the standing of B.A., are required to attend night-roll, which is called by the Junior Dean every night at nine o'clock. After night-roll no Student is permitted to pass the College gates without a written order from the Dean.

Those who are late for night-roll may return their names at the gate before twelve o'clock. Not more than *two* such returns in any week will be allowed to a Junior Freshman, or *three* to a Senior Freshman, or *four* to a Junior Sophister, or *five* to a Senior Sophister. Fellow-Commoners are allowed in each class one more such return than Pensioners. Those who return their names more frequently than their standing allows are fined as *tardy;* and those who do not return their names at all are considered as being absent from College, and severely fined, unless they are able to give a satisfactory reason for the omission. The College gates are closed at twelve o'clock, and the name of each Student who comes into College after that hour is specially returned to the Junior Dean, and a fine is inflicted, unless such Student has previously obtained a written permission from him.

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[a] Resolution of the Board, Nov. 21, 1873. [b] *Stat. Coll.* cap. xvi.

Course in Arts.

ENTRANCE.

1. The mode of admission into this University is by passing an Examination.

The Senior Lecturer is authorized to allow a Graduate in Arts of any University chartered under the Crown to have his name placed on the College Books on payment of the Entrance Fee, without passing the Matriculation Examination.[a]

The Senior Lecturer is also authorized, upon due inquiry, to admit Students who have passed the Matriculation Examination at the University of the Cape of Good Hope to enter without further Examination.[b]

Every person desirous of becoming a Student in Arts must, at his Entrance, place himself under the tuition of one of the Tutor Fellows who receive Pupils. The Collegiate interests of the Pupil are under the guardianship of his Tutor. Students may enter as Fellow-Commoners or Pensioners. But a Nobleman, the son of a Nobleman, or a Baronet, may enter as *Nobilis*, *Filius Nobilis*, or *Eques*. Students of limited means may compete for Sizarships, and, if successful, may enter as Sizars. Students entering after March 21, and at or before the Autumn Entrance in October, are permitted to join the Junior Freshman Class which was formed in the previous November, on payment of the half-year's fees due by members of that class, in addition to the Entrance Fee (see under 'College Charges').

There are five Matriculation or Entrance Examinations in the year. Of these, the Midsummer Entrance in Trinity Term, and the Autumn Entrance at the commencement of Michaelmas Term, are known as the Principal Entrance Examinations. They last for two days, and those among the successful candidates who obtain sufficiently high marks are selected by the Senior Lecturer for a further Examination for High Places at Entrance. This additional examination lasts for one day, and on the general result of the three days' examination, the selected candidates are arranged in order of merit, and their names, together with those of the Schools from which they present themselves, are published at the conclusion of the Examination. The Senior Lecturer is authorized to issue Special Certificates to those who are so selected.[c]

[a] Resolutions of Board and Council, November 20 and 26, 1879; December 16, 1882; February 14, 1883.

[b] Resolution of the Board, March 3, 1900.

[c] In Calendars bearing date prior to 1892, the names of the Candidates who obtained High Places at Entrance are inserted under the title—Placed in the First Division.

The two Principal Entrances and two of the other Entrance Examinations are held on the days immediately previous to the four Examinations of the Junior Freshman Class (including the Hilary Supplemental Examination in June) so as to enable students from a distance to pass a Term Examination as well as the Entrance without unnecessary loss of time. The fifth Entrance is held immediately before the Michaelmas Lectures begin. The dates of these Examinations may be found in the Almanac, and are also given under the heading 'Days of Examination.' In addition, the Senior Lecturer grants a Special Examination to such Students as are unable to present themselves at the regular Examinations, on reasonable grounds being given. The Entrance Examinations commence at 10 a.m.

2. Course for Principal and Ordinary Entrances.

English Composition; Latin Composition; Arithmetic; Algebra (the first Four Rules, Fractions, and Simple Equations); Euclid, Books i., ii., iii.; English History; Modern Geography; and any two Greek and any two Latin authors that students may select. (The quantity of each author to be presented for examination should be not less than the equivalent of two Books of Virgil, or Xenophon, or of a Greek play.)

Additional Examination for High Places at Principal Entrances.

Unseen passages from Greek and Latin authors; Greek and Latin Grammar and Ancient History; Greek Prose Composition; Geometry and Algebra; and French *or* German, passages being set for translation into and from English.

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3. Entrance Course for Students not taking the Art Course.

Musical Degrees.

Candidates for Musical Degrees, who are not also taking out the Arts Course, are permitted to substitute a Modern Foreign Language for Greek at the Entrance Examination, and they are examined in Acoustics (including Applications of Arithmetic to Acoustics) in addition to the ordinary Entrance Course. They are recommended to read Sedley Taylor "On Sound and Music."

Engineering Diplomas.

Students who wish to enter Trinity College for the purpose of going through the Engineering School *only*, are at liberty to substitute a Modern Foreign Language for Greek at the Entrance Examination. But a Candidate Engineering Student who avails himself of this privilege must pass the Examination for admission to the Engineering School, as well as the Entrance Examination in Arts, before his name is placed on the College Books.

4. Prizes obtainable in connexion with Entrance.

1st. Sizarships in Classics, Science, Hebrew, and Irish. The regulations respecting the Course, Privileges, &c., are given below.

2nd. Reid Sizarship, tenable by natives of the county of Kerry only.

3rd. Twelve Junior Exhibitions, value £25 a year, tenable for two years. The Regulations are given under the heading 'Exhibitions.'

4th. The Kidd Scholarship, value about £76 per annum, tenable for four years. The Examination for this Scholarship is held each fourth year, unless vacancies should occur oftener.

5th. Twenty-two Entrance Prizes,[a] namely, a First Prize of £5 and a Second Prize of £2 in each of the following subjects (provided sufficient merit be shown by the Candidates):—

1. Greek Verse.
2. Latin Verse.
3. Greek Prose.
4. Latin Prose.
5. English Literature and Composition.
6. English History and Modern Geography.
7. French.
8. German.
9. Hebrew. (*Hebrew Sizars are not eligible for this Prize.*)
10. Experimental Science.
11. Natural Science.

A student may compete for one or more of these Prizes. The names of the successful Candidates, and the Schools from which they present themselves, are published at the conclusion of the Examinations.

These Examinations are held early in Michaelmas Term, and are open to all Students who have not completed their nineteenth year before the 1st of June immediately preceding the Examination,[b] and who are commencing the Junior Freshman Year, *i.e.*, to those Students who have entered since March 21st, and have not paid any half-yearly fee. They commence at 10 a.m.

The following Books are recommended:—

In English Literature—Macaulay's Essays on Addison, on Clive, and on Moore's Life of Byron; Trench's English, Past and Present; The Student's Manual of English Literature (last edition); Shakspere's Merchant of Venice, King Richard II., and Macbeth (Clarendon Press Series); Milton's Paradise Lost, Books iii. iv., and Comus.

In English History and Modern Geography—

Green's "Short History of the English People."
Gardiner's "Students' History of England."
Mrs. J. H. Green's "Henry II." } 130 marks.

Clyde's "Geography." . . . . 70 marks.

(Students are recommended to use Gardiner's Atlas of English History.)

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[a] The Greek and Latin Prizes are the gift of the Vice-Chancellor.

[b] Resolution of the Board, Dec. 1, 1900. This new rule regarding age is not to come into operation until 1902.

The Courses appointed in French, German, and Hebrew are as follows:—

French—Souvestre, Au coin du feu; Bridge, French Literature (Chaps. xi.–xx.), pp. 156–281; Corneille, Horace, Le Cid.

German—Schiller's Wilhelm Tell, and Geschichte des dreissigjährigen Krieges, Books II. & III.
Hauff's Gedichte und Märchen.

The merits of the Candidates in French and German will be tested by conversation, translation, composition, and questions in Grammar and Literary History.

Hebrew—Grammar (including written exercises on the paradigms of nouns and verbs) and first eight Psalms.

The Course appointed in Experimental Science consists of two sub-courses, Experimental Physics and Chemical Science, which are as follows:—

Experimental Physics.

Candidates will be expected to be familiar with elementary physical principles, such as those necessary to explain the use of levers, cog-wheels, whistles, pumps, lenses, magnets, the magnetic effects of electric currents, the measurement of atmospheric pressure by the mercurial barometer.

There will be a practical examination in which their ability to make simple physical measurements may be tested by requiring them to measure lengths, areas, volumes, weights, velocities, accelerations, the pressures of liquids, or the focal lengths of lenses. They should be able to plot their results on squared paper, draw plans to scale of the things they measure, and plot the paths of rays of light passing through or reflected by plane surfaces.

They will be expected to be familiar with the metric system.

Chemical Science.

Physical and Chemical changes of matter—how distinguished. Elements and compounds. Law of definite proportions—Equivalents.

Water—its chief physical and chemical properties—its ultimate composition—Analysis—Electrolysis—Chief properties of hydrogen and oxygen. Synthesis of water. Laws of gaseous combination. Elementary ideas relating to molecules and atoms. Avogadro's law. Water as a solvent—Natural waters. Peroxide of hydrogen. Valence—law of multiple proportions.

Atmospheric Air—the principal substances contained in it—how they are recognised—their condition in air. Relations by air to processes of combustion and animal respiration. Nitrogen—its chief compounds with oxygen and hydrogen. Acids, alkalies, salts—their general characters.

Carbon—its forms Allotropism. The two oxides of carbon—their chief physical and chemical properties and relations. The hydrides of carbon, marsh gas and olefiant gas. Coal gas and the nature of flame.

Deductions of formulæ and solutions of simple chemical problems.

At the *Practical part* of the examination, candidates will be expected to recognise one or more of the elements or compounds named above, or to prepare any of them. They may also be asked to perform simple quantitative operations illustrating general principles, such as—the action of heat on a metallic salt, the displacement of one metal by another from solution, or the measurement by the volume of a gas evolved.

NOTE.—Systematic qualitative analysis is not required at this stage.

The course appointed in Natural Science consists of three sub-courses, Botany, Zoology, and Physiography, which are as follows:—

Botany.

The general characteristics of the chief Divisions of Plants. Physiology and Geographical Distribution. Flowering Plants.

Morphology of the Flower and Pollination. The Life-history of Ferns and Mosses.

Some practical acquaintance with the dissection of Flowers and of the minute structure of Plant tissues will be required of the Candidates.

Zoology.

The anatomy of the Lobster or Cray-fish, the Dog-fish, the Frog, the Fowl or Pigeon, the Rabbit.

General principles of the Physiology of the Circulatory, Respiratory, Muscular, and Nervous Systems.

General principles of Classification.

Physiography.

Huxley's Physiography.

The Examiners are—

For Greek and Latin Verse and Prose:—The Regius Professor of Greek and the Professor of Latin.

For English History and Modern Geography:—The Professor of Modern History and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For English Literature and Composition:—The Professor of English Literature and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For French:—The Professor of the Romance Languages and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For German:—The Professor of German and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For Hebrew:—The Professor of Hebrew and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For Experimental Science:—The Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and the Professor of Chemistry.

For Natural Science:—The Professors of Botany, of Geology and Mineralogy, and of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

SIZARSHIPS.

SIZARS are Students of limited means, who have their commons free of expense, and are exempted from annual fees. The Entrance fee for Sizars is £1 1*s.* 3*d.*

The poverty of the Candidates is one of the qualifications to be inquired into before they are admitted Sizars. Candidates for Sizarship are required to send in to the Senior Lecturer, on or before the 1st day of June in each year, a statement proving that they are persons of limited means and entitled to compete for admission on the ground of poverty; and only those persons who appear to the Senior Lecturer to be qualified are permitted to compete.

A Student who has been already a Candidate for Sizarship three times is considered ineligible, and will not be admitted a fourth time to the Examination.

Students who enter College as Sizars are permitted to hold their Sizarships for four years. In the event of any person who is already a Student of the College being admitted a Sizar, the duration of his Sizarship shall not exceed four years from the Sizarship Examination next succeeding his entrance into College. Sizars who fail to keep their class, or who drop a class without the express permission of the Board, *ipso facto* vacate their Sizarships.

The Examination for Sizarships is held annually on days fixed by the Board, between Trinity Sunday and the end of Trinity Term, and marked in the University Almanac for the year. The Examination commences at 9.30.

Candidates for Sizarship who have not already entered College are required to pass all the subjects of the Entrance Examination to the satisfaction of the Senior Lecturer.[a]

Classical Sizarships.—Candidates for Classical Sizarships will be examined by papers in passages selected from the following Course:—

Homer, Iliad, Books i.–xii.	Virgil, Eclogues and Georgics.
Demosthenes, Philippics, De Coronâ.	Livy, Books vi.–x., both inclusive.
Euripides, Hecuba, Orestes, Phœnissæ.	Cicero, Philippic Orations, i.–viii., inclusive.
Xenophon, Anabasis.	Terence, Andria, Heautontimorumenos, Adelphi.
Horace.	

They will also be examined by papers in Greek and Latin passages not comprised in the above Course, in Greek and Latin

[a] Resolution of Board and Council, June 21 and 25, 1884.

Grammar, Ancient Geography, Greek and Roman History, English Prose Composition, and Greek and Latin Prose Composition.

They will also be examined, *vivâ voce*, in two Greek and two Latin authors. The books appointed for the *vivâ voce* Examination for the present year are as follows:—

Greek.—Plato, Apologia Socratis; Euripides, Troades.
Latin.—Sallust; Horace, Odes.

Mathematical Sizarships.—Sizarships are given in each year for proficiency in Mathematics.[a] The Course consists of the Mathematical Honor Course for the Junior Freshman year.

Hebrew Sizarships.—To encourage the study of Hebrew, one Sizarship is usually given annually to the best answerer in the English and Latin Prose Composition and the *vivâ voce* portion of the Examination for Classical Sizarships, together with the following Course of Hebrew:—

Hebrew Grammar.
Exodus, Chaps. i.–xx., inclusive.
Psalms, i.–xli., inclusive.

In determining the election to the Hebrew Sizarship, equal weight is allowed to the answering in Classics and in Hebrew.

No Student is elected to a Sizarship for answering in Hebrew unless the Examiners report him to the Senior Lecturer as having positive merit of a high order.[b]

Irish Sizarships.—For the encouragement of the study of Irish, one Sizarship is usually given annually to the best answerer in the following Course of Irish:—

O'Donovan's Irish Grammar.
Wright's Irish Grammar.
Neilson's Irish Grammar.
Translation from Irish into English, and from English into Irish
The Four Gospels, and Epistles to the Romans and the Hebrews, in Irish.
The Gospels to be translated from Greek into Irish.

The Examination is conducted partly by written questions, and partly *vivâ voce*. No Sizarship is awarded to any Candidate, unless the Senior Lecturer considers that sufficient merit has been shown.

Reid Sizarships.—In the scheme approved by the Master of the Rolls, filed 7th August, 1888, it was directed that the income of the Reid Sizarship bequest should be applied to found additional Sizarships or Exhibitions in the nature of Sizarships, "not to exceed five in number, open only to Students of limited means, natives of the County of Kerry, who, having failed to obtain ordinary Sizarships, may be deemed to have shown sufficient merit. Such Exhibitions to be held on conditions similar in all respects to

[a] The number awarded depends upon the merits displayed by the Candidates for the various Sizarships.
[b] Order of the Board, November 8, 1856.

those upon which ordinary Sizarships are held in the said College, and not to preclude such Exhibitioners from obtaining any other Exhibitions or Prizes, for which an ordinary Sizar would be eligible, and the said College shall determine the annual stipend to be allowed to each such Exhibitioner, or the privileges in lieu of such stipend, in such way, as to place him, with respect to exemption from fees, free commons and free rooms, on a footing similar to that of ordinary Sizars."[a]

UNDERGRADUATE COURSE.

5. *Explanation of Terminology.*

There are three Terms in each *Calendar* year, *i. e.* Hilary Term, beginning on January 10, and ending on March 25; Trinity Term, beginning on April 15, and ending on June 30; and Michaelmas Term, beginning on October 10, and ending on December 20. If, however, Easter happens to fall within the limits of Hilary or of Trinity Term, that Term is increased by an additional week.

The Academic Year commences in the beginning of November, *i. e.* with the Lectures of the Michaelmas Term. Afterwards, in the beginning of Hilary Term, there are the Hilary Term Examinations in the subjects of the Michaelmas Lectures. Then follow the Lectures of Hilary Term, and the Trinity Term Examinations, and finally the Lectures of Trinity Term and the Examinations of Michaelmas Term, which close the Academic Year, which therefore extends from November to November.

Freshmen and Sophisters.—During the first Academic Year, Students are called Junior Freshmen; during the second Academic Year, Senior Freshmen; during the third and fourth years, Junior and Senior Sophisters; then Junior, Middle, and Senior Bachelors; but a Student belonging to the Junior Bachelor Class is called a Candidate Bachelor, not a Junior Bachelor, until he has actually taken the B.A. Degree. Graduates who are of standing[b] entitling them to take out the Master of Arts Degree are called Candidate Masters.

By a *rising Junior Freshman* is meant a Student who, having matriculated, has not yet entered on his actual Junior Freshman year.

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[a] It was also arranged that the residue (if any) of the income of the Reid Sizarship endowment might be applied in paying the usual fees to the Examiners at the Examinations for such Sizarships, and in such manner as the Board of Trinity College might think best calculated to encourage superior education in the said County, as for instance, by assigning from time to time stipends to such Schoolmasters as may distinguish themselves in preparing Students for Trinity College, Dublin, such stipends to be given on condition that such Master or Masters shall undertake to prepare, free of expense, as Day-Scholars, a certain number of boys of limited means for the Sizarship Examination of the College, or in such other way as to the said College may seem most effectual and expedient for the promotion of superior education in the said County.

[b] See note b, p. 6.

A Student is said to have credit for a Term, or to have kept the Term, when he has passed the Examination held in that Term (or a Supplemental Examination in the same subjects), or has attended with diligence the Lectures given in the *preceding* Term[a]; but the latter clause of this rule does not apply to the Michaelmas Terms of the Senior Freshman or Senior Sophister years, that is to the Final Freshman and Degree Terms, academic credit for which can not be obtained by attendance on Lectures during Trinity Term, but is only secured by passing the Final Freshman and Degree Examinations, or the supplemental Examinations in the same subjects.

6. *Course of Study.*

The regular period of Study extends over four years, but there are provisions by which a Student can obtain his Degree in less than four calendar years; for instance, under certain circumstances, a Student entering in October may obtain his Degree in about two years and eight months.

In the ordinary course a Student who enters before the 21st of March in any year, is placed in the Junior Freshman Class which commenced in the previous November. But a Student entering on or after the 21st of March and before the Junior Freshman Examination in October is permitted to join the existing Junior Freshman Class (*i. e.* that formed in the previous November) on payment of the half-yearly fee of eight guineas paid in April by members of that class; and if he passes the Trinity Term Examination in April, or the Hilary Supplemental Examination in June, or the Michaelmas Examination in October, he will begin the Senior Freshman year in the November succeeding his Entrance. Such a Student is said to have saved his year, and it will be necessary for him, as for any other member of the Class, to pay a second half-yearly Fee on or before the first Friday in November. Thus the total amount of the Fees payable during the Course is the same whether the year be saved or not.

In the Senior Sophister year a similar advantage is sometimes granted. A Student who obtains the necessary permission from the Senior Lecturer (see § 11) is allowed to rise from the Senior Sophister Class to the Candidate Bachelor Class in the June instead of the November of his Senior Sophister year on payment of the Fees necessary to entitle him to be placed in that Class. The names of such Students are kept on the books until the following June without further payment, and the total amount of the Fees payable is not increased.

A Student who desires to avail himself, to the full extent, of the benefits of an University Education, should, in addition to the Ordinary Course, take the Lectures and Examinations in some one

[a] But see § 21 for special rules with regard to the keeping of Terms in their Freshman years by Students who have passed a Test Examination for Privileges.

or more of the various Honor and Prize Courses. He may also attend such of the Professorial Lectures as deal with subjects of interest to him.

To obtain the B.A. Degree it is necessary that the Student shall keep eight Terms in all, viz. the Final Freshman, with three previous Freshman Terms, and the Degree, with three previous Sophister Terms. These Terms cannot be arbitrarily selected. In each of the four academic years, *i.e.* from November to November, a Student must obtain credit for at least one Term. In the Junior Freshman and Junior Sophister years, this term must be kept by Examination, while in the Senior Freshman and Senior Sophister years, it must be either the Hilary or the Trinity Term. If the Student fail to keep the compulsory Term within the academic year, he loses his class (see § 14).

The following rules give the modes in which the Student is permitted to fulfil these requirements:—

7. Junior Freshman Year.

[*See* § 21 *for special rules with regard to the keeping of Terms in their Freshman years by Students who have passed a Test Examination for Privileges.*]

In the Junior Freshman year, a Student *must* obtain credit for one Term *by Examination*, otherwise he will not be allowed to become a Senior Freshman in November, but will be put down to the Class then commencing the Junior Freshman year. It is advisable, though not absolutely necessary, that he should also obtain credit for a second Term, either by Lectures or Examination.

Students who are Members of the Churches of Ireland or of England, or of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, must keep one Catechetical Term at least (see under "Catechetical Course," § 34).

In June there is a Supplemental Examination in the subjects of the Hilary Term, but only Students who have not already credit for a Term *Examination* are permitted to present themselves at this Examination. (Students should observe that, in accordance with § 5, attendance on the Michaelmas Term Lectures and passing the Supplemental Hilary Examination in June entitle the Student to credit for a single Term only, *i.e.* Hilary Term).

8. Senior Freshman Year.

[*See* § 21 *for special rules with regard to the keeping of Terms in their Freshman years by Students who have passed a Test Examination for Privileges.*]

A Senior Freshman who has kept at least two Terms (one by Examination, § 7) in his Junior Freshman year may keep the Senior Freshman year as explained in (*a*) or (*b*).

(*a*). He may *keep either* the Hilary Term[a] *or* the Trinity Term[b],

[a] That is, the Michaelmas Lectures *or* the Hilary Examination.
[b] That is, the Hilary Lectures *or* the Trinity Examination.

and then pass the Final Freshman in October (or if he desire, he may supplement the Final Freshman in the succeeding January or April);

Or—

(*b*). He may *omit both* the Hilary Term[a] and the Trinity Term,[b] provided that he supplements the Trinity Examination in October. He may then supplement the Final Freshman in either the following January or April. (Failure to pass the Trinity Supplemental in October involves loss of the year to a Student coming under this rule).

A Senior Freshman who has kept one Term only (by Examination, § 7) in his Junior Freshman year may keep the Senior Freshman year as explained in (*c*), (*d*), or (*e*).

(*c*). He may *keep both* Hilary Term[a] and Trinity Term,[b] and may then pass the Final Freshman in October, or supplement it in the succeeding January or April;

Or—

(*d*). He may *omit either* the Hilary Term[a] or Trinity Term,[b] and then either supplement the omitted Term in October, and supplement the Final Freshman in January or April; or else he may supplement the omitted Term in January, and supplement the Final Freshman in April,

Or—

(*e*). He may *omit both* the Hilary Term[a] and the Trinity Term,[b] and supplement the Hilary, Trinity, and Final Freshman Examinations in October, January, and April, respectively.

Catechetical Terms must be kept in the Senior Freshman year, as given under "Catechetical Course," § 34.

9. The name of a Senior Freshman who does not pass the Final Freshman in October is nevertheless continued on the books as a Junior Sophister until it has become impossible for him to fulfil the above requirements. During this period he is allowed to attend Junior Sophister Lectures, but under no conditions can he obtain any academic credit for such attendance. When it becomes impossible for him to fulfil the above requirements he is put down into the Senior Freshman Class. No Senior Freshman Student can be awarded a Prize at the Michaelmas Examinations of his Class unless he has passed the Final Freshman Examination for the same Term. No Student is allowed to compete for Honors at any Junior Sophister Examination unless he has previously passed the Final Freshman Examination.

10. Junior Sophister Year.

In the Junior Sophister year, a Student *must* obtain credit for one Term *by Examination*, otherwise he will not be allowed to become a Senior Sophister in November, but will be put down to the Class then commencing the Junior Sophister year. It is advisable, though not absolutely necessary, that he should also obtain credit for a second Term, either by Lectures or Examination.

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[a] That is, the Michaelmas Lectures *or* the Hilary Examination.
[b] That is, the Hilary Lectures *or* the Trinity Examination.

11. Senior Sophister Year, and Degree Examination.

A Senior Sophister who has kept at least two Terms one by Examination, § 10) in his Junior Sophister year may keep the Senior Sophister year and the Degree Examination as explained in (*a*) or (*b*).

(*a*). He may *keep either* the Hilary Term[a] *or* the Trinity Term,[b] and then go up for the Degree Examination in December, or at any subsequent Examination; or he may present himself for Moderatorship in October or November.

But if a Student coming under this rule keep the *Hilary Term*,[a] he may, by the special permission of the Senior Lecturer, be raised to the standing of a Candidate Bachelor on payment of the half-yearly fee due before the Student becomes a Candidate Bachelor, and he would then be entitled to present himself at the Degree Examination in June. The names of such Students remain on the College Books till the first Saturday in the succeeding June.[c]

In granting this permission regard is had to the merit which the Student has shown at the Final Freshman and other Examinations, as well as the importance to the Student of obtaining the Degree at the earlier date. Students seeking this privilege must make application to the Senior Lecturer on or before June 1.

Or—

(*b*). He may *omit both* the Hilary Term[a] and the Trinity Term,[b] provided that he supplements the Trinity Examination in October. He may then go up for the Degree in either the following January or at any subsequent Examination. (Failure to pass the Trinity Supplemental in October involves loss of the year to a Student coming under this rule.)

A Senior Sophister who has kept one Term only (by Examination, § 10) in his Junior Sophister year may keep the Senior Sophister year and the Degree Examination as explained in (*c*), (*d*), or (*e*).

(*c*). He may *keep both* Hilary Term[a] and Trinity Term,[b] and may then pass his Degree in December, or at any subsequent Examination; or he may present himself for Moderatorship in October or November;

Or—

(*d*). He may *omit either* the Hilary[a] or Trinity Term,[b] and then either supplement the omitted Term in October, and go up for his Degree in January, or at any subsequent Examination; or else he may supplement the omitted Term in January, and take his Degree in April;

Or—

(*e*). He may *omit both* the Hilary[a] and the Trinity Terms,[b] and supplement the Hilary and Trinity Examinations in October and January, taking the Degree in April.

12. Senior Sophisters who, at the beginning of November, have kept no Term in the Senior Sophister year, are put down into the Class then beginning the Senior Sophister year.

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[a] That is, the Michaelmas Lectures *or* the Hilary Examination.
[b] That is, the Hilary Lectures *or* the Trinity Examination.
[c] In cases of extreme urgency the Board have allowed Senior Sophisters to answer for their Degree in April.

All other Senior Sophisters are raised, at the beginning of November, to the Junior Bachelor Class, ranking either as Candidate Bachelors or Candidate Bachelor Supplementalists, according as they had or had not, at the conclusion of the Examinations in the preceding April, kept the three Sophister Terms required before the Degree. But Students who, at the end of April, have kept the three Sophister Terms, may be raised in October, on payment of the half-yearly Fee then due, and may thereupon present themselves at the Moderatorship Examinations.

A Candidate Bachelor Supplementalist may present himself at any Senior Sophister Ordinary or Supplemental Examination, as a Supplementalist in the work of that Examination, and may proceed to the Degree in any Term subsequent to that in which he keeps the last of the required Sophister Terms.

13. No Student is entitled to present himself as a candidate at the Moderatorship or December Degree Examinations of his class unless he fulfils the conditions in (*a*) or (*c*); but in exceptional cases he may be allowed to do so by special permission of the Board, provided that he would be entitled to present himself for the Supplemental Degree Examination in the following January.

14. In all cases in which a Student loses his Class he enters on the new Class with credit for all the Terms he has kept. Thus, if a Student who has kept the Trinity Term of his Senior Freshman year, is put down from the Junior Sophister Class to the Senior Freshman Class, he is counted as having kept the Trinity Term of that year, and he need not obtain fresh academic credit by keeping it over again.

Mode of obtaining Credit for the various Terms.

As stated in § 5, Terms may be kept either by Examination or by Lectures.

15. *Keeping of Arts Terms by Examination.*[a]

A Student presenting himself for Examination is required by the Senior Lecturer to answer satisfactorily in each separate subject, or group of allied subjects, for which he is liable. A slight deficiency in one subject may, however, be counterbalanced by marked proficiency in others, provided the previous record of the Student does not indicate persistent neglect of the deficient subject. Special attention is paid to the mark in English Composition.

The name of a Student presenting himself at an Examination must be on the College books *before the day of that Examination.*

[a] See note a, p. 34.

The October Final Freshman Examination lasts three days; all the other Term Examinations, including the Degree, last for two days. On the first day papers are set; on the second day the candidates are examined *vivâ voce*. The hours of the Term Examinations are, in the forenoon, from half-past nine to twelve, and in the afternoon, from two to four or five, except during the months of December and January, in which the afternoon hours are from one to three or four; on the *viva voce* days, however, the hour of termination of the Examination depends on the number of candidates; and a Student must remain in the Examination Hall until all his *vivâ voce* Examinations are completed.

Students must wear academicals at all Arts Examinations other than Entrance and Sizarship.

Students residing habitually at a distance from Dublin, and coming to Dublin to attend the Examinations of their Class, may put their names on Commons on the days on which these Examinations are held. They should communicate with the Clerk of the Buttery (Registrar's Office) at or shortly after 12 o'clock on the day of the Examination.

A programme, giving the hours at which the different papers are set, is posted on the notice board at the Front Gate, a day or two before the Examination.

16. *Keeping of Arts Terms by Lectures.*[a]

Students in order to obtain credit for a Term by attendance at Tutorial Lectures are required to attend five-sixths of the number of Lectures appointed for the Term; but the Senior Lecturer may on the recommendation of their Lecturer, and without reference to the Board, grant terms to Students who shall have attended not less than three-fourths of the whole.[b]

Students seeking credit for a Term by Lectures must, at the commencement of such Term, register with the Clerk of the Books their places of residence for that Term, and during Term notify any change of residence. If this rule be not observed, credit for the Term cannot be allowed.

Students keeping the Term by Lectures can ascertain the hours at which they are to attend, as well as the names of their Lecturers, from the notices posted at their Tutors' Rooms.

Terms may also be kept by attendance on Lectures in the Indian and Home Civil Service School, which see.

No Lectures are held on Church Holidays marked in capital letters, or upon days marked thus (†) in the Almanac.[c]

Honor Lectures.—A Student keeping the Term may substitute

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[a] See note a, p. 34.
[b] Resolution of the Board and Council, June 1, 1894.
[c] Resolution of the Board, June 24, 1882,

one or more of the Honor Courses of Lectures for the corresponding Course or Courses of ordinary Lectures. For information regarding these Lectures see "Honor Lectures and Examinations."

A Student who in any Term obtains Honors in all the Subjects for which he would be liable, is entitled to claim credit for that Term, except in the case of the Littlego and Degree Examinations. A Student who obtains a Moderatorship is not required to compete at the ordinary Degree Examination.

The Lectures, both Ordinary and Honor, are, as a rule, chiefly devoted to the new business of the Term.

17. *Catechetical Terms.*

The Catechetical Examinations are on the day following the Term Examinations, but candidates from a distance are examined on the last day of the Term Examinations.

Catechetical Terms may be kept by Lectures, which commence at 9.30 a.m. in the Examination Hall on the days appointed in the Almanac, and are continued at the same hour on the succeeding Saturdays.

18. Latin Composition forms a part of every Latin Examination.[a] In the translation of selected passages from the Classical authors, separate weight will be allowed for the style of the English Composition.

The books named under English Composition are intended to supply subjects for English Composition. A few questions will also be set on the substance of the books.

The letters *p.* or *v. v.*, or *p.* & *v. v.*, added in parentheses after a subject in the following Course, denote that the Examination in that subject is by *paper*, or *vivâ voce*, or *both*.

19. Junior Freshman Year.

Throughout the Junior Freshman year, a Student keeping a Term by Examination must answer in all the prescribed subjects. Students keeping a Term by Lectures must attend two Courses of Lectures, one Course in Science and one in Classics. But Junior Class Engineering Students may substitute the Mathematical Lectures of the School for the ordinary Science Lectures, and see § 21 for privileges granted to Students who have passed a Test Examination.

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[a] Resolutions of the Board and Council, June, 1877.

Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

MATHEMATICS, ...	Euclid, Books I., II., III., VI., and Definitions of Book V. (*p.* & *v. v.*). Arithmetic. Algebra, the first Four Rules, Fractions, Surds, Simple and Quadratic Equations (*p.*).
GREEK, ...	Euripides, Medea (*p.* & *v. v.*).
LATIN, ...	Horace, Odes III., IV. (*p.* & *v. v.*).
LATIN COMPOSITION, . . .	(*p.*).
ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . .	Milton, Paradise Lost, Books I., II.; Scott, Old Mortality (*p.*).

Subjects for Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

MATHEMATICS, ...	Euclid, as before (*v. v.*). Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*). Trigonometry, to the end of Solution of Plane Triangles (*p.*).
GREEK, ...	Homer, Odyssey VI., IX. (*p.* & *v. v.*).
LATIN, ...	Cicero, Pro Milone (*p.* & *v. v.*).
LATIN COMPOSITION, . . .	(*p.*).
ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . .	Milton, Comus; Dryden, Essay on Dramatic Poesy (ed. Arnold), pp. 1–99 (*p.*)

Subjects for Trinity Lectures and Michaelmas Examination.

MATHEMATICS, ...	Euclid as before (*v. v.*). Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*). Trigonometry, with the use of Logarithms (*p.*).
GREEK, ...	Herodotus, Book VIII., to the end of chapter 99 (*p.* & *v. v.*).
LATIN, ...	Livy, Book XXI. (*p.* & *v. v.*).
LATIN COMPOSITION, . . .	(*p.*).
ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . .	Pope, Rape of the Lock, and Characters of Men; Swift, Battle of the Books (*p.*).

Junior Freshmen who as Medical Students desire to substitute a Professional Course for Languages after the Junior Freshman year, must substitute for Herodotus and Livy the following Special Course:—

SPECIAL COURSE, Easy Greek and Latin passages will be set for translation into English, with grammatical questions.
Easy English sentences for translation into Latin.
An Elementary Paper on Greek and Roman History and Geography.

Candidates will be permitted to bring with them Greek and Latin Dictionaries for use at this Special Examination.

No Student will be allowed to present himself at this Examination unless he has passed a previous Junior Freshman Examination, and notice of his intention to present himself at the Special Examination must be given to the Senior Lecturer at least a week before the Examination.

Candidates obtaining an average of 40 per cent. in the Classical portion of this Examination, and passing in the Science and English, will be allowed to substitute one or other of the three following Courses for Languages in the Arts Course in the Senior Freshman, Junior Sophister, or Senior Sophister years:—

[A.]

LECTURES—

Winter, ... Physics and Chemistry.
Summer, ... Chemistry.

EXAMINATION—

Previous Medical Examination in Physics and Chemistry at close of year.

[B.]

LECTURES—

Winter, ... Anatomy.
Summer, ... Botany and Zoology.

EXAMINATIONS—

Previous Medical Examinations in Botany and Zoology at close of year, and Class Examinations in Anatomy and Histology.

[C.]

LECTURES—

Winter, ... Advanced Anatomy and Physiology
Summer, ...

EXAMINATION—

Previous Medical Examination in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine (Practical Histology and Physiology).

20. Senior Freshman Year.

In the Senior Freshman year all the subjects are compulsory on all Students *other than*, (*a*) *Students who have passed a special Test Examination*, see § 21, or (*b*) *Medical Students who, having passed the required special Examination in October, come under the rules given above* (see "Subjects for Michaelmas Term, Junior Freshman Year"), *and may therefore substitute one of the Professional Courses for Classics both at Lectures and Examinations.* Subject

to these exceptions, Students keeping the Term by Lectures must attend Science and Classical Lectures.

Credit for Michaelmas Term cannot be obtained by attending the Lectures in Trinity Term, but only by passing the Final Freshman Examination.

Junior Class Engineering Students may substitute the Mathematical Lectures of the Engineering School for the Ordinary Science Lectures.

Honor Lectures.—Students may substitute *either* the Honor Lectures in Mathematics *or* those in Logics, for the ordinary Science Lectures.

Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

MATHEMATICS, . . .	Euclid, as before (*v. v.*). Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*). Trigonometry, as before (*p.*).
LOGIC, ...	Abbott's Elements of Logic (*v. v.*).
GREEK, ...	Plato, Apologia Socratis (*p.* & *v. v.*).
LATIN, ...	Cicero, Orations against Catiline (*p.* & *v. v.*).
LATIN COMPOSITION, .	(*p.*).
ENGLISH COMPOSITION,	Addison: Spectator Club (ed. Arnold). Gray: Poems (ed. Bradshaw) (*p.*).

Subjects for Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

MATHEMATICS, . . .	Euclid, as before (*v. v.*). Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*). Trigonometry, as before (*p.*).
LOGIC, ...	As before (*v. v.*).
MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS,	Statics;—Composition and Resolution of (*a*) Forces meeting in a point, (*b*) Parallel Forces. Moments. Couples. Centre of Parallel Forces and of Gravity. General conditions of equilibrium of coplanar Forces. Friction. Work. Simple Machines.[a] (*p.* & *v. v.*).
GREEK, ...	Sophocles, Œdipus Tyrannus (*p.* & *v. v.*).
LATIN, ...	Terence, Adelphi (*p.* & *v. v.*).
LATIN COMPOSITION, .	(*p.*).
ENGLISH COMPOSITION,	Goldsmith: Traveller and Deserted Village. Johnson: Lives of Addison, Pope, and Swift (*p.*).

[a] To those who do not possess a text-book dealing with the above Course, Loney's "Mechanics and Hydrostatics" (University Press, Cambridge) is suggested.

Subjects for the Final Freshman Examination.

(*Trinity Lectures and Michaelmas Examination.*)[a]

MATHEMATICS, . . .	Euclid, as before (*v. v.*). Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*). Trigonometry, as before (*p.*).
LOGIC, ...	As before (*v. v.*).
MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS,	Statics, as before. Dynamics:—Velocity and Acceleration. Motion in a straight line. Mass, Force, and Weight. Connexion between Mass and Weight of the same body. Absolute Unit, Poundal. Composition and Resolution of Velocities, Accelerations and Forces. Motion of a particle on smooth and rough inclined planes. Equality of Action and Reaction. Atwood's Machine and other simple cases of rectilinear motion of two bodies connected by an inextensible string passing over a smooth pulley. Projectiles. Momentum and Impulse. Impact or Collision. Uniform circular Motion. Harmonic Motion. Pendulum and determination of *g*. Work, Energy, and Horse-power.[b] (*p.* & *v. v.*).
GREEK, ...	Homer, Iliad, Books XXII., XXIV. (*p.* & *v. v.*).
LATIN, ...	Virgil, Æneid, Books IV., VI. (*p.* & *v. v.*).
LATIN COMPOSITION, .	(*p.*).
ENGLISH COMPOSITION,	Shakspere, Macbeth; Bacon's Essays, the following selection—Truth; Death; Revenge; Adversity; Goodness, and Goodness of Nature; Atheism; Superstition; Travel; Counsel; Innovations; Friendship; Discourse; Riches; Nature in Men; Custom and Education; Youth and Age; Studies (*p.*).

At each Final Freshman Examination those Students who obtain 40 *per cent.* and upwards, and whose answering in the several subjects is considered satisfactory by the Senior Lecturer, are distributed into three Classes, the names in each Class being arranged in the order of the percentages obtained. The minimum standards of Classes are:—First Class, 60 *per cent.*; Second Class, 50 *per cent.*; Third Class, 40. Of the remaining Candidates, those whose answering is considered by the Senior Lecturer to be sufficient are allowed the Examination, and their names are arranged in alphabetical order as Unclassed Candidates.

The Jellett Prizes for General Answering, value £5 and £3 respectively, are awarded on the result of this Examination (see under "Jellett Prizes").

[a] In the case of Army Candidates permission is occasionally given by the Board to come up for this Examination in the April preceding the regular date.

[b] See note a, p. 43.

The award of the Senior Exhibitions (value £25 per annum for two years) depends partly on the marks obtained at this Examination (see under "Senior Exhibitions.")

21. Modification of the Arts' Course of the Freshman Years.

In order to enable Students who are proved to possess a competent knowledge of Classics (with English Composition), or Mathematics, or both, to devote themselves to special studies earlier than they can at present, the following scheme has been adopted by the Board and Council.

Examination for Students desiring Privileges in the Freshman Years.

To prove that Students possess a competent knowledge of Classics or Mathematics, or both, a Test Examination will be held in Michaelmas Term before the beginning of Lectures, and will be open to all rising Junior Freshman Students, and to all rising Senior Freshman Students.

The subjects for this Examination will be :—

1. *Classics*, . . (*a*) Euripides, Medea; Plato, Apologia Socratis; Horace, Odes iii., iv.; Cicero, Pro Milone.
   (*b*) Latin Composition.
   (*c*) An English Essay.
2. *Mathematics*, (*a*) Euclid: Books i., ii., iii., iv., vi. (and Definitions of v.).
   (*b*) Arithmetic.
   (*c*) Algebra (including Quadratic Equations).
   (*d*) Trigonometry (to the end of the solution of Plane Triangles).

This Examination will last for two days, and will be conducted partly by papers and partly *vivâ voce*. The standard of questions and marking will be that of ordinary Term Examinations of the Junior Freshman year. In order that a Student may pass in either Classics or Mathematics, it will be necessary for him to obtain at least 40 per cent., and satisfy the Court of Examiners, in that subject.

Any Student who shall have obtained 30 per cent. in Classics or in Mathematics at the Junior Exhibition Examination, will be allowed credit for the Classical or Mathematical portion of the Test Examination.

Privileges and Duties of those who have passed the Examination in both Branches.

§ 1. Students who have passed this Examination in both Classics and Mathematics will be privileged to choose among the

following ways of proceeding, in order to qualify for admission to the Final Freshman Examination, viz.:—

1. All such Students, both Professional and others, may proceed by keeping three Terms, one of which must be by Examination in the Junior Freshman year, and one at least either by Lectures or Examination in the Senior Freshman year. These Terms may be kept (*a*) as at present, by attendance at the ordinary Tutorial Lectures, or by passing the ordinary Term Examinations; (*b*) by attendance at Honor Lectures, or by obtaining Honors. Credit for a Term of Lectures will be allowed (on the written recommendation of the Lecturers) for diligence at one Course of Honor Lectures, except at the Trinity Term Lectures of the Senior Freshman year; and credit for a Term Examination will be allowed to a Student who obtains an Honor in any subject, except in the Michaelmas Term of the Senior Freshman year.

(But attendance at Lectures in one Term, and obtaining an Honor in the following Term, will give credit for only one Term.)

NOTE.—Students who desire to obtain credit for a Term by attendance at Classical Honor Lectures will be required to attend the Tutorial Honor Lectures and the Honor Lectures in Classical Composition.

Medical Students.

2. Medical Students may proceed by attending, in their First Medical year as *Junior Freshmen*, to the satisfaction of the Senior Lecturer, the Lectures and Demonstrations in the preliminary Science work of the First Medical year (viz. Chemistry and Physics, Botany and Zoology), and also passing the Previous Medical Examination in that work; and in their Second Medical year, as *Senior Freshmen*, by passing a full ordinary Term Examination, or by obtaining an Honor in any subject; or by attending one Term of Tutorial Lectures in the Science of the Michaelmas or Hilary Terms, or the Supplemental Lectures referred to in Note to 2 and 3; or by attending Honor Lectures in any subject, to the satisfaction of the Lecturer.

Failure to pass Previous Medical Examination.

NOTE.—If such Medical Student in the Junior Freshman Class shall have kept the Lectures in the preliminary Science work of the First Medical year, and at the beginning of November shall be found not to have passed the previous Medical Examination in that work, he will be allowed to proceed with the Senior Freshman Class; but unless he passes the preliminary Science portion of the Previous Medical Examination in November or January following, he will forfeit all further privileges, and accordingly he will be required to keep two full Arts' Terms as at present, either by Lectures or Examination in his Senior Freshman year before he can be admitted to the Final Freshman Examination.

Engineering Students.

3. Engineering Students may proceed by attending in the First Engineering year *as Junior Freshmen*, to the satisfaction of the Senior Lecturer, the Lectures in that year's work of the Engineering School and passing the Junior Class Examination; and in their Second Engineering year, by proceeding *as Senior Freshmen* in the same manner as the privileged Medical Students above.

NOTE.—If such Engineering Student in the Junior Freshman Class shall have kept the Lectures of the Junior Engineering year, and at the beginning of November shall be found not to have passed the Junior Class Examination, he will he allowed to proceed with the Senior Freshman Class; but he will forfeit all further privileges arising from the Test Examination, and accordingly he will be required to keep two full Arts' Terms as at present, either by Lectures or Examination, in his Senior Freshman year before he can be admitted to the Final Freshman Examination.

Supplemental Science Lectures for Senior Freshman Students in Trinity Term.

NOTE TO 2 AND 3.—Courses of Supplemental Lectures in the Science work of the Michaelmas and Hilary Terms of the Senior Freshman year will be delivered in Trinity Term to Senior Freshmen Medical or Engineering Students who have fulfilled the requirements of their Junior Freshman year specified in 2 and 3; and satisfactory attendance at one of these Courses of Lectures will give credit for the required Term in the Senior Freshman year.

Rising Senior Freshmen Professional Students.

4. Students who, in the Junior Freshman year, have proceeded as specified in 1, and join the Medical or Engineering School as rising Senior Freshmen, may proceed—

(*a*) In case they have credit for only one Term in the Junior Freshman year, by satisfactorily attending the Lectures in the preliminary Science work of the First Medical year, or the Lectures of the First Engineering year; and passing the Examinations of their respective Schools;

(*b*) In case they have credit for two Terms in their Junior Freshman year, by satisfactorily attending the Lectures in the preliminary Science work of the First Medical year, or the Lectures of the First Engineering year.

But in both cases Students will be required, *as Senior Freshmen*, to obtain credit for one Term in Arts as in 1, or to attend one Term of Tutorial Science Lectures as stated above in 2 and 3.

NOTE.—Such Students as are referred to in (*a*) will not be allowed to present themselves for the Final Freshman Examination until they have passed, if Medical Students, the Previous Medical Examination in the preliminary Science work; and if Engineering Students, the Junior Class Examination.

Privileges and Duties of Students who have passed the Examination in one Branch only.

§ 2. Students who have, at the Test Examination, passed in Classics but failed in Mathematics, or *vice versa*, will have the privileges and duties enumerated in § 1; with this restriction, however, that, before they are allowed to present themselves with their Class for the Final Freshman Examination in October, they will be required to have obtained credit in the Ordinary Arts' Course for three Terms in the subject in which they have failed at the Test Examination, one of these Terms to be kept by an Examination in that subject in the Junior Freshman year, and one at least (by Lectures or Examination) in the Senior Freshman year.

But such Students may present themselves as rising Senior Freshmen at the next Test Examination in the subject in which they have failed, and, if they qualify therein, obtain the privileges stated in § 1. But failure to qualify then will involve loss of a year to such Students as have not already obtained credit for a Junior Freshman Term by Examination in that subject.

Supplementing Senior Freshman Examinations.

§ 3. If a Student shall be found in the October of his Senior Freshman year to have failed to fulfil the requirements set forth above, he will not be allowed to present himself with the other members of his Class at the Final Freshman Examination in October, but may then, as at present—(*a*) if one Term in arrear, supplement the last omitted Senior Freshman Examination, and pass the Supplemental Final Freshman Examination in the following January or April; or (*b*) if two Terms in arrear, supplement the Hilary Senior Freshman Examination in October, and the Trinity Senior Freshman Examination in January, and pass the Supplemental Final Freshman Examination in April.

22. Junior Sophister Year.

In the Junior Sophister year, Mathematical Physics, Logic, and English Composition are compulsory on all Students, as is also Astronomy for the Trinity and Michaelmas Terms.

Students who, in any Term, have Professional Privileges (as specified in § 23), are only required to take up the compulsory subjects in order to obtain credit for that Term in Arts.

Divinity Students are required to take up Greek and Latin (see under *Divinity School General Rules*), nor are they exempted on obtaining Professional credit in another School.

Medical Students who, as Junior Freshmen, have passed the Special Michaelmas Examination may substitute for Languages one or other of the Courses marked [A], [B], or [C], § 19.

All other Students are required to select one or other of the four optional Courses, namely:

(1) Languages (*i.e.* any two of the following four—Greek, Latin, French, German); (2) Experimental Science; (3) Natural Science; (4) History.

A Student selecting French or German will be required to write a translation from English into French or German, in addition to answering in the books named in § 24.

A Student may take up different optional subjects in different Terms throughout the Sophister years, except that in the Senior Sophister year he cannot keep a Term *by Lectures* in Experimental or Natural Science unless he has, as a Junior Sophister, kept at least one Term in those subjects respectively. No such restriction, however, applies to Examinations.

Keeping of Terms by Lectures.

There is one course of Lectures in the compulsory subjects of the Term, and Students with Professional Privileges obtain credit for the Term by attending it.

Students seeking credit for Divinity Lectures may keep the classical portion of the Term by attendance on Greek and Latin Lectures, or Greek and Hebrew Lectures, or they may substitute for the Classical Lectures an Examination (held at the conclusion of the Lectures) in Greek and Latin, or Greek and Hebrew. But they cannot substitute Hebrew for Latin at the regular Term Examinations.

Each of the four languages is represented by one half-course of Lectures, and attendance on two half-courses is necessary to keep the Term in Languages.

To obtain credit in Experimental Science, Junior Sophisters must attend the Lectures in Experimental Physics and those in Inorganic Chemistry, as well as Laboratory Instruction, for which last a fee of two and a-half guineas must be paid to the Junior Bursar for each Term.[a] The Term in Experimental Science cannot be kept by attendance on Lectures during Trinity Term.

The arrangements as to the Professional Lectures in French, German, and Experimental and Natural Science are posted on the Tutors' doors at the beginning of Term.

Honor Lectures.—All Sophisters who have obtained Honors in Classics may substitute the Lectures of the Professors of Greek, Latin, or English Literature, for the Ordinary Lectures in either Greek or Latin.

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[a] Students who have paid their Chemistry Fee to the Junior Bursar for the Michaelmas Lectures are permitted to attend the *Lectures* in Chemistry in Hilary Term without additional payment: but they cannot obtain credit for the Term in Arts without attending the Laboratory; nor can they obtain credit in Arts for attendance on the Junior Sophister Honor Lectures in Experimental Physics without obtaining the permission of the Senior Lecturer.

Either the Course of Honor Lectures in Mathematical Physics, or that in Logics, may be substituted for the Ordinary Lectures in Mathematical Physics. Science Honormen may substitute the Lectures of the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy for the ordinary Science Lectures.

23. Professional Privileges.

Junior Sophisters, not in the Divinity School, who are keeping a Term in Arts by Lectures (or by the Examination at the commencement of the following Term), can obtain Professional Privileges by—

(*a*) Attending, during the Term, three-fourths of the Lectures of two of the Professors of Law, and passing the Examinations held at the conclusion of those Lectures;

Or,

(*b*) Attendance, during the Term, on Hospitals or Dissections, provided the Student be matriculated in Medicine;

Or,

(*c*) Attendance at three-fourths of the Professional Lectures of the Engineering School during the Term.

Or,

(*d*) Attendance, during the Term, by Candidates for Indian Civil Service, on two full Courses of the Special Lectures provided by the College for such Candidates.

But no Professional Privileges are allowed for a second attendance on the same course of Professional Lectures.

24. Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

Compulsory Subjects:—

Logic, ...	As read in Senior Freshman year (*v. v.*)
Mathematical Physics,	Mechanics:—as read in Senior Freshman year. Hydrostatics[a]:—Pressure at a point in a fluid. Resultant pressure over an area. Archimedes' Principle. Methods for determining specific gravity. Relation between the volume, pressure, and temperature of a gas. Weight of a given volume of a gas at a given temperature and pressure. Barometers. Diving-bell. Water Pumps. Air Pumps. The Siphon. Pressure Gauges. Balloons.[a] Optics:—Galbraith and Haughton's Manuals. (*p.* & *v. v.*).
English Composition,	Burke: two Speeches on America (in Clarendon Press Selections). Cowper: Task, Bks. 1, 2 (*p.*).

[a] See note *a*, page 43.

Optional Subjects:—

1. LANGUAGES (any two of the following four.)

GREEK, ...	Thucydides, Bk. II. (*p.* & *v. v.*).
LATIN, ...	Tacitus, Annals, Bk. XI. (*p.* & *v. v.*).
FRENCH, ...	Molière, Misanthrope (*p.* & *v. v.*).
GERMAN, ...	Goethe, Hermann (*p.* & *v. v.*).

2. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE (detailed syllabus given below) (*p.* & *v. v.*).
3. NATURAL SCIENCE—Botany and Zoology—(detailed syllabus given below) (*p.* & *v. v.*).
4. HISTORY—Student's Gibbon, chaps. 10, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21, 22 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 38, 39 (*p.* & *v. v.*).

Subjects for Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

Compulsory Subjects:—

LOGIC, ...	As before (*v. v.*).
MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS, . .	Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Optics, as before (*p.* & *v. v.*)
ASTRONOMY, ...	Brinkley's Astronomy (new ed.), chs. i. to xiii., both included (*p.* & *v. v.*).
ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . .	Byron: Childe Harold, Cantos 3, 4. Essays of Elia, 1st series (*p.*).

Optional Subjects:—

1. LANGUAGES (any two of the following four).

GREEK, ...	Demosthenes, Olynthiacs I., II., III. (*p.* & *v. v.*).
LATIN, ...	Juvenal, Sat. iii. viii. x. xiii. (*p.* & *v. v.*).
FRENCH, ...	Racine, Britannicus (*p.* & *v. v.*).
GERMAN, ...	Lessing, Minna (*p.* & *v. v.*).

2. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE (detailed syllabus given below) (*p.* & *v. v.*).
3. NATURAL SCIENCE—Botany and Zoology (detailed syllabus given below) (*p.* & *v. v.*).
4. HISTORY—English and French History to the year 1485 (Gardiner's Student's England and the Student's France are recommended) (*p.* & *v. v.*).

Subjects for Trinity Lectures and Michaelmas Examination.

Compulsory Subjects:—

LOGICS, ...	Locke's Essay: Introduction; Book II. to chap. xxvi. inclusive (omitting sects. 10 to 20 of chap. i., sects. 10 to end of chap. xiii., chap. xv., and sects. 11 to 71 of chap. xxi.); Book III. (omitting chaps. vi. to viii.) (*v. v.*).
MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS, . .	As before (*p.* & *v. v.*).
ASTRONOMY, ...	As before (*p.* & *v. v.*).
ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . .	Scott: Waverley. Coleridge: Ancient Mariner, Christabel (*p.*).

Optional Subjects:—

1. Languages (any two of the following four.)

Greek, ...	Æschylus, Prometheus Vinctus (*p.* & *v. v.*).
Latin, ...	Horace, Satires (*p.* & *v. v.*).
French, ...	Guizot, Civilisation en Europe (*p.* & *v. v.*).
German, ...	Goethe, Gedichte (Ed. Selss) (*p.* & *v. v.*).

2. Experimental Science (detailed syllabus given below) (*p.* & *v. v.*).

3. Natural Science—Botany and Zoology (detailed syllabus given below) (*p.* & *v. v.*).

4. History—English and French History from 1485–1815 (*p.* & *v. v.*).

25. Syllabus of the Experimental Science Course.

The Course in Experimental Science consists of two Sub-Courses, Experimental Physics and Chemistry, in each of which Candidates are required to answer, and which are as follows:—

Experimental Physics.

Candidates must understand the theory of, and know how to use, the instruments mentioned. They must understand the principles involved in the measurements and experiments, and be able to make calculations founded on them, and may be required to perform those marked thus *. Courses are provided in the Physical Laboratory for Students requiring practical instruction in Physical Measurements. They are desired to pay special attention to the principle of the Conservation of Energy, as illustrated in the various branches of Experimental Physics.

Hilary Examination.

General Properties of Matter:

Measurement of space (length, area, volume), time and mass (vernier, micrometer screw, pendulum clock, balance).
Characteristics of solids, liquids, and gases (compression, and shearing strains and stresses).
Measurement of pressure (mercurial and aneroid barometer, liquid manometer).
Measurement of density (specific gravity bottle,* hydrostatic balance,* hydrometers of variable immersion*).
Measurement of compressibility of gases (Boyle's tube*).

Heat:

Measurement of temperature (construction of mercurial thermometers, centigrade and Fahrenheit scales, maximum and minimum thermometers).
Measurement of coefficients of expansion for temperature of solids, liquids, and gases (Roy and Ramsden's method for solids;* Dulong's method,* and apparent expansion in glass* for liquids; air thermometer method* for gases).
Maximum density of water (Hope's experiment).
Experiments on force of contraction (tiring of wheels, &c.)
Machines founded on expansion of solids (metallic thermometers, compensated pendulums).
Measurement of density of a gas (Regnault's experiments).
Measurement of quantities of heat (method of mixtures*).
Measurement of specific heats (water calorimeters,* Dulong and Petit's law).
Laws of fusion and evaporation (boiling, effect of presence of other gases, distilling*).
Measurement of relation of temperature and pressure of saturated vapours (manometer tube method*).
Measurements of latent heats of fusion and evaporation (water calorimeter*).
Freezing mixtures, cooling by evaporation.
Measurement of mechanical equivalent of heat (Joule's experiment).

Trinity Examination.

As before, and in addition:—

Electricity:

Laws of electric action (Coulomb's balance for repulsion).
Distribution on one conductor (proof plane,* hollow conductor*).
Distribution on two conductors (induction, ice pail experiment,* Leyden jar).
Electroscope (gold leaf, charging,* and testing* kind of electrification).
Electric discharges (spark and brush, points and lightning conductors, heating, chemical, and magnetic effects).
Machines transforming mechanical into electric energy (cylinder and plate machines, electrophorus).
Laws of magnetic force (torsion balance).
Laws of magnetic induction (magnets* and magnetic* substances).
Molecular nature of magnetism (broken magnets).
Terrestrial magnetism (declination, dip*).
Laws of magnetic force due to electric currents (tangent and reflecting galvanometers, electro-magnets).
Electromotive force due to chemical action (zinc, copper, and dilute sulphuric acid, amalgamation).
Polarization of cells (bichromate, Daniell's, Grove's and Bunsen's, and Le Clanché cells).
Laws of electrolysis (gas* and copper voltameters,* electroplating,* lead batteries).

Measurement of heat due to electric current (calorimeter,* glow and arc lamps).
Ohm's law (arrangement of cells).
Measurement of resistances (Wheatstone's Bridge*).
Measurement of electromotive forces (high resistance galvanometers*).

Michaelmas Examination.

As before, and in addition:—

Sound:

Students must understand the nature of musical intervals, of tone, and of vowel sounds, and how to measure—

1. The pitch of a note by means—(α) of a syren; (β) of a graphic method.
2. The velocity of sound—(α) in a string, and (β) in a gas, by measuring the length of an internode.

Light:

Students must know how to measure—

1. The relative intensities of two lights.
2. The angle between two plane reflecting surfaces.
3. The refractive index of a prism.
4. The focal length of a convex lens.
5. The position of the lines in a spectrum.
6. The angle of polarization by reflection.
7. The positions of the planes of extinction of polarized light in microscopic crystals.
8. The wave-length of light by means of a grating.

Chemistry.

The Examinations are confined to the leading facts and principles of the Science. Candidates are expected to be familiar with the methods used in the deduction of formulæ, and with the solution of such chemical problems as are referred to in the Course.

Hilary Examination.

Reynolds' Experimental Chemistry, chaps. I–XVII. inclusive.
Practical.—Preparation and identification of the gaseous and other elements included in the above Course.

Trinity Examination.

Reynolds' Experimental Chemistry, to the end of chap. XXV.
Practical.—As before, but including all non-metals, with systematic analysis for single acid radicals.

Michaelmas Examination.

Reynolds' Experimental Chemistry, to the end of chap. XLV.
Practical.—Qualitative analysis for a single metal.

26. Syllabus of Course in Natural Science.

Students are required to have a practical, as well as a theoretical, knowledge of the subjects of Examination.

HILARY EXAMINATION :—

ZOOLOGY, . . . Macalister, Invertebrates (London Science Class-Book Series) : Protozoans and Polyps.

BOTANY, ... Strasburger's Text Book of Botany, Part I., Section 2, Histology.

TRINITY EXAMINATION :—

ZOOLOGY, ... As before, with Macalister, Invertebrates (London Science Class-Book Series) : Worms and Molluscs.

BOTANY, ... Strasburger's Text Book as before, with Section 1, Morphology.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION :—

ZOOLOGY, ... As before, with Macalister, Invertebrates (London Science Class-Book Series): Articulates ; with the Demonstrations of the Professor.

BOTANY, ... Strasburger's Text-Book, as before, with Section 3, Physiology.

27. Senior Sophister Year, and Degree Examination.

In the Senior Sophister Year, and at the Degree Examination. Astronomy, Ethics, and English Composition (and for Hilary and Trinity Terms, Logics), are compulsory on all Students. A choice is permitted to the Student in respect of the five remaining Courses of Mathematical Physics, Languages, Experimental Science, Natural Science, and History and Political Science.

Students not exempted by attendance in the Professional Schools must take up *two* of the optional subjects.

At the Hilary and Trinity Examinations, *Divinity Students* must take up Classics, but obtain the Professional Privilege of omitting the other optional subject, provided they have full attendance on the Lectures of Archbishop King's Lecturer, or the Regius Professor, and one of the Assistants, during the Term preceding the Examination at which they present themselves ; at the Degree Examination, they can claim the same privilege provided they have credit for a similar professional attendance for the *entire year* (*i. e.* the *three* Terms) either preceding the December Degree Examination of their Class,[a] or preceding the Degree Examination at which they present themselves.

Law Students[b] who have not been allowed professional privileges in Law as Junior Sophisters may, by attending three-fourths of the

[a] That is, at the Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity terms of his Senior Sophister year.
[b] Resolution of the Board, November, 1897.

Lectures delivered in any Term by each of two Professors, and passing the Examination held at the conclusion of these Lectures, obtain the Professional Privilege of being required to answer in only one optional course at the succeeding Term Examinations in Arts: but they will be allowed a like privilege at the B.A. Examination only if they have similar credit for the three Terms in their Senior Sophister year with each of the two Professors.

Law Students[a] who have been allowed Professional Privileges as Junior Sophisters and who have obtained credit for a Senior Sophister Term by attending three-fourths of a Course of Lectures and who have passed the Examination in Law held at the conclusion of those Lectures, will be allowed the above professional privilege at the succeeding Term Examination in Arts: but will be allowed a like privilege at the B.A. Degree Examination only if they have obtained credit as above for the three Terms in Law of their Senior Sophister year and have been classed at the General Examination in that Course held in Trinity Term.

At the Hilary and Trinity Examinations, *Medical*, *Engineering*, and *Indian Civil Service Students* who fulfil the conditions in (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*) of § 23, obtain the Professional Privilege of being required to answer in only one of the optional Courses: but at the Degree Examination they can only claim a similar Professional Privilege if they have credit for Professional attendance as specified in (*b*), (*c*), or (*d*), § 23, for the *entire year* (*i. e.* the *three* Terms) either preceding the December Degree Examination of their Class[b], or preceding the Degree Examination at which they present themselves.

At each Degree Examination, those Students who obtain 45 per cent. and upwards, and whose answering in the several subjects is considered satisfactory by the Senior Lecturer, are distributed into three Classes, the names in each Class being arranged in the order of the percentages obtained. The minimum standards for Classes are:—First Class, 65 *per cent.*; Second Class, 55 *per cent.*; Third Class, 45 *per cent.*

Of the remaining Candidates, those whose answering is considered by the Senior Lecturer to be sufficient are allowed the Examination, and their names are arranged in alphabetical order as Unclassed Candidates.

Candidates placed in the First Class are called Respondents, and are entitled to receive honorary Testimoniums, which are publicly presented to them by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, at the Commencements at which they are admitted to their Degreee, and their names are permanently recorded in the Calendar immediately after those of the Moderators (see the List of Graduates in Honors at the B.A. Degree Examination).

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[a] Resolution of the Board, November, 1897.
[b] That is at the Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Terms of his Senior Sophister Year.

The Degree can also be obtained on the result of the Moderatorship Examination, see § 33.

A Candidate whose name is on the books of the College, and who has passed the Degree Examination, can present himself at any Commencements, in order that the Degree may be conferred upon him, provided that he shall have paid the Degree Fee of one pound to the Junior Bursar on the day before the Commencements *at latest*. If his name be not on the Books, he must also pay the Replacement Fee of fifteen shillings to the Junior Bursar.

Keeping of Hilary or Trinity Terms by Lectures.

Senior Sophisters attending Lectures do not obtain credit for the Term, unless the Senior Lecturer be satisfied, either from their answering in the Junior Sophister year, or from a Special Examination, that they possess a competent knowledge of Astronomy.[a]

There is one Course of Science Lectures in each Term, which represents not only the compulsory subjects, but also the optional subject of Mathematical Physics. Hence a Student having Professional Credit in Law, Physic, Engineering, or in the Indian Civil Service School, obtains credit for the Term in Arts by attendance on this Course of Lectures. A Divinity Student must attend this Course, and also a Course in Greek and Latin, or Greek and Hebrew, or he may substitute for Classical Lectures an Examination at the conclusion of the Lectures, as in the Junior Sophister year. The ordinary Lectures in Greek are on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and in Latin on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays in the Senior Sophister year. The Hebrew Lectures are on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

All other Students must attend the Lectures in one of the optional Subjects of Languages, Experimental Science, Natural Science, or History and Political Science, in addition to the Science Lectures representing the compulsory Subjects and Mathematical Physics.

In Experimental Science, Laboratory attendance is necessary, as in the Junior Sophister year, and the arrangements as to Chemistry Fees are the same also.

No Senior Sophister, with the exception of an Engineering Student who has passed the Final Examination in Engineering, can obtain Credit for attendance on *Lectures* in Experimental Science who has not obtained Credit for a Junior Sophister Term in the same subject; and no Senior Sophister can obtain Credit for attendance on *Lectures* in Geology who has not, as a Junior Sophister, obtained Credit for Botany and Zoology.[b] To keep the Term in Experimental or Natural Science requires attendance during three days per week only.

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[a] Resolutions of Board and Council, February 24 and 14, 1883.

[b] Resolutions of the Council (previously adopted by the Board), December 17, 1884.

No Academic Credit can be obtained by attendance on the Trinity Arts Lectures in the Subjects of the Degree Examination.

Honor Lectures.—Senior Sophisters who have obtained Honors in Mathematics may substitute the Lectures of the Professors of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy for the Ordinary Lectures representing Ethics, Astronomy, and Mathematical Physics. Those who have obtained Honors in Classics may substitute Professorial Lectures for Classical Ordinary Lectures, as in the Junior Sophister year.

28. Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

Compulsory Subjects:—

Astronomy (*p.* & *v. v.*),	As read in Junior Sophister year.
Ethics and Logics (*p.* & *v. v.*), ...	Stewart's Outlines of Moral Philosophy. Part II. Locke, as read in Junior Sophister year, with Book IV., chaps. i. to xi., both included (omitting chap. vii.).
English Composition (*p.*),	Wordsworth: Rolfe's Selection, pp. 50–142. Carlyle: Essays on Burns and Johnson.

Optional Subjects:—

1. Mathematical Physics (*p.* & *v. v.*),	Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Optics, as in Junior Sophister year.
2. Languages (any two of the following four) (*p.* & *v. v.*).	*Greek*—Aristotle, Nicomachean Ethics Book II. *Latin*—Cicero, de Officiis, Book I. *French*—V. Hugo, Les Chants du Crépuscule. *German*—Schiller, W. Tell.
3. Experimental Science (*p.* & *v. v.*), ...	As in Course given below.
4. Natural Science (*p.* & *v. v.*), ...	As in Course given below.
5. History and Political Science (*p.* & *v. v.*),	Walker, Brief Text-book of Political Economy, Part ii., Part iii. omitting chap. 2; Mill's Representative Government (omitting chaps. 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 16.) Selections from Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* in Economic Classics (edited by Ashley), Introduction Book i., chaps. 1–7; Book ii., Introduction and chaps. 1, 3; Book iv., chaps. 1, 2, 8, 9.

Subjects for Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

Compulsory Subjects:—

Astronomy (*p.* & *v. v.*),	As before.
Ethics and Logics (*p.* & *v. v.*), ...	Stewart, as before. Locke, as before. Butler's Analogy, Introduction, and Part i. (omitting chap. i.). Butler's Dissertation on Virtue.
English Composition (*p.*),	Macaulay: Essays on Lord Clive and Horace Walpole. Tennyson: Selections by Rowe and Webb.

Optional Subjects:—

1. Mathematical Physics (*p.* & *v. v.*), ...	As before.
2. Languages (any two of the following four) (*p.* & *v. v.*),	*Greek*—Plato, de Republica, Book i. *Latin*—Virgil, Georgics, i. iv. *French*—Montaigne, Essais, ii., chap. xii. *German*—Heine, Buch der Lieder.
3. Experimental Science (*p.* & *v. v.*), ...	As in Course given below.
4. Natural Science (*p.* & *v. v.*), ...	As in Course given below.
5. History and Political Science (*p.* & *v. v.*),	Walker, Part iv. omitting chap. 6, Part vi. (chaps. 3, 4, 8). Bagehot, English Constitution. Selections from Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* in Economic Classics (edited by Ashley), Book i., chaps. 8–11; Book ii., chap. 4; Book v., chaps. 1, 2.

Subjects for Degree Examination.

(Trinity Lectures and Michaelmas Examination.)

Compulsory Subjects:—

Astronomy (*p.* & *v. v.*), . .	As before.
Ethics (*p.* & *v. v.*), ...	Stewart and Butler, as before. Butler's Sermons, Preface and Sermons, i. ii. iii. viii. ix.
English Composition (*p.*), .	J. S. Mill: Inaugural Address at St. Andrew's University. Shakspeare: Hamlet.

Optional Subjects:—

1. Mathematical Physics (*p.* & *v. v.*), ...	As before.
2. Languages (any two of the following four), (*p.* & *v. v.*),	*Greek*—Aristophanes, Clouds. *Latin*—Horace Epistles, including the Art of Poetry. *French*—Boileau, Satires. *German*—Schiller, Abfall der Niederlande.
3. Experimental Science (*p.* & *v. v.*), ...	As in Course given below.
4. Natural Science (*p.* & *v. v.*), ...	As in Course given below.
5. History and Political Science (*p.* & *v. v.*),	Mill, Walker, Bagehot, and Adam Smith (as before).

29. Syllabus of Course in Experimental Science.

Experimental Physics.

(Hilary Examination.)

As before in Junior Sophister year, and in addition:—

General Properties of Matter:

Measurement of gravitation (time of vibration of simple pendulum*)
Molecular theory of structure of solids, liquids, and gases (diffusion).
Measurement of compressibility of solids and liquids (piezometer).
Measurement of elasticity of solids (stretching,* bending,* torsion*).
Calculation of work done by elastic forces.

Heat:

Calculation of force of expansion by temperature.
Hygrometry (chemical, Daniell's and Dyne's dew point, wet and dry bulb,* hygrometers).
Calorimetry (Lavoisier's and Bunsen's ice calorimeters).
Convection of heat (hot air and hot water warming apparatus).
Measurement of conductivity for bad conductors (cooling of jacketed hot water tin*).
Measurement of diffusivity for good conductors (Ingenhaus's experiment by melting wax).
Laws of Radiation (null method with thermopile*).
Equality of radiating and absorbing powers.
Selective absorption of transparent bodies (Melloni's experiments*).
General principle of steam engine (furnace, boiler, cylinder, condenser, piston, crank, eccentric, slide valve).

(Trinity Examination.)

As before and in addition:—

Electricity:

Measurement of electrostatic capacity of a conductor (quadrant electrometer and standard capacity).
Comparison of moments of magnets (deflection method*).

Lines of force due to magnets and currents (magnetic curves*).
Laws of electro-magnetic induction (Faraday's experiment*, Arago's disc,* Lenz's law, law of induced electro-motive force).
Machines transforming electro-magnetic into mechanical energy (Morse telegraph, telephone and microphone, electric bell).
Machines transforming mechanical into electro-magnetic energy (Clarke's magneto, Gramme dynamo).
Machine altering electro-magnetic energy (Ruhmkorff's coil).
Peltier's thermo-electric effect (thermopile).

(Degree Examination.)

As before.

Chemistry.

(Hilary Examination.)

Reynolds' Experimental Chemistry, to the end of chap. LIII.
Practical.—Analysing any simple salts.

(Trinity Examination.)

Reynolds' Experimental Chemistry, to the end of chap. LX.
Practical.—As before, with identification of common organic acids.

(Degree Examination.)

Reynolds' Experimental Chemistry, to the end of chap. LXVII.
Practical.—As before.

30. Syllabus of Course in Natural Science.

Hilary Examination.

Geology, ...	Huxley, Physiography.
Zoology	As in Junior Sophister year, with Macalister, Vertebrates (London Science Class-book Series (Fishes)).
Botany, ...	Strasburger's Text-Book—The Thallophyta. With all the business of the Junior Sophister Year.

Trinity Examination.

Geology, ...	As before, with Page's Introductory Text-book of Geology, edited by Lapworth.
Zoology, ...	As before, with Macalister, Vertebrates (London Science Class-Book Series): Reptiles and Birds.
Botany, ...	Strasburger's Text-Book—The Bryo- and Pteridophyta. With the business of the Junior Sophister Year, and that for the previous Hilary Examination.

	Degree.
Geology, ...	As before.
Zoology, ...	As before, with Macalister, Vertebrates (London Science Class-Book Series): Mammals.
Botany, ...	Strasburger's Text-Book—The Phanerogamia to p. 463, with the following:—Ranunculaceæ; Papaveraceæ; Cruciferæ; Leguminoseæ; Rosaceæ; Umbelliferæ; Compositæ; Solanaceæ; Labiatæ; Euphorbiaceæ; Liliaceæ; Graminaceæ. The business of the Junior Sophister Year, and that of the two previous Examinations.

31. Admission of Students from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

Students in Arts, of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, desiring to become Members of the University of Dublin, will be allowed credit for their previous Academic attendance, according to the following rules :[a]—

1. Students in Arts who have kept, by residence, three Terms at Oxford, and have passed the Examination called "Responsions," will be entitled to be placed in the Senior Freshman Class.

The same standing will be allowed to Cambridge Students who have kept, by residence, two Terms, and have passed the "Previous Examination."

2. Students in Arts who have kept, by residence, six Terms at Oxford, and have passed the "First Public Examination," will be entitled to be placed in the Junior Sophister Class.

The same standing will be allowed to Cambridge Students who have kept, by residence, four Terms, and passed the "Previous Examination."

3. Oxford Students who have kept, by residence, nine Terms, and have passed the "First Public Examination," will be entitled to be placed in the Senior Sophister Class.

The same standing will be allowed to Cambridge Students who have kept six Terms, and passed both parts of the "General Examination."

4. Students in Arts who have kept, by residence, twelve Terms at Oxford, and have passed the "First Public Examination," will be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of A. B.

The same privilege will be allowed to Students who have kept nine Terms at Cambridge, and have passed both parts of the "General Examination for the Degree."

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[a] Adopted by the Board, April 23, 1878, and by the Council, May 15, 1878.

5. Students from Oxford or Cambridge desiring to be placed on the Books of Trinity College, Dublin, must produce, in addition to their Certificate of the Terms kept by residence, a Certificate of good conduct, signed by the Head of their College or Hall, or by the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students.

32. Recognition of Arts Studies of certain Colonial and Indian Universities and Colleges.

The University of Dublin is prepared to recognize the Arts studies of the following Colonial and Indian Universities, and such others as the Board and Council may from time to time direct to be added to that list[a]:—

The Universities of Adelaide, Allehabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Cape of Good Hope, Madras, Melbourne, M'Gill (Montreal), New Brunswick, New Zealand, The Punjab, Sydney, Tasmania, Toronto.

The privileges in Arts granted to the Students of such Universities are as follows:—

Any Student producing the proper Certificates that he has passed two years in Arts studies at such Universities or Colleges, and has passed the Examinations belonging to that period, will be entitled to put his name on the College books as a Senior Freshman, or Student with one year's credit; with this reservation, that if it shall appear that the Course of Arts which he has pursued does not include all the subjects of the Junior Freshman year, the Senior Lecturer may require him to qualify by Examination in the omitted subject or subjects within one month after his name shall have been entered on the books.

33. Honors and Prizes.

A number of Studentships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes, Honors, and Sizarships, are awarded each year to deserving Students, both in the Arts Course and in the Professional Schools.

It is a condition precedent to the award of every Prize that sufficient merit must be shown.

Some of the Honors and Prizes specially connected with the regular Undergraduate Course are enumerated below. For further particulars concerning these and the other Prizes, see under 'Honor Examinations,' 'Scholarships' 'Moderatorships,' and 'Special Prizes.'

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[a] Resolution of the Board and Council, March 10, 1900.

For Prizes obtainable in connexion with Entrance, see § 4.

Prizes obtainable at Lectures.

Premiums, of the value of £1 10*s.* in books are awarded each Term for proficiency in Classical Composition, on the recommendation of the Lecturer, to Freshmen Students attending Honor Lectures in Classics, and keeping the Term.

The Professors of English Literature, of the Romance Languages, and of German, are each authorized to recommend for a Prize of the value of £2 in books, in Composition, the best Candidate among the Students attending his Class during the Term.

Catechetical Premiums.

Catechetical Premiums of the value of £2 in books are awarded in accordance with the conditions given under 'Catechetical Course,' § 34.

Term Honor and Prize Examinations.

In each Term, Examinations are held, at which Honors of the First and Second Rank are awarded to Candidates who exhibit sufficient merit. In Michaelmas Term, Prizes to the value of £4 and £2 are awarded to the Candidates who obtain First and Second Honors respectively.[a] The successful Candidates can select Books, to the value of their Prizes, at the University Booksellers, and can have the College arms stamped on the covers of bound Books; in the case of Prizes in Experimental or Natural Science, Scientific Instruments, with an inscription thereon, may be substituted for books, if approved by the Senior Lecturer on the report of the Professor; or the successful Candidates may, on the recommendation of their Tutors to the Bursar, apply the amounts gained to the payment of their College Fees then due.

The marks at certain of these Examinations count towards the Senior Exhibitions (see under 'Senior Exhibitions').

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[a] The following Order of the Board, with regard to the duties of the University Booksellers in Dublin, was made on May 20, 1843:

"It is ordered by the Board that the Students who obtain College Premiums may direct the College Booksellers to procure for them any suitable books as Premiums which continue to be offered for sale in the priced catalogues of London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, and at the prices marked in the said catalogues; and when the selling price of a book is recognised by the Trade as having fallen below the publication price, the College Booksellers are to supply the book at such recognised reduced price.

"This notice is to be printed and put in two conspicuous places in the Booksellers' shop."

Subjects of Honor and Prize Examinations.

(*a*) Mathematics.
(*b*) Classics.
(*c*) Logics, or Logics and Ethics.
(*d*) Experimental Science.
(*e*) Natural Science.
(*f*) Modern History and Political Science.
(*g*) Modern Literature.

No Student who has dropped a Class will be allowed to present himself, as a Candidate for Honors, at any Examination, in a subject in which he has previously obtained Honors at the corresponding Examination of the Class from which he has dropped.

Moderatorship and Medal Examination.

A Student who desires to graduate in Honors at the Degree may substitute one of the Moderatorship Examinations for the ordinary Degree Examination. Moderatorships are granted in each of the seven subjects of the Honor Courses.

Of the successful Candidates in the seven departments, there are two ranks, called Senior and Junior Moderators.

The Senior Moderators receive gold medals, and the Junior Moderators silver medals; which are given to them publicly before the University, by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, at the Commencements at which they are admitted to their Degrees. The first Senior Moderator in each department receives a large gold medal, if specially recommended by the Court of Examiners.

Prizes are also awarded to the Moderators in order of merit.

A Student who has dropped a Class after the Michaelmas Examination of the Junior Sophister year, or who has dropped more than one Class, will be allowed to compete at any of the Moderatorship Examinations, but, if successful, he will not be placed in the order of merit amongst the Moderators, but will be added to the list as a Supplemental Moderator, Senior or Junior; and he will not be entitled to the Exhibition of £10, awarded to Scholars who become Senior Moderators (see page 107).

A Student who would not be entitled to present himself at the ordinary Degree Examination until January, will not be permitted to compete for a Moderatorship unless he previously obtains the special permission of the Board.

A Student who fails in obtaining a Medal may nevertheless be allowed the Degree on his answering at the Medal Examination, provided a special recommendation to that effect be made by the Court of Examiners, and his name may then be placed at the foot of such class as the Senior Lecturer may determine.

No Student will be allowed to be a Candidate at the Moderatorship Examination unless his Fees for the current half-year shall have been paid before the first day of Examination.

34. Catechetical Course.

Students who are members of the Church of England or Ireland, or of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland,[a] and who are not in Holy Orders, are required to keep Catechetical Terms.

Catechetical Lectures commence on the days specified in the University Almanac at half-past nine o'clock, and are held every Saturday morning during Term at the same hour, for the two Freshman Classes only.[b] Catechetical Examinations are held at the beginning of each Term (immediately after the Term Examinations), for the benefit of those Students who have not been resident during the preceding Term.

Rules relating to Catechetical Terms and Examinations.—To rise from the Class of Junior Freshman to that of Senior Freshman, one Catechetical Term or Examination, at least, is required. Credit for it must be obtained *in the Junior Freshman year* by all Students, except those who enter in October, and rise to the Senior Freshman Class, but fail to pass the Michaelmas Catechetical Examination. Such Students will be permitted to Supplementalize a Junior Freshman Term in the Senior Freshman year.

On the second afternoon of the Supplemental Hilary Arts Examination of Junior Freshmen in June, there is a Supplemental Examination in the Catechetical subject of the Hilary Examination; but only Junior Freshmen who have not already credit for a Term of Catechetical Lectures, or for a Catechetical Examination, are permitted to present themselves at this Examination.

To rise from the Class of Senior Freshman to that of Junior Sophister, four Catechetical Terms or Examinations must be kept in the two Freshman years, of which two at least must be in the Senior Freshman year, and one must be the Trinity Term of Lectures, or the Michaelmas Examination of that year.[c]

If a Student fail to obtain, either by Lectures or Examination, credit for the Senior Freshman Michaelmas Catechetical Term, he must supplementalize it on the second afternoon of either the Hilary or Trinity Junior Sophister Arts Examination.[d]

If either the Hilary or Trinity Term of the Senior Freshman year shall have been omitted, it may be supplementalized, in order to complete the required number of Terms, at the corresponding Michaelmas and Hilary Catechetical Lectures of the Senior Freshman Class, or at the Hilary or Trinity Junior Sophister Arts Examination (second afternoon).

Credit for two Terms in the same College term will only be given if one of the two is kept by lectures, and the other by Examination.

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[a] Resolution of the Board, and Council, May 15 and 19, 1886.
[b] Resolution of the Board, November 30, 1889.
[c] Order of the Board, March 6, 1880.
[d] Junior Sophisters presenting themselves at a Supplemental Examination for the Little-Go may take the Catechetical Examination on the afternoon of the second day.

To a Student who exhibits peculiar merit, either at Lectures or at an Examination, a Premium in books of the value of £2 is awarded, unless such a Premium has been previously obtained in the same year, in which case a Certificate is awarded instead.

The fact of having obtained a Prize in the earlier part of the year does not debar a Senior Freshman from being awarded one of the Prizes offered at the end of Trinity Term, or at the Michaelmas Term Examination[a].

Catechetical Lectures and Examinations for Presbyterian Students are conducted by persons nominated by the Presbytery of Dublin whose names have been submitted to and approved of by the Board.

The Results of the Examinations are submitted to the Catechist in order that he may be satisfied as to the merit of those recommended for Prizes.

The Presbyterian Students are granted Prizes by the Board of the same amount and in the same proportion as the Students of the Church of Ireland.

Subjects of Catechetical Examinations.—The following Table contains the subjects of the Catechetical Lectures and Examinations:—

N. B.—The subjects printed in Italics are to be considered as additional for Honors, and not required generally.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

MICH. TERM AND HILARY EXAM.	The Gospel of St. Luke. *The three other Gospels.*
HILARY TERM AND TRINITY EXAM.	The Acts of the Apostles. *Paley's "Horæ Paulinæ"* (Church of Ireland.) *Stalker's Lives of Christ and of St. Paul* (Presbyterian Church).
TRINITY TERM AND MICH. EXAM.	A.W. Robinson's "Church Catechism explained," omitting pp. 157–167. *The same, including* pp. 157–167, *with a more minute knowledge of the Scriptural references in the volume.* Dr. Alex. Whyte on the Shorter Catechism, Questions 82–107 (Presbyterian Church). *Godet's Biblical Studies on the Old Testament*, Essays iv., v., vi. (Presbyterian Church).

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

MICH. TERM AND HILARY EXAM.	Genesis, and the first twelve chapters of Exodus (Church of Ireland.) Genesis, and the first twenty chapters of Exodus (Presbyterian Church.) *The remainder of Exodus, with the Books of Numbers and Deuteronomy.*

[a] See note c on previous page.

Hilary Term and Trinity Exam.	The two Books of Samuel, and first twelve chapters of first Book of Kings. *The remaining history from beginning of Joshua to end of second Book of Kings* (Church of Ireland). *The remainder of the Historical Books* (Presbyterian Church.)
Trinity Term and Mich. Exam.	Paley's Evidences, Part I., Proposition i. (Church of Ireland). *Butler's Analogy, Part* II., *chapters* v. *and* vii. (Church of Ireland.) Lindsay, The Reformation, Parts I., II., and IV. (Presbyterian Church.) *Godet's Lectures in defence of the Christian Faith, Essays* i., v., vi. (Presbyterian Church.)

A system of voluntary Catechetical Examinations is extended over the two Sophister years, and the Catechist is authorized to grant a special Certificate to Students who have passed with credit four of these Examinations, of which two at least must be in the Senior Sophister year, one being the Michaelmas Examination of that year.[a]

The Catechist is authorized to extend his Premiums to the Sophister Classes.[a]

Junior Sophisters (Church of Ireland).

Hilary Exam., . .	St. John's Gospel, in Greek and Revised Version Barrett's Companion to the New Testament.
Trinity Exam., . .	Epistle to the Romans in Greek, and Revised Version. Westcott's Bible in the Church.
Michaelmas Exam.,	First Epistle to the Corinthians in Greek, and Revised Version. Blunt's Sketch of the History of the First Three Centuries.

Senior Sophisters (Church of Ireland).

Hilary Exam., . .	Epistle to the Hebrews in Greek, and Revised Version. Anselm's *Cur Deus Homo*.
Trinity Exam., . .	Epistle to the Galatians in Greek, and Revised Version. Blunt's History of the Reformation Period. Jewel's Apology, in Latin.
Michaelmas Exam.,	English Bible. Boultbee on the Articles.

Junior Sophisters (Presbyterian Church).

Hilary Examination—

St. John's Gospel, in Greek, and Revised Version, with Naville's "The Christ."

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[a] Resolutions of the Board, July 2, 1881, and March 8, 1885.

TRINITY EXAMINATION—

Epistle to the Romans, in Greek, and Revised Version, with Dr. David Brown's Handbook on the Epistle, and the "Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation," by an American Citizen.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION—

Epistle to the Galatians, in Greek, and Revised Version, with Mac Gregor's Handbook on Galatians, and Binnie on "The Church."

SENIOR SOPHISTERS (Presbyterian Church).

HILARY EXAMINATION—

Epistle to the Philippians, in Greek, and Revised Version, with Bishop Lightfoot's "Commentary."

TRINITY EXAMINATION—

Epistle to the Hebrews in Greek, and Revised Version, with Davidson's "Handbook on the Epistle."

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION—

English Bible, with M'Pherson's Handbook on the "Westminster Confession of Faith."

Honor Courses.

STUDENTS may become Candidates for Honors in the following subjects, at each Term Examination in the Undergraduate Course:

JUNIOR FRESHMEN, .	Mathematics; Classics.
SENIOR FRESHMEN, .	Mathematics; Classics; Logics.
JUNIOR SOPHISTERS, .	Mathematics and Mathematical Physics; Classics; Logics; Experimental Science; Natural Science; Modern History; Modern Literature.
SENIOR SOPHISTERS, .	Mathematics and Mathematical Physics; Classics; Ethics; Experimental Science; Natural Science; History and Political Science; Modern Literature.

Prize Examinations are also held in the following subjects, in the Michaelmas Term of the Senior and Junior Freshman years:

Modern History.
English Literature and Composition.
French.
German.
Experimental Science.
Natural Science.

At the B. A. Degree Examination, Students may graduate in Honors in seven subjects, viz.:—

Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.
Classics.
Logics and Ethics.
Experimental Science.
Natural Science.
History and Political Science.
Modern Literature.

The regulations by which the rank and value of the various Honors and Prizes are determined have been already given (see above, under the head "Honors and Prizes").

It is to be remarked, that at all Examinations for Honors except in Mathematics, Candidates are liable to be examined in the *ordinary* subjects of Examination of the Course in which they present themselves for Honors *in addition* to those specified below.

§ I.—Mathematics.

[The Student is liable to examination in any Term in the whole of the previous Honor Course. The following list contains only the subjects additional in each Term.]

Junior Freshmen.

Mich. Lect. and Hilary Exam.

- Algebra: Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression—Scales of Notation—Surds and Imaginary Quantities—Quadratic Equations and Simultaneous Equations of 2nd Degree—Permutations and Combinations — Binomial Theorem for Positive Integral Index—Hall and Knight's Higher Algebra, Chaps. i.–xiii. (inclusive).
- Trigonometry: to the end of the Solution of Plane Triangles, excluding Logarithms.
- Geometry: Deductions from Euclid. Elementary Theory of Maxima and Minima—Mean Centres — Perspective — Transversals—Inversion—Poles and Polars—Coaxal Circles. Casey's Sequel: to end of Section vii., Book vi.

Hilary Lect. and Trinity Exam.

- Algebra: Binomial Theorem—Logarithms—Exponential and Logarithmic Series — Partial Fractions — Continued Fractions — Algebraic Series. Hall and Knight's Higher Algebra, Chaps. xiv., xv., xvi., xvii., xxiii., xxiv., xxv., xxix.
- Burnside and Panton's Theory of Equations: Chaps. i., ii., iii., iv.
- Trigonometry: Numerical Solution of Triangles—De Moivre's Theorem—Exponential Forms of Trigonometric Functions — Trigonometric Series.
- Geometry: Analytical Geometry of the Right Line, Salmon's Conic Sections, Chaps. i., ii., iii., and v.

Trinity Lect. and Mich. Exam.

- Convergency of Series: Hall and Knight's Higher Algebra, Chap. xxi.
- Solution of Cubic — Biquadratic — Sturm's Theorem—Horner's Method of Solving Numerical Equations, Burnside and Panton's Theory of Equations, Chaps. v., vi., vii., viii., x. from Art. 98 to end, xi. from Art. 108 to 111 (inclusive).
- Williamson's Differential Calculus: Chaps. i., ii., iii.
- Salmon's Conic Sections, Chaps. vi., vii. and x.
- Spherical Trigonometry: The Relations between the Sides and Angles of a Spherical Triangle, the Radii of Inscribed and Circumscribed Circles, and Spherical Excess.

Senior Freshmen.

Mich. Lect. and Hilary Exam.

- Burnside and Panton's Theory of Equations, Chap. xiii., omitting Applications to Geometry.
- Williamson's Differential Calculus: Chaps. v., to Art. 112, ix. and xii.
- Williamson's Integral Calculus: Chap. i.
- Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics: Chaps. i., ii., iii., and iv.
- Minchin's Statics: Chaps. i., ii., and iii.

Hilary Lect. and Trinity Exam.

- Salmon's Conic Sections: Chaps. xi., xii., and xiii.
- Taylor's Geometrical Conics (smaller edition).
- Note—*Geometrical or Analytical Solutions of questions will be accepted unless the Candidates are restricted by the Examiner to one method or the other.*
- Williamson's Integral Calculus: Chaps. ii., iii., and iv.
- Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics: Chaps. v. and vi.
- Minchin's Statics: Chaps. iv., v., vi., and viii.

Trinity Lect. and Mich. Exam.

- Salmon's Conic Sections: The Abridged Notation of the Line, Circle, and General Conic, and Properties of two or more Circles, chaps. iv., viii., ix., and xiv.
- Williamson's Differential Calculus: Chaps. vi., viii., xiii. to Art. 277 Chap. xix.
- Williamson's Integral Calculus: Chaps. v., vi., to Art. 99, vii., and viii.
- Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics: Chap. vii.
- Minchin's Statics: Chaps. vii., ix., and x.

Junior Sophisters.

Mich. Lect. and Hilary Exam.

- Salmon's Geometry of Three Dimensions—Articles 1–57, 58–80, 81–121 (all inclusive).
- Minchin's Statics—Chaps. xi. to end of Article 168 and xii.
- Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics—Chaps. viii. and ix.
- Williamson's Integral Calculus—Chaps. ix. and x.
- Forsyth's Differential Equations — Chaps. ii. Articles 13–22, inclusive, and v. Articles 108, 109, 110.

Hilary Lect. and Trinity Exam.	Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics—Chap. x. Tarleton's Introduction to the Mathematical Theory of Attraction—Chaps. i., ii. to end of Article 17, iii., and iv. to end of Article 52. Minchin's Statics—Chap. xiii. Articles 198–219, inclusive. Besant's Hydromechanics—Chaps. i.–v. inclusive. Forsyth's Differential Equations—Chaps. i., the remainder of ii., iii., and iv. (omitting Articles 64 and 67 to end of Chap.).
Trinity Lect. and Mich. Exam.	Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics—Chap. xi. to Article 268, inclusive. Tarleton's Introduction to the Mathematical Theory of Attraction—to end of Chap. iv., with omissions as in the Course for Moderatorship. Godfray's Astronomy. Burnside and Panton's Theory of Equations—Chaps. xiv., xv., xvi. to Article 179, inclusive. (The candidates are also recommended to read the Chapter in Salmon's Higher Algebra on Linear Transformation.) Forsyth's Differential Equations — Chaps. iv. Articles 67 to end, v. Articles 83–92, inclusive, 101, 102, vi. Articles 113–116, inclusive, and viii. Articles 146, 147, 150–174, inclusive.

Senior Sophisters.

Mich. Lect. and Hilary Exam.	Tarleton's Introduction to the Mathematical Theory of Attraction—The remainder of the book as in the Course for Moderatorship. Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics—to end of Section 1, Chap. xii., omitting Articles 270, 279. Forsyth's Differential Equations—Chap. ix. to Article 207, inclusive. Salmon's Geometry of Three Dimensions—Articles 122–205 (inclusive).
Hilary Lect. and Trinity Exam.	Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics—the remainder of Chap. xii., and Chap. xiii., omitting Articles 305–310 (inclusive). Williamson's Introduction to the Mathematical Theory of the Stress and Strain of Elastic Solids—the first four Chaps., omitting Section 3, Chap. i., and Article 69. Salmon's Geometry of Three Dimensions—Arts. 262–274, 288–294, 300–313, 358–361, 364–366, 375, 376 (all inclusive). Forsyth's Theory of Functions—the first four Chaps.

§ II.—Classics.

The principle on which the Honor Examinations in Classics are conducted is to test the proficiency of the Student on the following points:

First. As to his minute and critical knowledge of certain defined portions of the Greek and Latin authors.

Secondly. As to his general and independent knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, and their literature, to be proved by his ability to write an accurate version of passages from the prescribed Honor Course, and also from Classical works not prescribed; as well as to answer, in writing, general questions connected with the languages, and their literature.

Thirdly. As to his power of expressing the full meaning and force of an ancient author, by writing such a translation of a given passage as may deserve commendation, not merely for its correctness as a version of the original, but for its excellence as a piece of English Composition.

With these objects in view, the manner of conducting the Classical Honor Examinations is as follows:

1. Candidates for Honors will be separately examined, *vivâ voce*, in the text-books of the ordinary Classical Course, and in the portions of the Honor Course marked in Italics, in the following Table.

2. Passages will be proposed for written translation, taken from the works of the Greek and Latin writers named in the following list:—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

Mich. Lect. and Hilary Exam.	Euripides, *Bacchae*, Hercules Furens. Horace:—*Odes* I. II, *Epodes*, *Carmen Seculare*. Ovid's Heroides, edited by Palmer (Clarendon Press), I.–XIV. inclusive.
Hilary Lect. and Trinity Exam.	Homer:—*Odyssey*, XXI. XXII.; X.–XVII. inclusive. Cicero:—*Philippic* II.—Pro Sestio.
Trinity Lect. and Mich. Exam.	Herodotus:—*Book* I.; Books VI. VII. Livy:—*Books* XXII. XXIII.; Books XXIV. XXV.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

Mich. Lect. and Hilary Exam.	Plato:—*Gorgias;* Phaedo. *Cicero in his Letters*, I.–XXXIII.; Cicero in his Letters XXXIV.-LXXX. (Tyrrell's Edition, published by Macmillan).
Hilary Lect. and Trinity Exam.	Sophocles:—*Œdipus Coloneus;* Antigone. Terence:—*Phormio.* Plautus:—*Miles;* Amphitruo.

Trinity Lect. and Mich. Exam.	Homer:—*Iliad, Books* xxi. xxiii.; Iliad, Books xiii.–xx. Virgil:—*Æneid, Books* viii. ix.; Æneid, Books vii.–xii. Ovid, Metam., Book xiii.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

Mich. Lect. and Hilary Exam.	Thucydides:—*Book* i.; Books iii. iv. Tacitus:—*Histories, Books* i.ii.; Histories, Books iii. iv.
Hilary Lect. and Trinity Exam.	Demosthenes:—*De Corona.* Æschines:—In Ctesiphontem. Juvenal:—*Satires* i. iv. vii. xiv. Persius:—Satires i. ii. iii. v. vi.
Trinity Lect. and Mich. Exam.	Æschylus:—*Agamemnon;* Septem contra Thebas. Lucretius:—*Books* i. ii.; Books iii. v. and vi.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

Mich. Lect. and Hilary Exam.	Aristotle:—*Nicomachean Ethics, Book* vi.; Nicomachean Ethics, Books i. iii. iv. v. Cicero:—*De Officiis, Books* ii. iii.; De Finibus, Books i. ii. iii.; Tusculan Disputations, Book i.
Hilary Lect. and Trinity Exam.	Plato:—*De Republicâ, Books* ii. iii.; De Republicâ, Books iv. v. Virgil:—*Eclogues; Georgics, Books* ii. iii. Horace:—*Epistles, including the Art of Poetry.*

3. One or more passages will also be proposed for written translation from the *other* works of Greek or Latin Prose or Poetical authors specified for each Examination, with a view of testing the Candidate's general knowledge of the languages.

4. Papers of questions will be proposed in Ancient History and Geography, Grammar, and General Literature, and also subjects for Composition in Greek and Latin Prose, Greek and Latin Verse.

5. During the first three years, Candidates for Honors will be regularly lectured and examined in definite portions of Ancient History or Philology; and, at each Examination, the Candidates will be liable to be examined in the portions appointed for the previous Examinations.

The following Table shows the prescribed portions for the present year:—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

Hilary Examination.

Greek History.—Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. i., Chaps. 14 to 17.
Roman History.—Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, Chaps. i. to vii.

Trinity Examination.

GREEK.—Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. I., Chaps. 1 to 5.
ROMAN.—Mommsen's Roman History, Book V., Chaps. 1 to 6.

Michaelmas Examination.

GREEK.—Grote, History of Greece, Chaps. 35, 36, 38 to 41, inclusive; Mahaffy, History of Greek Literature, II., Chaps. 1 and 2.
ROMAN.—Mommsen's Roman History, Book III., Chaps. 1 to 7, inclusive, and Chap. 11.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

Hilary Examination.

GREEK.—Grote, History of Greece, Chaps. 67 and 68.
ROMAN.—Mommsen's Roman History, Book V., Chaps. 11 and 12.

Trinity Examination.

GREEK.—Haigh's Attic Theatre.
ROMAN.—Mommsen's Roman History, Book III., Chaps. 12, 13, 14; Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, Chaps. 1 and 2.

Michaelmas Examination.

GREEK.—Grote, History of Greece, Part I. Chaps. 16, 17, and 21.
ROMAN.—Bury, Student's Roman Empire, Chaps. 1 to 13, inclusive; Sellar, Virgil, Chaps. 2, 3, 8, and 9; Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, Chap. 5.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

Hilary Examination.

GREEK.—Grote, History of Greece, Chaps. 44 to 47, inclusive; Mahaffy, History of Greek Literature, II., Chaps. 4 and 5.
ROMAN.—Bury, Student's Roman Empire, Chaps. 14 to 21, inclusive;

Trinity Examination.

GREEK.—Grote, History of Greece, Chaps. 86 to 90.
ROMAN.—Bury, Student's Roman Empire, Chaps. 14 to 25, inclusive; Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, Chaps. 7 and 8.

Michaelmas Examination.

GREEK.—Mahaffy, History of Greek Literature, I., chaps. 15 and 16 Haigh's Attic Theatre.
ROMAN.—Bury, Student's Roman Empire, Chaps. 26 to end; Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, Chaps. 1 to 8, inclusive.

§ III.—Logics and Ethics.

SENIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

Honors in Logics are given at each Examination in the Senior Freshman year; and the following Course has been appointed, in addition to the ordinary subjects of Examination:—

N.B.—In all cases the Candidates for Honors in Trinity Term are liable for the Course of the preceding Term; and the Candidates in Michaelmas Term are liable for the Courses of the two preceding Terms.

Mich. Lect. and Hilary Exam.	Monck's Logic. Keynes' Formal Logic, Parts i., ii., iii.
Hilary Lect. and Trinity Exam.	Mill's Logic, Book ii. and Book iii.
Trinity Lect. and Mich. Exam.	Mill's Logic, Book iv. Bacon, Novum Organum, Book i. and Book ii., Aphorisms, i.–x. Bacon, De Augmentis Scientiarum, Book v.

These Examinations will be conducted both *vivâ voce* and by papers.

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

The Honor Course in Logics for Junior Sophisters is as follows:—

Mich. Lect. and Hilary Exam.	Höffding's Psychology, pp. 1–220 (English Translation). Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, Introduction and Books ii. and iii.
Hilary Lect. and Trinity Exam.	Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, Book iv. Kant, Kritik of Pure Reason — Æsthetic. [Mahaffy and Bernard's *Kant's Critical Philosophy for English Readers* is recommended.]
Trinity Lect. and Mich. Exam.	Kant, Kritik of Pure Reason—Analytic. Schwegler's History of Philosophy (Stirling's Translation), Chapters 1–23 inclusive.

SENIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

The Honor Course in Ethics for Senior Sophisters is as follows:—

Mich. Lect. and Hilary Exam.	Bishop Butler's Sermons (with Preface), except the Sermons on Public Occasions. Butler's Essay on Virtue. Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics, Books I. II. III. and IV. (Aristotle's Terminology to be known in the original). Zeller on the Stoics, Chaps. x.–xiv.
Hilary Lect. and Trinity Exam.	Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics, Books VI.–X. inclusive. Zeller on the Epicureans, Chaps. xix.–xxi. Mill, Utilitarianism.

§ IV.—Experimental Science.

Candidates in Experimental Science are required to answer in two Courses, one in Experimental Physics, the other in Chemistry.

The following Syllabus is intended to indicate the general lines on which the Lectures and practical work will be arranged. The Examination in each Term will be more especially upon the work of the preceding Term, but at the same time Students will be liable for any of the previous work.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR FRESHMAN YEARS.

Prizes are given in Experimental Science at the close of the Junior and Senior Freshman Years. The Examinations for these Prizes are held in Michaelmas Term, on days specified in the University Almanac. The following Course has been appointed:—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

Course in Experimental Physics.

Methods of accurate measurement of length, area, volume, time, and mass. Plotting of curves, the slope and area of curves.

The parallelogram of forces, the laws of motion, the acceleration due to gravity, the pendulum and balance wheel, impulse, momentum, impact, the simple machines, the laws of friction, the laws of fluid pressure, the flow of liquids, Boyle's law, the measurement of atmospheric pressure, the density of solids, liquids, and gases, surface tension.

The use of lenses, magnifying glasses, and the micrometer eyepiece.

Practical Work.—Measurement by means of the vernier, micrometer screw, spherometer, callipers, balance, squared paper, planimeter, and specific gravity bottle; construction of measuring glasses; plotting of curves; measurement of the acceleration due to gravity, of the density of substances, of liquid and air pressure, of surface tension; determination of the focal lengths of lenses and mirrors; verification of the various laws referred to above.

Course in Inorganic Chemistry.

The subjects specified for Entrance Prizes; the general relations of gas density to molecular weight; the law of diffusion of gases and its experimental verification.

The usual methods of preparation and the chief properties of the non-metallic elements and of their principal compounds. Determination of the equivalents and atomic weights of the common elements and basicity of acids.

General characters of metals as compared with those of non-metals. Determinations of the electro-chemical relations of the metals under varying conditions.

Practical Work.—The experimental verification of equations expressing simple interactions and the systematic analysis of salts for negative radicals only, and simple quantitative experiments.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

Course in Experimental Physics.

Characteristics of liquids, solids, and gases, compressive and shearing strains and stresses, Young's modulus of elasticity. Diffusion.

The simpler phenomena of Heat—

Temperature, the expansion of substances, calorimetry, the laws of fusion and evaporation, saturated vapours, the hygrometric state of the atmosphere, convection of heat.

The simpler phenomena of Magnetism and Electricity—

The laws of magnetic force, magnetic induction, magnetic effects of electric currents, methods of measuring current strength, development of heat in a simple circuit, measurement of electric pressures and resistances, Ohm's law, electromagnets, electric bells, telegraphs and telephones.

The simpler phenomena of Sound—

The vibrations of particles and bodies, wave motion, resonance, velocity of sound propagation in air, measurement of wave-length and frequency. Vibrating strings. Organ pipes.

The simpler phenomena of Light—

Reflection and refraction, prisms, lenses, indices of refraction, dispersion, photometry, the construction and magnifying power of telescopes and microscopes.

Practical Work.—Measurement of Young's modulus, coefficients of expansion, specific heats, latent heats of ice and steam, dew-point by Dines' hygrometer; plotting lines of magnetic force, measurement of moment of magnet and the horizontal component of the earth's force, electric currents, pressures, and resistances, measurement of velocity of sound in air, of wave-length and frequency, of the relative intensities of two lights, of the angle between two reflecting surfaces, and of refractive index. Verification of the various laws referred to in the above.

Course in Inorganic Chemistry.

Abnormal densities, dissociation, atmolysis, exothermic and endothermic reactions.

Metals—Methods of separation from ores and chief properties of the common metals; production of their principal oxides, hydroxides, sulphides, and salts; preparation and crystallization of salts. Classification of crystalline forms. Isomorphism. Mitscherlich's law.

Law connecting specific heats and atomic weights of solid elements. Use of the atometer. Periodic classification of elements, as in Reynolds' Inorganic Chemistry.

Course in Organic Chemistry (Elementary).

The derivatives of Marsh gas and its homologues, fermentation, hydrolysis, and saponification, as represented by the first eight chapters of Reynolds' Organic Chemistry.

Practical Work.—Systematic analysis of simple salts and recognition of common organic acids. Determination of molecular weight of acids and bases. Volumetric estimation of acid and alkaline substances.

Honors in Experimental Science are given at each Examination in the Junior and Senior Sophister years.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

Hilary Examination.

Course in Experimental Physics.

General properties of matter, moments of inertia, variation of atmospheric pressure with height, compressibility of solids and liquids, elastic properties of solids, torsion, flexure, work done by elastic forces.

Heat.—Mechanical equivalent of heat, air and platinum thermometers, weight thermometer, cubical expansion of solids, Regnault's experiments on the expansion of gases, maximum density of water, Regnault's experiments on steam pressure, critical temperature, pressure, and volume; change of volume accompanying change of state, Joly's steam calorimeter, wet and dry bulb hygrometer, chemical hygrometer, Bunsen's ice calorimeter, conductivity, diffusivity, radiation, equality of radiating and absorbing powers, selective absorption, diathermancy. The steam engine. Meteorology.

Practical Work.—Use of the cathetometer, dividing engine, chemical balance, Kater's pendulum, piezometer; use of weight and air thermometers, Joly's steam calorimeter and Bunsen's ice calorimeter, measurement of vapour density and pressure, wet and dry bulb hygrometer, correction for radiation in calorimetry, measurement of heat of combustion, specific heat of gases, conductivity, diffusivity, mechanical equivalent of heat.

Course in Chemistry.

Modern theories of solution, molecular volume and weight determinations, and Electro-Chemistry only so far as treated in Reychler's or Ostwald's Outlines of Physical Chemistry. Also unsaturated hydrocarbides and their chief derivatives, specially those of the C_nH_{2n} series, as in Reynolds' Organic Chemistry.

Practical Work.—Analysis of mixed substances containing not more than two metals. Detection of alkaloids and organic acids. Volumetric analyses involving oxidation and reduction.

Trinity Examination.

Electricity and Magnetism.

Molecular nature of magnetism, terrestrial magnetism, bifilar and vertical magnetometers, dip circle, declination circle; mirror galvanometer, magnetic system of units, ballistic galvanometer, magnetic permeability, electro-magnetic induction, construction of dynamos and motors, Ruhmkorff's coil, electrolysis, migration of ions, potentiometer, chemical batteries, polarisation, thermo-electricity, electrical radiation.

Electrostatics.—Laws of force, distribution on conductor, induction, electroscopes, condensers, machines, quadrant and guard-ring electrometers, electrostatic voltmeter, capacity.

Practical Work.—Use of bifilar magnetometer, dip and declination circles, mirror and ballistic galvanometers, voltameters, measurement of rate of migration of ions, use of potentiometer, measurement of capacity by quadrant electrometer and by ballistic galvanometer, measurement of low and high resistance, and of magnetic permeability.

Course in Chemistry.

The periodic relations and general properties of the rarer elements. Thermo-chemical changes. Spectrum analysis. The carbo-hydrates and synthetic sugars. Isomerism and stereo-isomerism. Benzene and its mono- and di-derivatives.

Practical Work.—General volumetric analysis and gravimetric estimations of single common metals as in Clowes' and Coleman's quantitative analysis. Experimental verifications of laws connecting electro-chemical properties of substances with molecular weight and constitution.

Michaelmas Examination.

Sound—Graphic and analytical representation of vibration and wave-motion, compounding vibrations, interference, diatonic scale and temperament, intervals, summation and difference tones, vowel sounds, vibrations of bars and plates, compounding vibrations in rectangular planes,

Kœnig's flames, phonograph, resonators, Döppler's principle, photographic records.

Light—Velocity of propagation, wave theory, reflection and refraction, rectilinear propagation and diffraction, interference, Newton's rings, rainbow.

Practical Work—Use of syren, graphic measurement of frequency, determination of velocity of sound, Kundt's method, optical method of compounding vibrations, use of resonators, diffraction grating, biprism, Fresnel's mirrors, Newton's rings, plotting spectrum.

Course in Chemistry.

As in Ostwald's Outlines of Physical Chemistry, and Reynolds' Organic Chemistry.

Practical Work—Preparation of simple organic substances, and determinations of their physical constants.

NOTE.—The quantitative practical work in Experimental Physics and Chemistry carried out and properly recorded during this year will be taken into account in deciding the merits of candidates.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

Course in Experimental Physics.

Thermodynamics—Indicator diagrams, isothermal and adiabatic changes, specific heats, efficiency, reversible engines, absolute scale of temperature, flow of gas through a porous plug. Kinetic theory of gases.

Electricity—Alternating currents, dynamometers, Cardew's voltmeter, Kelvin balance, ammeters and voltmeters, self-induction and mutual induction, secohmmeter, transformers, characteristics of series, shunt, and compound dynamos, efficiency of electric transmission of power, B.A. measurement of the Ohm, Lorentz' method, induction motors, polyphase currents, theory of telegraphy.

Practical Work—Taking indicator diagram, determination of effects of salts in solution on freezing and boiling points.

Measurement of coefficients of self- and mutual induction, capacity, strong magnetic fields, efficiency of motors and lamps, plotting characteristics of dynamos, standardising dynamometers and voltmeters.

Course in Chemistry.

In this year the order of the Junior Sophister Course will be followed at the Term Examinations, but fuller information will be expected in each branch, and students are advised to use for reference Richter's Organic Chemistry, Mendeleef's General Chemistry, Nernst's or Walker's Physical Chemistry, and Fresenius' Analysis.

Practical Work—Extensions of that of the Junior Sophister year, and in addition applications of analysis to natural products.

Trinity Examination.

Course in Experimental Physics.

General properties of matter—Pressure in flowing fluid, spray distributors, momentum and energy of fluid, viscosity, electric chronograph, rates of diffusion, spheroidal state.

Light—Colours, achromatism, anomalous dispersion, polarization, Fresnel's theory, double refraction, Nicol's, Rochon's, and Wollaston's prisms, wave surface in crystals, conical refraction, metallic reflection, quarter wave plate, Fresnel's rhomb, rings and crosses of polarized light, rotatory polarization, magnetic action on light, production of polarized light.

Practical Work—Pressure in flowing fluid, measurement of coefficient of viscosity, of velocity of bullet electrically. Plotting anomalous spectrum, determination of focal lines for light through lens in direction inclined to axis, measurement of angle between optic axes of crystal, observation of internal and external conical refraction, measurement of rotatory power of sugar solutions, and of refractive index by polarizing angle.

Course in Chemistry.

See remarks relative to Course for previous Examination.

Practical Work—Ultimate organic analysis and determination of constitution of selected organic substances; methods of chemical research.

Trinity Term.

During Trinity Term Lectures will be delivered on the Limited Courses for Moderatorship specified for the year.

Each student will take up for his Practical Work during Trinity Term a special subject for investigation.

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§ V.—Natural Science.

junior and senior freshmen years.

Prizes are given in Natural Science, at the close of the Junior and Senior Freshman years. The Examinations for these Prizes are held in Michaelmas Term, on days specified in the University Almanac. The following Course has been appointed:—

junior freshmen.

Geology—

Dynamical Geology; Surface Actions. Book iii., Part ii., of Sir A. Geikie's Textbook of Geology, 3rd edition, is recommended.

BOTANY—

Strasburger; Textbook of Botany. Part I., Section 2, Physiology.

ZOOLOGY—

Entrance Course as before. Anatomy of Earthworm, Insect, Anodon or Mya, Snail. Skull of Rabbit, Dog or Fox, Sheep or Goat, in detail. Arrangement of Teeth in Mammals. Structure of Heart and Breathing organs, and arrangement of large Arteries and Veins in Mammal and Fish. Protoplasm. Structure of typical cell. Classification of Mollusca, Arthropoda, Vertebrata.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

GEOLOGY—

Dynamical Geology; Plutonic Actions. Book III., Part i., of Sir A. Geikie's Textbook of Geology, 3rd edition, is recommended.

BOTANY—

Strasburger; Textbook of Botany. Part I., Section I. Morphology.

Candidates for this Course are advised to study in the Trinity College Botanical Gardens, cards of admission to which can be obtained from the Professor of Botany.

ZOOLOGY—

Entrance and Junior Freshman Course as before. Anatomy of Amœba, Paramœcium or Vorticella, Hydra, Tapeworm, Starfish. Life history of Frog, Insect, Tapeworm, Hydrozoon. Multiplication of cells. Structure of ovum and spermatozoon. Formation of morula and gastralu. Classification of Protozoa, Cœlenterata, Echinodermata.

Honors are given at each Examination in the Junior and Senior Sophister years.

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

ZOOLOGY, ... The Ordinary Business, with the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations in Michaelmas Term on Invertebrates, as far as Molluscs.

BOTANY, ... The Ordinary Business, with the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations in Michaelmas Term.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

ZOOLOGY, ... As before, with the Ordinary Business, and the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations in Hilary Term on Molluscs, Fishes, and Amphibians.

BOTANY, ... As before, with the Ordinary Business, and the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations in Hilary Term.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

ZOOLOGY, ... As before, with the Ordinary Business, and the Professor's Demonstrations in Trinity Term on Reptiles, Birds, and Mammals.

BOTANY, ... As before, with the Ordinary Business, and the Professor's Demonstrations in Trinity Term.

SENIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

GEOLOGY . . . . The Ordinary Business, with the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations in Michaelmas Term.

Haughton: Lectures on Physical Geography.

ZOOLOGY, ... All the Zoology of the Junior Sophister Year.

BOTANY, ... All the Botany of the Junior Sophister Year, with Goebel, Morphology of Plants, pp. 1 to 139 (Thallophytes).

The following orders : Ranunculaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferæ, Violaceæ, Caryophyllaceæ, Geraniaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

GEOLOGY, ... As before.

PALÆONTOLOGY, . . The Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations in Hilary Term.

ZOOLOGY, ... All the Zoology of the Junior Sophister Year.

BOTANY, ... All the Botany of the Junior Sophister Year, with Goebel, Morphology of Plants, as before, and pp. 140 to 298 (Vascular Cryptogams).

The following orders :—Caprifoliaceæ, Compositæ, Primulaceæ, Apocynaceæ, Gentianaceæ, Solanaceæ, Labiatæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Urticaceæ, and Cupuliferæ.

§ VI.—Modern History and Political Science.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR FRESHMAN YEARS.

Prizes are given in Modern History, at the close of the Junior and Senior Freshman years. The Examinations for these Prizes are held in Michaelmas Term, on days specified in the University Almanac. The following Courses have been appointed:—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

English History, The Early Plantagenets.—Stubbs's "Early Plantagenets." Hutton's "Misrule of Henry III.," and "Simon of Montfort and his Cause."

Foreign History, Period, 285–1273 A.D.—Oman's "European History," 476–918 A.D. "Student's Gibbon," Chaps. vii.-xxxiv., both inclusive. "The Student's France," up to the death of Louis IX.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

English History, Period, 1450-1509.—Gairdner's Houses of Lancaster and York. Miss Edith Thompson's Wars of York and Lancaster. Bacon's Henry VII.

Foreign History, Period 1273–1519.—Gibbon's Decline and Fall, Chap. 63 to end. Ashley's Edward III. and his Wars. Those portions of Hallam's Middle Ages, Chaps. 3, 5, 6, and The Student's France, which deal with the period.

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

Honors are given in History at each Examination in the Junior and Senior Sophister years. The following Course has been appointed:—

[For the general facts in the histories of England and France, "The Student's Hume" and "The Student's History of France" may be consulted.]

Hilary, . . . *English History.*—Green's Making of England.

Foreign History, General Course.—Europe, 527–800 A.D. (Those portions of Gibbon's Decline and Fall, and Bryce's Holy Roman Empire, which deal with the period.)

Foreign History, Special Course.—Age of Charles the Great. (Einhard's Vita Karoli).

Trinity, . . . *English History.*—Green's Conquest of England.

Foreign History, General Course.—Europe, 800–1273 A.D. (Those portions of Gibbon's Decline and Fall, and Bryce's Holy Roman Empire, which deal with the period. Tout's European History, 918–1273, A.D.)

Foreign History, Special Course.—Age of Louis IX. (Joinville's Vie de St. Louis).

MICHAELMAS, . *English History*, Age of Elizabeth. (Creighton's Age of Elizabeth; Hallam's Constitutional History of England, Chaps. 3, 4, 5.)

Foreign History, General Course.—Europe in the Sixteenth Century. (Motley's Rise of the Dutch Republic, omitting Parts I. and II.; Ranke's Lives of the Popes, Books I. to V.; Johnson's Europe in the Sixteenth Century, 1494–1598, A.D.)

Foreign History, Special Course.—Age of Louis XI. (Mémoires of Philippe de Commines, Books I. to VI.)

SENIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

HILARY, . . . The General Character of Economics. The Theory of Production and Exchange. A. Marshall's Elements of Economics, Books i. ii. iv. J. S. Nicholson's Money, Parts i. and ii.

History.—Europe in the 17th Century (1598–1715).

Books recommended—Wakeman's European History, 1598–1715. Gardiner's Thirty Years' War. Lodge's Richelieu. Voltaire's Siècle de Louis XIV. Rambaud's Histoire de la Russie, Chaps. xx. to xxiv., inclusive. Taylor's England under Charles II.

TRINITY, . . . The Theory of Distribution. The Functions of Government and Taxation. A. Marshall's Elements, Books iii. v. vi. J. S. Mill's Principles, Book v.

History.—Europe in the 18th Century (1715–1789).

Books recommended—Hassall's European History, 1715–1789. Voltaire's Siècle de Louis XV. Rambaud's Histoire de la Russie, Chaps. xxiv. to xxxii., inclusive. Longman's Frederick the Great. Lecky's History of England in the 18th Century, Chaps. viii., ix., x.

§ VII.—MODERN LITERATURE.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR FRESHMAN YEARS.

ENGLISH.

Prizes are given in English Literature and Composition, at the close of the Junior and Senior Freshman years. The Examinations for these Prizes are held in Michaelmas Term, on days specified in the University Almanac. Special weight is given to Composition in the Examination for these Prizes.

The Senior Lecturer, in consultation with the Examiners, decides on the number of Prizes to be awarded. The following Courses have been appointed:—

Junior Freshmen.

The Student's Manual of English Literature.
Longer English Poems, edited by J. W. Hales.
Shakspere's Julius Cæsar, and As You Like It.
Wordsworth's Miscellaneous Sonnets, Parts I., II., and Poems dedicated to National Independence and Liberty, Part I. (as in editions of Wordsworth's arrangement).
Lamb's Essays of Elia, First Series (edited by Alfred Ainger).
Matthew Arnold's Essays in Criticism (First Series, omitting the last two Essays).
Tennyson's Works (Macmillan's edition in one volume), pp. 27–164.

Senior Freshmen.

Palgrave's Golden Treasury.
Coleridge's Lectures on Shakspere, pp. 183–394 (ed. Bell and Sons, 1883).
Shakspere's Hamlet, and The Tempest.
Spenser's Faërie Queene, Book I. (Clarendon Press Series).
Chaucer: Prologue and Knighte's Tale (Clarendon Press Series),
Ward's English Poets, Vol. IV.—Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, Scott, Byron, Moore, Shelley, Keats, Landor, Clough, Rossetti, with Introductions.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

Prizes in French and Prizes in German are given at the close of the Junior and Senior Freshman Years. The Examinations for these Prizes are held in Michaelmas Term, on days specified in the University Almanac.

The Senior Lecturer, in consultation with the Examiners, decides on the number of Prizes to be awarded. The following Courses have been appointed:—

Junior Freshmen.

FRENCH, . . Lafontaine, Les Fables, Books VI. VII.
Erckmann-Chatrian, Le Conscrit, Waterloo.
Bridge, French Literature (Chaps. i.-x.).

GERMAN, . Kugler's Geschichte Friedrichs des Grossen, Books II. and III.
Uhland's Gedichte.
Selss's Outline of German Literature (fourth edition, pp. 88 to end.

Senior Freshmen.

FRENCH, . . Racine, Athalie, Les Plaideurs.
Victor Hugo, Les Feuilles d'Automne.
Clarendon Press Series (French), Vol. v.
Bridge, French Literature.

GERMAN, . . Goethe's Gedichte.
Gutzkow, Zopf und Schwert.
Goethe's Faust, Part I.
Selss's Outline of German Literature.

In the Senior Freshman year, the Student will be expected to have acquired a sufficient knowledge of oral composition to be able to render into French *at sight* a passage from some English author.

Honors are given in Modern Literature at each Examination in the Junior and Senior Sophister years. All Candidates must answer in the English Language and Literature. No Candidate is examined in more than one Continental Language. The numbers of marks assigned to English, and to the other language which may be selected by a Candidate, are equal. The following Course has been appointed:—

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH, . . Chaucer, Clarendon Press Selections (ed. Morris), Chaucer, Introduction, and Squiere's Tale in Clarendon Press Selections (ed. Skeat).
Specimens of Early English, *second volume* (ed. Morris and Skeat), IV. XI. XIV.–XX., both inclusive, with Introduction.
Morte D'Arthur, Books I. VIII. XI. XIII. XXI.
Morris's Historical Outlines of English Accidence, to end of Chap. ix.

FRENCH, . . . *Texts.*—Molière, Les Femmes Savantes, Le Tartufe, Le Misanthrope; Voltaire, Zaire.

Grammar.—Brachet, Grammaire Historique, Book II.

Literature.—Demogeot, Hist. de la Littérature Française, pp. 214–248; 334–426.

GERMAN, . . . Auerbach's Barfüssele.
Goethe's Hermann und Dorothea.
Bürger's Gedichte.
H. Kluge's Geschichte der deutschen National-Literatur, pp. 1–71, or §§ 1–30.

Trinity Examination.

English, . . Sir Thomas More's Utopia (Lumby's edition, Pitt Press Series)
Spenser's Faërie Queene, Book II.
Sidney's Apology for Poetrie (ed. Arber).
Lamb's Specimens of English Dramatic Poets (omitting the Specimens from the Garrick Plays).
Morris's Historical Outlines of English Accidence, to end of Chap. xiii.

French, . . *Texts.*—Regnard, Le Joueur, Le Légataire; Boileau, Art Poétique; Racine, Britannicus, Phèdre.
Grammar.—Brachet, Grammaire Historique, Book I.
Literature.—Demogeot, pp. 426–520.

German, . . . Schiller's Gedichte.
Wieland's Oberon.
Lessing's Minna von Barnhelm.
H. Kluge's Geschichte der deutschen National-Literatur, pp. 71–108, or §§ 30–44.

Michaelmas Examination.

English, . . Dowden, Shakspere, his Mind and Art (last edition).
Bacon's Essays: Of Truth, Of Adversity, Of Revenge. Of Atheism, Of Superstition, Of Travel, Of Innovations, Of Nature in Men, Of Building, Of Studies.
Shakspere: Macbeth, Hamlet, Lear, Othello, Midsummer Night's Dream, Romeo and Juliet, King Henry V.
Craik's History of English Literature (from Layamon to end of Vol. I.)
Morris's Historical Outlines of English Accidence, to end of Chap. xviii.

French, . . . *Texts.*—Montesquieu, Esprit des Lois (omitting Books VII. XIII. XV.–XVII. XXII.–XXVII.)
Guizot, Histoire de la Civilisation en Europe.
Grammar.—Brachet, Grammaire Historique.
Literature.—Demogeot, pp. 520–640, together with the parts appointed for the Hilary and Trinity Examinations.

German, . . . Goethe's Gedichte (ed. Selss).
Goethe's Wilhelm Meister's Lehrjahre, Books I. II. III. VI.
Körner's Leyer und Schwert.
H. Kluge's Geschichte der deutschen National-Literatur, pp. 109–146, or §§ 45–50.

SENIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH, . . Poetical Works of Milton (omitting Paradise Regained, and Paradise Lost, Books v. vi. vii. viii.)
Milton's Areopagitica, and Letter of Education.
Sir T. Browne's Religio Medici (W A. Greenhill's edition).

FRENCH, . . . *Texts.*—V. Hugo, Les Chants du Crépuscule, Hernani.—Barbier, Les Iambes.—Soulary, Sonnets.
Literature.—Demogeot, pp. 248–334; 558 to end.

GERMAN, . . . Schiller, Wilhelm Tell.
Freytag, Die Verlorene Handschrift, Part I.
Briefwechsel zwischen Schiller und Goethe, Part I., 1794–1797.
H. Kluge's Geschichte der deutschen National-Literatur, pp. 147–202, or §§ 51–60.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH, . . . Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel; Religio Laici.
Pope, Essay on Man, Moral Essays, Rape of the Lock, Eloisa to Abelard.
Swift, Gulliver (Lilliput and Brobdingnag). Addison, the "Sir Roger de Coverley" papers in the *Spectator* (Thomas Arnold's edition, Clarendon Press Series).
Johnson's Lives of Milton, Dryden, Pope, and Addison.

FRENCH, . . . *Texts.*—Montaigne, Essais, Book I., Chaps. 20, 24, 26. 31, 33, 37–40, 47, 51; Book II., Chap. 12.
Villehardouin, Conquête de Constantinople.
Literature.—Demogeot, pp. 1–213.

GERMAN, . . . Heine's Buch der Lieder.
Scheffel's Trompeter von Säckingen.
Goethe's Egmont.
H. Kluge's Geschichte der deutschen National-Literatur, pp. 202 to end of book, or §§ 61–67.

During the Sophister years, an increasing knowledge will be expected of the Etymology of French words as explained in Brachet's Dictionnaire, together with a considerable facility in French Composition, oral and written.

Subjects for English Essays will be proposed at each Examination. The proficiency of Candidates in the other languages will be tested by oral Examination, as well as by written versions from English, and Compositions in the language selected by each Candidate.

EXAMINATION FOR MODERATORSHIPS.

In the Michaelmas Term of the fifth, or Candidate Bachelor, year, the B.A. Degree Examination includes Examinations for Moderatorships in each of the following subjects:—

1. Mathematics.
2. Classics.
3. Logics and Ethics.
4. Experimental Science.
5. Natural Science.
6. History and Political Science.
7. Modern Literature.

The Course appointed for Examination in each of these subjects is as follows:—

MODERATORSHIP IN MATHEMATICS.

Pure Mathematics:— Salmon's Geometry of Three Dimensions—as in the Undergraduate Honor Course.

Salmon's Conic Sections—to end of Article 385, Chap. xviii.

Burnside and Panton's Theory of Equations—as in the Undergraduate Honor Course, and Chap. xx., Sections i. and ii.

Williamson's Differential Calculus—Chaps. i.–xix. (inclusive), xxi., and xxii.

Williamson's Integral Calculus—Chaps. i.–x., omitting in Chap. vi. Articles 104–110, 119–119a, 123–125, all inclusive.

Forsyth's Differential Equations—as in the Undergraduate Honor Course.

Forsyth's Theory of Functions—the first four Chaps.

Applied Mathematics:— Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics—omitting Articles 270, 279, 305–310 (inclusive).

Minchin's Statics—as in the Undergraduate Honor Course.

Basset's Hydrodynamics—Chap. i.; Chap. ii. Articles 20–26 (inclusive), 31, 32, 37, 38, 42, 44; Chaps. iii. and iv.

Tarleton's Introduction to the Mathematical Theory of Attraction—omitting Articles 24, 80, 81, 92–106, 121–126, 135, 136, with examples, except 1–4, Article 24; also omitting examples 5–9, Article 42; 2–14, Article 55; 9, 10, Article 131; and Article 87.

Williamson's Introduction to the Mathematical Theory of the Stress and Strain of Elastic Solids—omitting Section 3, Chap. i.; and Article 69.

CLASSICAL MODERATORSHIPS.

This Course consists of two parts—one general, the other variable from year to year.

Candidates will be critically examined in a Special Course.

Special Courses for 1901.

GREEK, . . Pindar, Isthmian Odes; and Bacchylides.
Sophocles, Trachiniae.
Aristophanes, Ranae.
Thucydides, III., IV.
Aristotle, Politics, I., II.

LATIN, . . Plautus, Captivi and Trinummus.
Tacitus, Annals, XIV., XV., XVI.
Cicero's Correspondence, Vol. v., pp. 217 to 370 (Tyrrell and Purser's Edition).

Special Courses for 1902.

GREEK, . . Pindar, Isthmian Odes; and Bacchylides.
Æschylus, Supplices.
Aristophanes, Acharnians.
Thucydides, III.
Aristotle, Politics, I. II.

LATIN, . . Cicero's Correspondence, Vol. v., pp. 217 to 370 (Tyrrell and Purser's Edition).
Virgil, Georgics.
Tacitus, Annals, XIV., XV., XVI.

Passages will be set for translation, selected from the Greek and Latin classical authors generally. Candidates will be further examined in the higher Greek and Latin Grammar and Criticism, in the Political and Literary Histories of Greece and Rome, in Greek and Latin Composition, and in Comparative Philology. They will also be required to write English Essays on subjects connected with Ancient History and Literature.

The following Books are recommended as sources of Knowledge on Comparative Philology:—

King and Cookson's Sounds and Inflexions in Greek and Latin. Part. i.—Phonology.
Curtius' Elucidations of his Greek Grammar.

The Student is advised to study these books in the order in which they are here named.

The Course in History consists of all the portions of the works of Grote, Mahaffy, Mommsen, Tyrrell, and Bury, read for Classical Honors in the Undergraduate Course, together with Curtius' History of Greece, Books I. and II., and the Chapters of Mommsen's History of Rome relating to Literature and Art.

The arrangement of the Examination is as follows :—

9 a.m. to 12 noon—1st day, Greek Prose Passages. 2nd day, Greek Verse Passages. 3rd day, Latin Prose Passages. 4th day, Latin Verse Passages.

1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.—1st day, Greek Prose Composition (one hour and a-half), Greek Verse Composition (one hour and a-half): 2nd day, Latin Prose Composition (one hour and a-half), Latin Verse Composition (one hour and a-half). 3rd day, Essays. 4th day, Paper in Philology (one hour and a-half); Public *vivâ voce* (one hour and a-half).

MODERATORSHIPS IN LOGICS AND ETHICS.

The following Books have been appointed for the Examination for these Moderatorships :—

LOGICS, . . Fraser's Selections from Berkeley.
Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding.
Green's Philosophical Works, Vol. I., pp. 1–161 (§§ 1–194).
Kant's Kritik of Pure Reason. [Mahaffy and Bernard's *Kant's Critical Philosophy for English Readers* is recommended.]
Schwegler's History of Philosophy, up to Kant, inclusive.
Kant's Kritik of Judgment, Part I., with Kant's Introduction.

ETHICAL SCIENCE, Aristotle, Nicomachean Ethics.
Zeller on Stoics and Epicureans (as in Honor Course).
Butler, Analogy, Part I., Fifteen Sermons and Essay on Virtue.
Kant's Theory of Ethics, translated by Abbott, omitting pages 84 to 324, inclusive, and Appendix.
Green's Prolegomena to Ethics, Book III.

Together with a Special Work to be selected by the Honor Examiners and the Professor of Moral Philosophy, and submitted by them to the Council not later than June 25 in the year preceding the Examination.

Special Work for—

1901.—Descartes, The Principles of Philosophy.
1902.—Descartes' Meditations.

Special Works appointed for Moderatorships in Ethics and Logics in previous years.

1886 Berkeley's Three Dialogues.
1887 Spencer's First Principles.
1888 Hume's Treatise on Human Nature, and Green's Introduction.
1889 Descartes' Meditations.
1890 Spinoza's Ethics.
1891 Lewis's Psychology.
1892 Leibnitz, Nouveaux Essais.
1893 Plato's Republic.
1894 Kant's Kritik of Judgment, Part I. (Eng. Trans.).
1895 Kant's Kritik of Judgment, Part II. (Eng. Trans.).
1896 Aristotle's de Sensu and de Memoria, with the Lectures thereon of the Professor of Moral Philosophy.
1897 Plato, Gorgias and Protagoras.
1898 } Wundt, Outlines of Psychology (English translation by Judd).
1899 }
1900 Spinoza, Tractatus de intellectus emendatione.

MODERATORSHIPS IN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

The subjects of Examination for the Moderatorships in Experimental Science are—

1. Experimental Physics.
2. Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic.

The relative weights to be attached to the different subjects are as follows:—

Physics, ...	50 marks.
Chemistry, ...	50 ,,
	100 ,,

The Course in each subject consists of the Honor Courses of the Freshmen and Sophister Years, together with a Limited Course and a special investigation. Limited Courses in Physics and Chemistry are appointed from year to year. Such Courses count half the marks of Physics and Chemistry respectively.

The work done by the Candidates in the Physical and Chemical Laboratories of Trinity College during their Sophister years will be taken into consideration as part of the Moderatorship Examination.

Limited Courses for 1901.

Physics, ...	Light.
Inorganic Chemistry,	Electro-chemical changes.
Organic Chemistry, .	Stereoisomerism.

Limited Courses for 1902.

Physics, ...	Current Electricity.
Chemistry, . . .	The comparative Chemistry of Aluminium and Nitrogen.

MODERATORSHIPS IN NATURAL SCIENCE.

The subjects of Examination for the Moderatorships in Natural Science are the following, each of which has equal weight:—

1.—Geology and Mineralogy.

All the Ordinary and Honor Courses of the Sophister years.
A Special Course to be announced each year.

Special Course for 1901 :—

Sedimentation and Sedimentary Rocks.

Sir A. Geikie's *Geology*, 3rd edition, parts relating to Sedimentation and Sedimentary Rocks.
A Paper by J. Joly (Proceedings of Royal Dublin Society, April, 1900), *On the Mechanism of Sedimentation.*
The Professor's Lectures on the Special Course.

Special Course for 1902 :—

The Igneous Rocks.

The Student is recommended to consult Hatch's Text-Book of Petrology and a Paper, "Sur de l'Ordre de formation des silicates dans les roches ignées," by J. Joly. A course of lectures will be delivered by the Professor of Geology on the special subject in Trinity Term.

2.—Anatomy and Physiology.

A Special Course to be announced each year.

Special Course for 1901 :—

(*a*) Anatomy and Physiology of Plants.
(*b*) The General Physiology of Muscle and Nerve.
(*c*) The Development of the Skull.

Special Course for 1902 :—

(*a*) The Epidermal System of Plants.
(*b*) The Central Nervous System.
(*c*) The Nature and Development of the Cœlome.

3.—Botany.

All the Ordinary and Honor Courses of the Sophister years.
A Special Course to be announced each year.

Special Course for 1901:—

Primulaceæ, Gentianaceæ, Lentibulariaceæ, Onagraceæ.

Special Course for 1902:—

The Cruciferæ and Papilionaceæ.

4. Zoology.

All the Ordinary and Honor Courses of the Sophister years.
A Special Course to be announced each year.

Special Course for 1901:—

Protozoa.

Special Course for 1902:—

The Reptilia.

Candidates may with advantage consult the following works:—

Geology.—Green's Physical Geology, last edition, and the Professor's Lectures.

Anatomy and Physiology.—Foster, Text-Book of Physiology, last edition; Sach's Lectures on the Physiology of Plants (translated by H. M. Ward); Wiedersheim, Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates (translated by Parker); Thomson, Outlines of Zoology, 3rd Edition; Parker and Haswell, Text-Book of Zoology; Kingsley's Text-Book of Vertebrate Zoology; Lankester's Treatise on Zoology, Part ii., pp. 8–37.

Botany and Zoology.—Goebel's Outlines of Classification (translated by Garnsey and Balfour); Strasburger, Hillhouse, Handbook of Practical Botany, 3rd ed.; Sir J. D. Hooker, Student's Flora of British Islands; Campbell, Mosses and Ferns; Thomson, as above; Sedgwick, Students' Text Book of Zoology; Marshall and Hurst, Practical Zoology.

On all further matters of detail the Student can communicate with the Examiners.

MODERATORSHIPS IN HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

In this Moderatorship, the relative weight to be assigned to the different Courses is fixed as follows:—

I. History, ...	25 marks.
II. Jurisprudence, ...	10 ,,
III. Political Economy, ...	10 ,,

The Subjects for Examination in History and the *relative* value assigned to each, are as follows:—

I. *History.*

		marks.
1. *a.*	Constitutional History of England. Medley's Constitutional History of England; and Texts of Magna Charta, Petition of Right, Bill of Rights, Act of Settlement.	200
b.	General outline of the Political History of Europe from 395 A.D. to 1815 A.D. (Special attention will be directed to the Eighteenth Century.)	
11.	A Period of General European History, . . .	400

The period of General History is as follows:—Europe, 1598–1715. (Books suggested: Memoirs of Sully; Memoirs of Cardinal de Retz; Memoirs of Saint-Simon; Coxe's "Memoirs of the Duke of Marlborough"; Vast's "Les grands traités du règne de Louis XIV."; Parts of Gardiner's "History of England," relating to Foreign and Irish affairs; Ranke's "History of England," principally in the 17th Century"; Gardiner's "Thirty Years' War"; Lodge's "Richelieu"; Voltaire's "Siècle de Louis XIV.," and "Charles XII."; P. Clément's "Histoire de Colbert et son administration"; Rambaud's "Histoire de la Russie"; Leger's "Histoire de l'Autriche-Hongrie.")

II. *Jurisprudence.*

Maine's Ancient Law.
Hall's International Law.
Holland's Jurisprudence.
Mackenzie's Studies in Roman Law.

III. *Economics and Economic History.*

Candidates are expected to possess a knowledge of—(*a*) Economic Theory and the History of the chief doctrines; (*b*) the existing Economic conditions in the United Kingdom; (*c*) English Economic History.

The undermentioned works are recommended:—

A. Marshall's Elements of Economics, Vol. i.
J. S. Mill's Principles of Political Economy, Books iii. and v.
A. Smith's Wealth of Nations (ed. Nicholson).
J. K. Ingram's History of Political Economy.
J. S. Nicholson's Money, Parts i. and ii. (4th Ed.).
G. Clare's Money Market Primer.
J. Rae's Contemporary Socialism (2nd Ed.).
W. J. Ashley's English Economic History.

MODERATORSHIPS IN MODERN LITERATURE.

The subjects of Examination are—

I. English Language and Literature.
II. French Language and Literature.
III. German Language and Literature.

All Candidates must answer in the English Language and Literature. No Candidate can take up more than one Continental Language and Literature.

N. B.—Candidates must inform the Examiners, before the end of the previous Trinity Term, in what Modern Language they intend to offer themselves.

The Courses in the several Departments are as follows:—

I.—*English Language and Literature.*

Hallam's Literary History, the parts relating to English Literature.
Craik's History of English Literature, Vol. II.
Chaucer (as in the Undergraduate Honor Course).
Spenser, Faërie Queene, Book I.
Milton (as in the Undergraduate Honor Course).
Shakspere, as in Freshman and Sophister years, and Henry IV., Parts I. and II., Merry Wives of Windsor, Antony and Cleopatra.
Dryden: Absalom and Achitophel.
Pope: Moral Essays, Rape of the Lock.
Cowper: The Task, Books I. and II.
Palgrave's Golden Treasury.
Johnson's Lives of the Poets, as in the Undergraduate Honor Course.
Carlyle's Past and Present.

Also the following Poems:—The Prisoner of Chillon; the Ancient Mariner; Christabel; The Excursion, Book I.; Hyperion; Adonais; Maud.

II.—*French Language and Literature.*

Molière, the parts read in the Junior Sophister year, together with L'Avare, L'Ecole des Femmes, La Critique de l'Ecole des Femmes, Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme, and Le Malade Imaginaire.
Ste.-Beuve, Portraits littéraires, Vols. I. and II.
V. Hugo, La Légende des Siècles ; Ste-Beuve, Chateaubriand et son groupe littéraire sous l'empire, leçons i. to xxi. inclusive.
Géruzez, Histoire de la Littérature Française.
Demogeot, Histoire de la Littérature Française.

III.—*German Language and Literature.*

Lessing's Nathan der Weise.
Goethe's Wahrheit und Dichtung, Books XII.–XX.
,, Faust, Part I.
,, Minor Poems.
Schiller's Wallenstein's Lager.
,, Wallenstein's Tod.
Heine, Ueber Deutschland, Book III., Von Kant bis Hegel.
,, Die Romantische Schule, Books I., II., III.
L. Salomon's Geschichte der deutschen National-Literatur des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts, Stuttgart, 1881.
H. Kluge's Geschichte der deutschen National-Literatur.

The proficiency of Candidates in French or German will be tested by oral Examination, as well as by written versions from English, and Compositions in the language selected by each Candidate.

Lectures.

THE Lecturing Staff in the University of Dublin consists of the Junior Fellows and Professors.

Lectures are delivered in all the Courses by which Terms may be kept in Arts, or in which Honors can be obtained at the Term Examinations, in the subjects which are studied in the four Professional Schools, and in various other departments of knowledge.

LECTURES IN ARTS WHICH COUNT TOWARDS THE KEEPING OF TERMS.

ORDINARY AND HONOR LECTURES.

Mathematics, Mathematical Physics, Classics, Mental and Moral Science, and Experimental Physics.

Lectures in the above subjects are delivered by the Tutor Fellows to the Students in Arts, at hours announced in each Term.

Special Lecturers are selected to lecture Candidates for Honors in Mathematics, Mathematical Physics, Classics, and Mental and Moral Science.

Chemistry.—The Professor of Chemistry lectures Senior and Junior Sophisters, in Michaelmas and Hilary Terms, in Chemistry.

Botany, Zoology, and Geology.—The Professor of Botany lectures Junior Sophisters upon three days in each week during six weeks of Michaelmas and of Hilary Terms. The Professor of Zoology lectures during the same period upon alternate days with the Professor of Botany. The Professor of Geology and Mineralogy lectures Senior Sophisters during the same period. In Michaelmas and Hilary Terms Demonstrations are given to Honor Students in Arts: in Botany, by the Professor of Botany, and in the Anatomy of the Invertebrates, by the Professor of Comparative Anatomy. Each of the Professors of Botany and of Zoology gives a Course of Demonstrations in Trinity Term. In Michaelmas Term the Professor of Geology and Mineralogy gives a second Course of Lectures on Mineralogy and Petrology.

French and German.—In each Term the Professor of the Romance Languages lectures, in French, Senior Sophisters on three days per week, and Junior Sophisters on three days. The Professor of German lectures, in German, Senior Sophisters on three days per week, and Junior Sophisters on three days. There

are also Honor Lectures in French and German during Term, and Students below Sophister standing may attend these lectures on payment to the Junior Bursar of a fee of one guinea per Term.

LECTURES FOR CANDIDATES FOR MODERATORSHIPS.

Mathematics and Mathematical Physics. — Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics delivers Lectures on three days in each week. The University Professor of Natural Philosophy delivers Lectures three times a-week; the days and hours are fixed at the commencement of each Term.

Classics.—The Professor of Greek delivers Lectures on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, during Term. The Professor of Latin delivers Lectures on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during Term. The Professor of Ancient History lectures during Term, on days of which public notice is given. The Professor of Sanscrit lectures on Comparative Grammar, on two days in each week, during Term.

Logics and Ethics.—The Professor of Moral Philosophy delivers Lectures during Term, of which public notice is given. Lectures are also delivered by the Mental and Moral Science Honor Lecturer of the Senior Sophister Class.

Experimental Science.—Candidates may attend the Lectures of the Professors of Experimental Philosophy,[a] and of Chemistry. Notice of the days and hours of these Lectures is given at the commencement of each Term. Candidates for Moderatorships in Experimental Science are entitled to attend the Laboratory of the Professor of Chemistry, from the 1st of November to the 30th of June, on payment of six guineas to the Bursar.

Natural Science.—Candidates may attend the Lectures and Demonstrations of the Professors of Botany and of Zoology. In Trinity Term the Professor of Geology and Mineralogy gives Demonstrations to Candidates for Moderatorships in Natural Science.

History and Political Science. — The Professor of History lectures in each week, during Term. In Trinity Term the Professor of Political Economy lectures Candidates for Moderatorship on five days in each week.

Modern Literature.—Candidates may attend the Lectures already mentioned of the Professor of English Literature, of the Professor of the Romance Languages, and of the Professor of German. In Trinity Term, the Professor of German gives Prelections on some subject connected with the Literature of Germany, which are open to the public, and are advertised in the daily papers.

[a] The Honor Lectures of the Assistant may be substituted for the ordinary Lectures of the Professor.

LECTURES IN THE PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

An account of these Lectures will be found under the head "Professional Schools." Lectures connected with the Professional Schools which are not intended for Professional Students exclusively are mentioned also under the head "Lectures in the Courses in Arts," "Miscellaneous Lectures," or "Public Lectures."

INDIAN AND HOME CIVIL SERVICE SCHOOL.

Information as to the Special Courses of Lectures in connexion with Indian or Home Civil Service can be obtained on application to Dr. L. C. Purser, Registrar of the School.

MISCELLANEOUS LECTURES IN ARTS.

Astronomy.—The Professor of Astronomy lectures on Mondays and Fridays in Hilary Term.

Modern History and Political Economy.—The Professor of Modern History delivers, each Term, Courses of Lectures in accordance with arrangements made at the beginning of the Term. The Professor of Political Economy delivers a Course of, at least, nine Lectures during some one of the three Academical Terms, which are free to all Students.

English Literature.—The Professor of English Literature delivers Lectures on three days in the week during Term.

Hebrew Lectures.—All Students are permitted to attend Hebrew Lectures. The Professor of Hebrew delivers public Prelections from time to time as required by the Rules of Erasmus Smith's Board, and, in addition, lectures the Senior Class. Due notice of the hours at which these Lectures are held is given at the beginning of each Term. The Lectures of the Assistants are delivered on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at nine o'clock. For the regulations and subjects of these Lectures, see below, Divinity School, § v.

Irish.—The Professor of Irish lectures on two days in the week, during Term.

The Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology lectures in each Term on Celtic Philology.

Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani.—The Professor of Arabic teaches Arabic, Persian, or Hindustani, to such Students as may present themselves for instruction, at the commencement of each Term, at the rate of three guineas per Term. The Professor also receives Pupils at any time, at the rate of four guineas for twenty, or one guinea for four private lessons.

The Board have authorized the Professor to give Certificates (similar to those given by the Professor of Hebrew) to such Students as he may, upon examination, think entitled to that distinction.

Sanskrit.—The Professor of Sanskrit receives Pupils, under the same regulations and conditions as the Professor of Arabic.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

The following Lectures are open to the public, as well as to all Students:—

The Prelections of—

The Professor of German.
The Regius Professor of Divinity.
Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity.
The Professor of Hebrew.
The Professor of Biblical Greek.
The Regius Professor of Laws.
The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.

The Lectures of—

The Professor of Astronomy.
The Professor of Ancient History.
The Professor of Moral Philosophy.
The Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.
The Professor of Ecclesiastical History.
The Professor of Irish.
The Professor of Comparative Anatomy to Medical Students.

Four Lectures of—

The Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.
The Professor of Oratory.

DONNELLAN LECTURER.

The regulations on which this Lectureship was established are contained in the following extract from the Registry, dated February 22, 1794:—

"Whereas a Legacy of £1243 has been bequeathed to the College of Dublin by Mrs. Anne Donnellan, of the parish of St George, Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex, spinster, for the encouragement of religion, learning, and good manners; the particular mode of application being left to the Provost and Senior Fellows:—

"Resolved:—1. That a Divinity Lecture, to which shall be annexed a salary, arising from the interest of £1200, shall be established for ever, to be called Donnellan's Lecture.

2. "That the Lecturer shall be forthwith elected from among the Fellows of said College, and hereafter annually on the 20th of November.

3. "That the subject or subjects of the Lectures shall be determined at the time of election by the Board, to be treated of in Six Sermons, which shall be delivered in the College Chapel after morning Service on certain Sundays, to be appointed on the 20th of November next after the election of the Lecturer, and within a year from said appointment.

4. "That one moiety of the interest of the said £1200 shall be paid to the Lecturer as soon as he shall have delivered the whole number of Lectures, and the other moiety as soon as he shall have published four of the said Lectures; one copy to be deposited in the Library of the College; one in the Library of Armagh; one in the Library of S. Sepulchre; one to be given to the Chancellor of the University; and one to the Provost of the College."

The foregoing regulations have been slightly modified by more recent orders of the Board, containing the following provisions:—

(1.) The Donnellan Lectureship shall be open to all Masters of Arts or Bachelors of Divinity of Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge, being Clergymen.

(2.) The Lecturer shall be elected every year, on the last Saturday in November.

The fund is now invested in £521 18*s.* 5*d.* Bank of Ireland Stock, producing annually about £62 12*s.* 8*d.*

DONNELLAN LECTURER.

For 1901-1902, James Owen Hannay, M.A.

Subject—Christian Asceticism.

Fellowship and Scholarship Examinations.

THE following Regulations have been adopted by the Board, relative to the Examinations for Fellowships and Scholarships:—[a]

EXAMINATION FOR FELLOWSHIP.

1. The rules determining the conditions of election to Fellowship are fully set forth in Chap. VII. of the College Statutes.

2. The subjects of Examination are comprised in five principal Courses: viz., 1. Mathematics, pure and applied; 2. Experimental Science; 3. Classics; 4. Mental and Moral Science; 5. Hebrew.

3. The Board have no power to fetter the judgment of individual electors either as to the moral or the literary merit of Candidates; but the following scale has been adopted as representing the respective weights which, in the opinion of the Board, it is desirable to attach to the different subjects of the Examination:—

		Total.
Mathematics	Pure,	500
	Applied,	700
Classics,		800
Hebrew,		200
Mental and Moral Science,		500
Experimental Science,		300

Candidates in Classics are allowed to take up either Ancient History, or Comparative Philology including the Elements of Sanskrit, as alternate Courses, the papers in the two Courses being set concurrently.

4. The Examiners in the several Courses are required to report to the Board, whether, in their opinion, the answering of each Candidate is such as to entitle it to be taken into account in a final comparison of the answering in all the Courses.

5. Before the day of election every Candidate for Fellowship must send to the Provost his name, and the name of the county in which he was born.

6. The Examination for Fellowship lasts for twelve days, viz., Tuesday and Wednesday before Ascension Day, the week before Whitsun Day, and Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, of Whitsun week.

[a] See the Decrees of the Board and Visitors, dated June 20, 1855; June 12, 1856; May 29, 1869; June 30, 1877; and April 2, 1887; and Resolutions of the Board of June 27, 1899, and June 23, 1900.

8. The hours of Examination are from 9 A. M. to 12, and from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M., on each day. The *vivâ voce* Examination of every Course is open to the public.

Candidates for Fellowship are required to give notice of their intention to compete, and of the subjects in which they propose to answer, not later than the 1st of February preceding the Examination.

SCHOLARSHIP.

1. Scholars are elected for merit in Classics, or in Mathematics or in Experimental Science. In order to distinguish them from the holders of other Scholarships they are termed Scholars of the House, or Scholars on the Foundation. The number of Scholars is seventy, and they have important privileges. They receive from the College an annual salary of £20 Irish money; they have their commons free of expense, and their rooms for half the charge paid by other Students[a]. The tuition fees of Pensioners who are elected to Scholarships is one guinea per quarter, and of Fellow-Commoners, two guineas. They hold their Scholarships until the end of the June Quarter of the fifth year following their election, or following the time at which they become or might have become Masters of Arts, whichever period terminates first. All fees payable by Scholars for Tuition terminate after the quarter in which they take the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Exhibitions awarded to Scholars.

Any Scholar who has not dropped a Class after the Michaelmas Examination of his Junior Sophister year, nor dropped more than one Class, and who obtains a Senior Moderatorship at the Degree Examination, and does not obtain one of the Studentships, is awarded one of certain Exhibitions of small value, to which Students are appointed by the Provost and Senior Fellows, if such be then vacant, and such further Exhibition as shall raise the entire annual value of his Exhibition to £10.[b] The Exhibition is tenable for three years provided the holder's Scholarship lasts so long.

Waiterships.

Before and after meat, grace was formerly said by certain of the Scholars in turn, who were called *Waiters*. This obligation was done away with by the Act 36 Victoria, chapter 21.

Ten Scholars, or other Students, are now annually appointed to say grace before and after meat in the Commons Hall, on the following conditions[c]:—

1. They shall each receive a salary of £10 per annum, to be paid quarterly, if the duty has been satisfactorily discharged.

[a] This does not apply to that portion of the rent imposed to defray expenses incurred in papering or painting.
[b] Decree of the Board and Visitors, May 1, 1875.
[c] Resolution of the Board, Nov. 21, 1873.

2. They shall be annually selected by the two Deans, and the names of those selected shall be submitted to the Board for appointment to the office.

3. Regard shall be had, in the selection, to the general character of the Student for regularity, steadiness, and general good conduct, as such qualities are the best security that the duties of the office will be properly discharged.

The grace must be repeated *memoriter* and in Latin, in a form prescribed by the Statutes of the College.[a]

Keeping of Terms by Scholars.

The following Rules have been passed by the Board, with regard to the attendance by Scholars at Lectures:—

I. *Graduates.*—All Scholars who have actually passed the B. A. Degree Examination are exempted from suspension for non-attendance at Lectures.

II. *Undergraduates.*—1. Every Undergraduate Scholar shall be required to keep each Term, by attendance either at Lectures, or the subsequent Examination, on pain of being conditionally suspended.

2. Full attendance on the Lectures of the University Professors, such as would prove that an Undergraduate Scholar is engaged *bonâ fide* in preparation for the Moderatorship or India Civil Service Examinations, or in professional studies, shall be held sufficient to exempt him from suspension for that Term.

3. Any Undergraduate Scholar who shall have been conditionally suspended under the foregoing rule shall be restored on obtaining an Honor at a subsequent Examination.

4. Any Undergraduate Scholar who shall remain conditionally suspended for three Terms shall absolutely forfeit his salary for the past year, unless he shall produce to the Board satisfactory excuses for his neglect.

5. No student can compete for a Scholarship until after his name has been entered on the College books as a Junior Freshman, *i.e.* he cannot compete as a *rising* Junior Freshman. (See "Course in Arts," § 5.)

6. Any Scholar who shall fail to keep the Terms and Examinations necessary to enable him to proceed with his Class shall *ipso facto* forfeit his Scholarship, and no Scholar can have his name transferred to a lower Class without the express permission of the Provost and Senior Fellows.[b]

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[a] *Stat. Coll.* cap. xvi. [b] Queen's Letter, May 20, 1889.

Mode of Election.

1. On or before the day of election every Candidate for Scholarship must send to the Provost and each of the Senior Fellows, or to the Registrar[a], his name, and the name of the county in which he was born. The form in which this is generally done is as follows:

Ego, A.B. —— filius, natus in comitatu N., sub ferula —— educatus, Discipulatum a te humillime peto.

2. Candidates for Scholarships in Mathematics are examined in all the Pure and Applied Mathematics of the Undergraduate Honor Course for which a Junior Sophister Student would have been liable from his entrance up to the Trinity Examination of the Junior Sophister year inclusive.[b] In the Examination equal weight is assigned to Pure and to Applied Mathematics.

3. Candidates for Scholarships in Experimental Science are examined in the Honor Courses in Experimental Science for the Junior and Senior Freshman years, and for the Hilary and Trinity Honor Examinations of the Junior Sophister year.

Examination Papers are set in (*a*) Mathematics, (*b*) Experimental Physics, (*c*) Chemistry, and a Practical Examination is held in both Experimental Physics and Chemistry; 100 marks each are alloted to (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*), and 50 marks to each of the two Practical Examinations.

The Course in (*a*) Mathematics is based on the Course in Experimental Physics extending so far as is necessary for the proper study of Experimental Science, and including Elementary Analytical Geometry, Elementary Differential and Integral Calculus, a knowledge of the simple harmonic function, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Geometrical Optics.

If Candidates at this Examination show sufficient merit, the Board may elect not more than two of them to the vacant Scholarships.[c]

4. The Examinations for Scholarships in Mathematics and in Experimental Science are held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in Ascension week, from 9 to 12 in the forenoon, and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon, of each day.

The subjects of Examination at the several hours will be published in Hilary Term, 1902.

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[a] Resolution of Board, May 24, 1880.

[b] These are identical with the Honor Course for the corresponding periods as given in the present Calendar.

[c] Resolution of Board, June 16, 1900.

5. Candidates for Classical Scholarship are examined in all the Classics of the Undergraduate Honor Course for which a Junior Sophister Student would have been liable from his entrance up to and including the Trinity Examination of the Junior Sophister year. The Course for the *vivâ voce* Examination of the Candidates for Classical Scholarships will be as follows:—

GREEK PROSE AUTHORS.

Herodotus, Book I.
Thucydides, Book I.
Plato, Gorgias.
Demosthenes, De Corona.

GREEK POETS.

Homer, Iliad, Books XXI. XXII. XXIII. XXIV.
Homer, Odyssey, Books VI. IX. XXI. XXII.
Sophocles, Antigone, Œdipus Coloneus, Œdipus Tyrannus.
Euripides, Medea, Bacchae, Troades.

LATIN PROSE AUTHORS.

Livy, Books XXI. XXII. XXIII.
Cicero, Philippic II., De Senectute, De Amicitia, Cicero in his Letters (published by Macmillan), Letters I. to XXXIII.
Tacitus, Annals, Book XI., Histories, Books I. II.

LATIN POETS.

Virgil, Æneid, Books VII. VIII. IX.
Horace.
Terence, Adelphi, Phormio.
Plautus, Miles.
Juvenal, Satires I. III. IV. VII. VIII. X. XIII. XIV.

They are also examined in Greek, Latin, and English Composition. Separate Marks are given for the paper and *vivâ voce* Examination.

The *Vivâ Voce* Course is divided among eight Examiners.[a] Greek and Latin Verse Composition are both compulsory subjects.[b] The numbers assigned as marks to the various subjects of Examination are as follows[b]:—

	Marks.
4 Papers of Passages, ...	60
8 Marks for *Vivâ Voce*, ...	80
4 Greek and Latin Compositions, . . .	60
English Essay on Classical subject, . .	15
Critical Paper, ...	20
Historical Paper, ...	15
	250

[a] Resolutions of Board and Council, June 11 and 17, 1887.
[b] Resolutions of Council (subsequently adopted by the Board), June 7, 1876.

6. The Examination for Classical Scholarships is held on Friday and Saturday of Ascension week, and on Monday and Tuesday of the week following, from 9 to 12 in the forenoon, and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon, of each day.

The subjects of Examination at the several hours are arranged as follows[a]:—

First Day,	Morning,	Greek Prose Authors (with *viva voce* concurrently).
	Afternoon,	Greek Verse Authors (with *viva voce* concurrently).
Second Day,	Morning,	Latin Prose Authors (with *viva voce* concurrently).
	Afternoon,	Latin Verse Authors (with *viva voce* concurrently).
Third Day,	Morning,	Historical Paper (one hour and a half); English Essay on a subject in Ancient Literary, or Political History (one hour and a half).
	Afternoon,	Critical Paper (three hours).
Fourth Day,	Morning,	Greek Prose Composition (one hour and a half); Greek Verse Composition (one hour and a half).
	Afternoon,	Latin Prose Composition (one hour and a half); Latin Verse Composition (one hour and a half).

[a] Resolution of the Board, June 16, 1900.

Studentships and Prizes awarded at the Degree Examination.

By the Royal Statute of 22nd Victoria, fourteen Studentships were founded in Trinity College, open to Candidates of all religious denominations, with a salary to be fixed by the Provost and Senior Fellows, not exceeding £100 per annum for each. By this Statute no Fellow can be elected to a Studentship; and in case any person holding a Studentship shall be elected a Fellow, his Studentship shall thereupon become vacant.

By the Royal Letters Patent of May 20, 1889, these Studentships were made tenable for a period not exceeding five years, and the number was reduced to ten.

The following regulations have been made by the Board,[a] under the authority of the foregoing Statutes, with respect to the election of Students:—

I. Two Students shall be elected annually if sufficient merit is shown, one from the Senior Moderators in Mathematics and Physics, and one from the Senior Moderators in Classics.

By the Royal Letters Patent of May 20, 1889, the Provost and Senior Fellows were empowered either to decline to elect to a Studentship, or to award a Studentship of reduced value, in case of insufficient merit: and also to divide the emoluments of a Studentship in cases of equality or closeness of answering between the Candidates.

II. A member of the Board shall preside at each Moderatorship Examination.

III. The results of the Moderatorship Examinations shall be the basis upon which the Board will elect to Studentships, according to the following regulations:—

1. In addition to the primary Courses, Mathematics and Physics, or Classics, the Board will take into account the answering of the Candidates in one other Moderatorship Course.

2. Students taking the Mathematical and Physical Moderatorship as a primary Course may take up Classics as a secondary Course, and *vice versâ*.

3. The weight to be assigned to the Primary and Secondary Courses respectively shall be in the proportion of 3 to 2.

4. A minimum shall be fixed for each Course, and the merit of each Candidate shall be measured by the excess of his answering above that minimum. The minimum in each Course shall be one-fourth of the total weight of the Course.

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[a] March 31, 1859; November 2, 1889.

IV. The Examiners in each Course shall make a full report to the Board of the answering of the Candidates, and each Elector shall vote for the two Candidates whose answering, on the whole, shall appear to him the most distinguished; provided there be no objection to such Candidate on the score of moral character or conduct.

V. No person who shall drop more than one class, will be permitted to be a Candidate for Studentship.

VI. No person will be permitted to be a Candidate for Studentship who shall have dropped a class after the Michaelmas Examination of his Junior Sophister year.

VII. No change in the mode of electing to Studentships shall be made, unless after a year's previous notice.[a]

VIII. In case any person holding a Studentship shall be elected to a Fellowship of any College in Oxford or Cambridge Universities his Studentship shall thereupon become vacant.[b]

In addition to the two Studentships which shall be annually filled up, Prizes will be awarded to deserving answerers at the Degree Examination, at the discretion of the Provost and Senior Fellows, in accordance with regulations of the Queen's Letter[c] of the 20th May, 1889.

The sum awarded to the Moderators, in 1900, amounted to £450.

BROOKE PRIZES.

On the 11th October, 1879, it was resolved by the Board, with the assent of the Misses Brooke:—

That two Prizes, equal in amount, and representing the interest of the sum of £2000 presented by the Misses Brooke, be constituted, to be given annually to the Candidates for Moderatorship who rank next in order, severally, to the Moderators who are appointed Students for Mathematics and for Classics, the Prizes to be called the Brooke Prizes.

The Fund is invested in Bank of Ireland Stock, and yields annually about £80 15*s.* 4*d.*; the Prizes are payable half-yearly in February and August, by the Bursar.

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[a] Order of the Board, Dec. 8, 1866.
[b] Resolutions of Board and Council, December 14, 1878, and February 12, 1879.
[c] *Statutes*, Vol. II., p. 431.

Special Prizes.

In the case of all Prizes, the Board reserve the power of diminishing the amount of the Prize, or withholding it altogether, if insufficient merit has been shown by the Candidates, and, in the case of Prizes which are payable out of Special Trust Funds, the amount will further depend on the dividends in hand.

MADDEN PRIZE

AND

PREMIUMS AT THE EXAMINATIONS FOR FELLOWSHIPS.

The Provost and Senior Fellows, at every Fellowship Examination, grant Premiums to such Candidates as appear to them to deserve encouragement, and in such proportions as they consider merited by the answering.

In the year 1798, Madden's Prizes were first granted according to the conditions specified in the following extract from the codicil to the will of Samuel Molyneux Madden, Esq., dated August 7th, 1782:—

"Whereas I, Samuel Molyneux Madden, have, in the body of my last will and testament, bequeathed all my estate and property, situated in the Corporation of Belturbet, immediately after the demises therein mentioned, to be employed in promoting virtue and learning in Trinity College, in the County of Dublin, subject to such regulations as I shall exposit and declare in any codicil to my said will. In pursuance of that my design, I do hereby constitute and appoint the three persons immediately hereafter named to be Trustees for the carrying into execution that design, That is to say: The Right Honourable James Lord Viscount Lifford, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Most Rev. and Right Honourable Richard Robinson, Primate of all Ireland, and the Right Rev. Richard Woodward, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, humbly entreating those very worthy and highly respected persons to vouchsafe their protection and favour to a design so suited to their own excellent dispositions. I do further declare it to be my humble request and desire, that the Vice-Chancellor of Trinity College, for the time being, be one of the Trustees and Governors of the fund to be raised for the design and purpose aforesaid, and that the Lord Primate, for the time being, be also one of the Trustees and Governors of said fund, and to carry into execution my intent and design, as hereinafter mentioned. My will, intent, and request therefore is, that at every Examination for Fellowships in Trinity College, the whole produce of the said fund, during the preceding year, be given, in one undivided sum, into the hand of that disappointed candidate for the Fellowships whom the majority of his Examiners

shall, by certificate in writing under their hand, declare to have best deserved to succeed, if another Fellowship had been vacant. Provided always, that no premium thus provided be given to any disappointed candidate, in any year wherein there shall not be at least two disappointed candidates at the Examination, and also, provided always, that the Provost and Senior Fellows of the College do not diminish the premiums which through their zeal to encourage learning they generously bestow on the disappointed candidates for Fellowships at each Examination. And whereas there are some years wherein there are not any Examinations for Fellowships held, no vacancy having happened in the College, I do hereby desire that the revenue of my estate and fund, in every such year, be laid out in Government securities by my said Trustees, and the interest of such Government securities be added to the succeeding produce of the united fund aforesaid, and thus the premium be increased which shall be given to disappointed candidates in the succeeding years, and I do desire that this premium or bounty be confined to one only disappointed candidate for Fellowship, until the annual revenue of the fund arise to four hundred pounds, after which period the Trustees aforesaid may appropriate the further increase of the fund towards the constituting a bounty for a second disappointed candidate, or rather for a premium for the best Oration or Essay in Latin on such subject as the College shall annually choose, as such encouragement is greatly wanted. And further, in aid to the said intended fund, as the present revenue of the Estate in the Corporation of Belturbet is but £86 rent, I do hereby bequeath to the three Trustees aforenamed all my personal estate of what nature soever, after the death of my most dearly beloved wife, to be by them converted into money, and to be laid out in Government Debentures, and applied to the great end of encouraging virtue and learning in the College, where the youth of the nation are educated, and where most essential service may be expected from their care and patronage, and therefore I do hereby appoint the aforesaid Trustees my Residuary Legatees."

Until the year 1894, the property devised under this will was vested in and managed by individual trustees. By a decree of the Master of the Rolls, dated the 28th day of April, 1894, the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars were appointed trustees of the trust property; and, by Letters Patent, the Board of Trinity College were empowered to hold the lands devised by the will of Mr. Madden. All the trust property is now vested in and managed by the Board of Trinity College. It produces annually about £310, and is paid by the Bursar to the successful candidate after the Fellowship Examination.

PRIZES IN SUBJECTS CONNECTED WITH THE STUDY OF DIVINITY.

[See also under Divinity School.]

WALL BIBLICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

In Michaelmas Term, 1858, the Rev. Charles William Wall, D.D., Vice-Provost, gave to the Provost and Senior Fellows the sum of £2000, for the purpose of founding Biblical Scholarships, in accordance with certain conditions submitted by him to the Board, and approved. Five Scholarships were accordingly founded (to be called "The Wall Biblical Scholarships"), tenable each for five years from the date of election, with a salary of £20 a year, one to be elected annually according to such regulations as the Provost and Senior Fellows shall from time to time enact, in conformity with the wishes of the Founder, as recorded in the Register of the College.

The following is the Course for Examination for the year 1902:

The Book of Job, chapters xvi.–xlii. in the Hebrew and Septuagint.

The Targum, on chapters xvi.–xxviii.

The Syriac (Peshitto) Version of the Acts of the Apostles, chapters viii.–xiv.

Wall's "Proofs of the Interpolation of the Vowel-Letters in the Text of the Hebrew Bible," published in 1857; together with the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, and Greek passages referred to in the several examples.

The following Articles in Smith's Dictionary of the Bible:—1. Samaritan Pentateuch. 2. The Septuagint. 3. Ancient Versions (the Greek, Syriac, and Chaldee Versions). 4. Shemitic Languages and Writing. 5. Writing.

Driver on the Text of the Books of Samuel (the Introduction).

Chwolson on the Quiescentes. (Hodges and Figgis.)

An easy passage in Syriac (unseen) will be set for translation, and a passage in English for translation into Hebrew.

The Examination for the present year will be held in Trinity Term, on the days marked in the Calendar. The names of Candidates must be on the College Books, and their standing, reckoned from Entrance, must be below that of M. A.

Candidates are requested to communicate their names and Collegiate standing to the Professor of Hebrew on or before the first day of Trinity Term.

The Scholarships are paid quarterly by the Bursar.

THE ELRINGTON THEOLOGICAL PRIZE.

At a general meeting of the Clergy and Laity, assembled in Dublin on the 4th day of March, 1837, to consider the best mode of commemorating the virtues, the learning, and the wisdom of the late Right Rev. Thomas Elrington, D.D., Lord Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, and formerly Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, the following Resolutions were passed:—

"Resolved,—That, in the opinion of this Meeting, the conduct of the late highly-respected Bishop of Ferns was uniformly distinguished by an earnest desire and endeavour to do substantial good, without needless display or ostentation; especially by implanting and strengthening in the minds of all with whom he was at any time connected, whether those of future candidates for the ministry, or those of actual Ministers of the Church, or those of the members of the Church in general, a well-founded belief in the truth and doctrines of our Holy Religion, and a steady attachment to its primitive institutions, according to the form of Christianity established in the United Church of England and Ireland.

"That such a monument appears to us most appropriate to his character, and best calculated to do becoming honour to his memory, as shall be formed upon the principle of carrying forward those solid religious benefits which he was indefatigable in promoting during his life; a mode of testifying respect to which this Meeting is more inclined, by a consideration of the excellent personal representation of the late Prelate which already adorns the College Library.

"That, for the foregoing purpose, it is adjudged desirable to institute an annual Prize for one or more of the best Theological Essays, composed by Bachelors of Arts of Trinity College, Dublin, of not more than three years' standing.

"That the subject of the Essays be such as may direct the minds of the competitors to those topics in particular which were either discussed in the published works of the late Bishop, or were prominent objects of his solicitude; for example, the Evidence of our Holy Religion—the Constitution of the Christian Church—the Scriptural Character of the Doctrines, and the Apostolical Polity of our own Church—the necessity and validity of her Orders—and the just Claims and the solemn Engagement of her Ministers.

"That this Prize be denominated The Elrington Theological Prize; that the subjects be proposed, and the Prize awarded, by the Lord Bishop of Ferns, the Provost of Trinity College, and the Regius Professor of Divinity, all for the time being, in such way as they shall arrange among themselves; that the Essay or Essays be publicly read in the College Hall, at such time as the Provost shall appoint; and that the Prize consist of a selection of standard Theological works, of which the publications of the late Bishop, if attainable, as we trust they will be rendered by the filial piety of the present Regius Professor of Divinity, shall at all times form a part. This Prize cannot be obtained more than once by the same candidate."

The Essays, clearly and legibly written, with fictitious signatures, are to be given to the Provost, or to the Regius Professor of Divinity, on or before the 1st day of November in each year.

The foregoing Resolution has been altered so as to admit Graduates of the University of not more than *eight* years' standing (reckoned from the date of their B.A. Degree) to compete for the Prize. The subject will henceforth be announced two years before the date at which the Essays are to be sent in; and the value of the Prize will be £50.

Subject for 1901.—The Doctrine of the Incarnation in its relation to the Sacraments.

Subject for 1902.—The Christian use of the Psalms.

Subject for 1903.—A Study of the Epistle of St. James.

PRIZES IN BIBLICAL GREEK.

THESE Prizes were founded by the Board in the year 1840. A sum of £15 is placed at the disposal of the Professor of Biblical Greek, to be given in Prizes to the best answerers at an Annual Examination, which is held in Hilary Term, on a day named in the Almanac.

Candidates for Prizes at this Examination must be at least of Junior Sophister standing.

Course for 1902.—Ecclesiasticus, i.–xv.; 2 Macc. vi., vii.; Book of Wisdom, i.–viii.; 1 and 2 Corinthians.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY PRIZES.

THESE Prizes were founded by the Board in the year 1851. They consist of two Premiums, one of £10, the other of £5, given at an Annual Examination, held by the Professor of Ecclesiastical History. The Examination is held in Trinity Term, and is open to such Students as shall have attended the Professor's Lectures during two Terms of the actual year in which they present themselves as Candidates.

Course for 1902.

The portion of Robertson's *History of the Christian Church* appointed for Archbishop King's Prizes.

Eusebius' *Ecclesiastical History*.

The Articles *Eusebius of Caesarea*, and *Eusebius, Chronicle of*, in Smith and Wace's Dictionary of Christian Biography.

Lightfoot's *Essays on Supernatural Religion*, omitting Essays II. and IX.

The Professor's Lectures.

PRIZES IN MATHEMATICS.

THE LLOYD EXHIBITIONS.

At a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Lloyd Exhibition Fund, held in Trinity College, on Saturday, the 16th of November, 1839, the Rev. J. H. Singer, D. D., in the Chair, it was agreed:—

I. That a sum of money having been subscribed for the foundation of Exhibitions in the University, to commemorate the talents and virtues of the late Provost Lloyd,[a] by the promotion of learning in the Institution to whose interest his life was devoted, the aforesaid sum shall be lodged in the hands of the Provost, the Professor of Natural Philosophy, and the Professor of Mathematics, for the time being, in Trust for the purposes declared in these resolutions.

II. That the interest of the aforesaid sum, and of such other sums as may at any time be added to it, shall be applied to the foundation of two Exhibitions, to be held for two years only.

III. That the appointment to these Exhibitions shall be made by a public Examination, under the following regulations:—

1. The Examinations shall be held in Michaelmas Term, annually, after the Michaelmas Term Examinations, and shall be open to such Students only as shall then be in the *rising* Senior Sophister Class.

2. No Student shall be admissible as a Candidate a second time.

3. The Exhibition shall be tenable only so long as the Student to whom it is awarded shall have his name on the College Books.

4. The Examiners shall be the Professors of Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, and Mathematics, and the Assistants to the Professor of Mathematics; or any three of them, as they shall agree among themselves.

5. The subject of Examination shall be a course of Mathematics and Physics, to be determined by the Examiners, subject to the approval of the Board.

IV. Any Exhibition which may fall vacant before the natural period of its expiration shall not be filled up, but its amount shall be added to the principal, for the augmentation of the fund; and the same rule shall be followed in case it should at any time happen that no Candidate of sufficient merit shall present himself.

The sum is invested in Bank of Ireland Stock, and produces annually about £34 12*s*. The Exhibitions are payable half-yearly by the Bursar in February and August.

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[a] See list of Provosts, year 1831.

The following Course has been appointed for the Examination for these Exhibitions:—

Salmon's "Conic Sections."
Properties of Curves of the Third Degree.
Properties of Surfaces of the Second Degree.
Burnside and Panton's "Theory of Equations."
Williamson's "Differential Calculus"; "Integral Calculus."
Statics—Equilibrium of a Rigid and of a Flexible System.
Dynamics of a Particle and Motion Parallel to a Fixed Plane.
Newton's "Principia," Sects. 1, 2, 3.
Brünnow's "Spherical Astronomy," Introduction, and first three Sections.
Heath's "Geometrical Optics," Chaps. i.–ix. (both included).
Routh's Analytical Statics, Vol. I., Chaps. iv., v., and vi.

BISHOP LAW'S MATHEMATICAL PRIZES.

In the year 1796, the sum of £735 was given to the College by John Law, Bishop of Elphin, on condition that it should be applied to the purpose of encouraging the study of Mathematics, according to the following scheme:—

1. The sum of £20 to be given to that Junior Bachelor who shall pass the best Examination in Algebra, the application of Algebra to Geometry, and Spherical Trigonometry; and £10 to that Junior Bachelor who shall appear to be the second best proficient in the same subjects.

2. The Examination to be held on two days in Michaelmas Term, of which public notice is to be given on the first day of said Term, and the Premiums shall be adjudged on the last day of the same, or the day before it, if it should fall on a Sunday.

3. The Examiners of the Candidates for the Premiums to be the Professors of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy.

4. The sum of £5 to be given, in turn, to each Professor, in order that he may entertain the other two Examiners at dinner, on the day that the Premiums are adjudged: the rotation to begin with the senior.

The second of these regulations, which was for some years in abeyance, is again in force. The date of the Examination is given in the Almanac. The result of the Examination is, however, declared before the last day of Term.

THE M'CULLAGH PRIZE.[a]

In November, 1854, it was resolved by the Subscribers to the M'Cullagh Prize Fund:—

1. That an Annual Prize of £30 be founded, to be called the M'Cullagh Prize.

2. That the competition for this Prize be open to all persons not being Fellows of Trinity College, or Professors in the University of Dublin, whose names shall be on the books of the said College, on the day appointed for the adjudication of the Prize, and for at least three days previously.

3. That this Prize shall, subject to the restriction in No. 7, be awarded to the best answerer at an Examination, to be held on a day fixed by the Examiners, and of which due notice shall be given.

4. That the subject of this Examination shall be a Course of Mathematics and Physics, or of either of these, to be fixed from time to time by the Examiners, as stated in No. 6.

5. That the Examiners for this Prize shall be the Professor of Astronomy, the Professors of Natural Philosophy, the Professor of Mathematics, the Donegall Lecturer, and the Assistant to the Professor of Natural Philosophy, or any three of them.

6. That the subject of each Examination shall be determined by the aforesaid six Examiners, or the majority of them, and publicly announced, at least one year previously to the day appointed for the Examination.

7. That if at any Examination the Examiners shall be of opinion that sufficient merit has not been shown by any of the Candidates, it shall in such case be competent for the said Examiners to withhold the Prize for that year; and that the sum or sums thus accruing shall form a surplus fund, from which Prizes may be adjudged to such disappointed Candidates for the M'Cullagh Prize as the Examiners may consider to be worthy of such encouragement.

8. That no person who has once obtained the M'Cullagh Prize shall be admitted as a Candidate a second time.

In 1875, a change was made in the investment of the Fund, which rendered the sum available in each year for Prizes £40. If, therefore, sufficient merit be shown, it is open to the Examiners to award in each year an additional Prize or Prizes, not exceeding in annual amount the sum of £10.

The Examination is held in Hilary Term.

Subject for 1902—The Mathematical Theory of Elasticity.

THE MICHAEL ROBERTS PRIZE.[b]

On the 13th June, 1883, the sum of £200 was received from Mrs. Michael Roberts, to found a Prize in Mathematics, to be called the "Michael Roberts Prize."

[a] See list of Fellows, year 1832. [b] See list of Fellows, year 1843.

The Michael Roberts Prize is awarded to the Student who, having passed the General Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman Year, shall be judged by the Board to have answered best at the Mathematical Honor Examination of the Senior Freshmen in the Michaelmas Term.

The sum is invested in Bank of Ireland Stock, and yields annually about £7 10*s*. The Prize is payable half-yearly in February and August by the Bursar.

THE TOWNSEND MEMORIAL PRIZE.[a]

On the 19th December, 1885, a scheme, recommended by a final meeting of the Subscribers of a Fund in memory of the late Rev. Richard Townsend, was laid before the Provost and Senior Fellows, and adopted by them. It provided:—

1. That the balance of the Fund subscribed, after paying the cost of the Portrait in the Common Room, be invested in approved Trustee securities in the names of the Bursar of Trinity College, Rev. George Salmon, D.D., Benjamin Williamson, M.A., and George L. Cathcart, M.A., as Trustees for the purposes of the Fund.[a]
2. That an Annual Prize, payable out of the interest of the Fund, and depending on its amount, be founded in the University of Dublin, to be called "The Townsend Memorial Prize."

It then prescribed rules under which the prize was to be given to the best answerer at an annual examination, if sufficient merit were shown. Under these rules the prize was paid in 1886, in part, and once only in full, in 1889. The Board, therefore, in 1891, on the recommendation of a meeting of Mathematical Examiners, altered the rules for its adjudication to the following:—

In 1893, and subsequent years, the Townsend Memorial Prize will be awarded to the Junior Freshman who shall obtain the highest aggregate of marks in Mathematics at the Michaelmas Prize Examination, and either the Hilary or the Trinity Honor Examinations.

If in any year sufficient merit be not shown, it shall be in the power of the Trustees, on the recommendation of the Examiners, to withhold the Prize, and to add the surplus thus accruing to the Principal Fund.

The value of the Prize is about £23 4*s*. 4*d*.

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[a] See list of Fellows, year 1845.

PRIZES IN CLASSICS.

BISHOP BERKELEY'S GOLD MEDALS.

In the year 1752, May 8, the Provost and Senior Fellows agreed to give annually, for ever, two Gold Medals for the encouragement of Bachelors of Arts in the study of the Greek Language; having received a benefaction of one hundred and twenty guineas, besides a die, from the Right Rev. Dr. George Berkeley, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, and late Fellow of Trinity College, for that purpose.

These Medals were formerly given to such Middle Bachelors as had attended the Lectures of the Regius Professor of Greek, with remarkable diligence, for two Academic years, commencing with the Term in which they had graduated in Arts.

Subsequently, by a Resolution of the Board of June 11, 1846, these Medals were put under the following regulations, which did not, however, come into operation until 1848:—

1. That the two Berkeley Medals, equal in value and honor, be henceforth given at an Examination in the Greek Language and Literature, to be held annually, in Michaelmas Term, before the 20th of November.

2. All Students who have been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts may become candidates for the Berkeley Medals; such candidates are required to attend at least three-fourths of the Lectures given by the Professor of Greek in each Term.

Finally, by a Resolution of the Board, dated November 15, 1856, these Medals were put under the following regulations:—

1. The two Berkeley Medals, with a distinction in honour of first and second, shall henceforth be given to the best answerers at an Examination in the Greek Language and Literature, to be held annually in Hilary Term.

2. All Students, whether Graduates or Undergraduates, under M.A. standing,[a] may become candidates for the Berkeley Medals.

3. No Student shall be allowed to be a candidate more than *three* times, nor to obtain the Medal more than once.

4. The books and subjects of the Examination are to be announced annually by the Regius Professor of Greek, in the University Calendar, subject to the approval of the Board.

5. The Examination shall be conducted by the Regius Professor of Greek, the Professor of Latin, and one Examiner nominated by the Board.

6. The candidates will be examined in Composition, in the manner of the author or authors who shall form on each occasion the subject of the Examination.

Subject for 1902.—Æschylus (including the fragments).
Subject for 1903.—Plato's Republic.

[a] That is, within three years from the date of their B.A. Examination.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S LATIN MEDALS.

On the 30th of January, 1869, it was resolved by the Provost and Senior Fellows to establish an annual Examination in Latin, similar to that held for the Berkeley Medals in Greek, and subject to the same Regulations. Two Gold Medals, called "The Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals," are given to the successful Candidates.

The Examination is held annually in Michaelmas Term, on a day named in the University Almanac.

Subject for 1901.—Martial.
Subject for 1902.—Juvenal, Persius, and Petronius.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S PRIZES.

In the year 1857 the following Resolutions, approved of by the Vice-Chancellor, were adopted by the Board, with reference to the Vice-Chancellor's Prizes:—

Resolved,—That for the existing Regulations respecting Vice-Chancellor's Prizes, the following Rules be substituted:—

That four Vice-Chancellor's Prizes for Composition be given in each year, viz., for the best Compositions on proposed subjects, in English Prose, English Verse, Greek or Latin Prose, and Greek or Latin Verse.

That the amount of each Prize be Twenty Pounds.

That these Prizes be open to all Students under the standing of M.A.,[a] having their names on the College Books.

That, in case of remarkable merit, arrangements be made for a public recitation of the Compositions.

That the Prize in each of the above departments be not awarded to any Student oftener than twice in succession, or than three times during his College Course.

That the subjects for the above Compositions be announced, on or before the 1st of June, in each year; that the Compositions, with fictitious signatures, be sent in to the Senior Lecturer, on or before the 1st of December; and that the Prizes be declared on the 1st of January following.

That the Examiners be the Regius Professor of Greek, the Professor of Latin, and the Professor of English Literature.

Subjects for the Prizes to be awarded in January, 1902.

Greek or Latin Prose—"The position of Literary Men at Athens and Rome in Ancient Times."

Greek or Latin Verse—"Delphi."

The Subjects in English Prose and Verse will be found under the head "Prizes in English."

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[a] That is, within three years from the date of their B.A. Examination.

THE FERRAR MEMORIAL PRIZE.[a]

At a meeting of the subscribers to the Ferrar Memorial Fund, held in Trinity College, on Wednesday, the 11th of November, 1874, the Rev. George Salmon, D. D., Regius Professor of Divinity, in the Chair, it was resolved:—

1. That the entire Fund subscribed be invested in Bank of Ireland Stock, in the names of the Provost of Trinity College, the Rev. George Salmon, D.D., and William Ewart, Esq., J. P., as trustees for the purposes of the Fund.

2. That an annual Prize, payable out of the interest of the Fund, and depending on its amount, be founded in the University of Dublin, to be called "The Ferrar Memorial Prize."

3. That the Prize be awarded, subject to the restriction of sufficient absolute merit, to the best answerer at an Examination to be held in Trinity College, on a day or days of which due notice shall be given.

4. That the subject of Examination for the Prize be a course of Comparative Philology, to be fixed from time to time by the Board of Trinity College, and duly announced in the University Calendar for each year.

5. That the competition for the Prize be open to all under the standing of M.A.—not Fellows of the College, or Professors of the University—whose names shall be on the books of Trinity College during the day or days of Examination.

6. That successful competition for the Prize in any year shall preclude the successful candidate from competition for it again in any subsequent year.

The Fund is at present invested in £191 5*s*. 6*d*. Stock of Bank of Ireland, producing annually about £22; but as the Examiners' Fees are paid out of the Fund, the annual value of the Prize is about £18 15*s*.

The Examination for the Prize is held in Trinity Term. The Course for the Examination is—

King and Cookson's Sounds and Inflexions in Greek and Latin.
Monro's Grammar of the Homeric Dialect.

THE TYRRELL MEMORIAL PRIZE.[b]

At a meeting of the subscribers to a fund for establishing a Memorial in memory of the late W. G. Tyrrell, held on the 20th October, 1877, certain resolutions were unanimously agreed to, were sanctioned by the Board on December 1, 1877, and slightly modified on December 8, 1900, so that they now are as follows:—

1. That the Prize be a Biennial Gold Medal, to be awarded for the best Translations of passages into the four kinds of Classical Composition.

2. That the passages for the Compositions be announced in November each alternate year; the Compositions, with fictitious signatures, to be sent to the Senior Lecturer on or before the 1st of February following.

3. That the Competition be open to all Students under the standing of M. A., having their name on the College Books.

4. That the Examiners be the Regius Professor of Greek, and the Professor of Latin.

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[a] See list of Fellows, year 1859.
[b] See list of Scholars, year 1871, and of Benefactions for 1877.

THE WILLIAM ROBERTS PRIZE.[a]

On the 13th December, 1884, the sum of £200 was received from Mrs. William Roberts, to found a Prize in Classics, to be called the "William Roberts Prize." This Prize is awarded to the Student who, having passed the General Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman Year, obtains the highest marks at the Classical Honor Examination of the Senior Freshmen in the Michaelmas Term. The Fund yields annually about £7 10*s*.

MULLINS CLASSICAL EXHIBITION.

The late Inspector-General Mullins having bequeathed to the College a sum of £600, for the "foundation of an Exhibition, to be called the Mullins Classical Exhibition, in such Greek and Latin authors, and under such regulations as the Provost and Senior Fellows may from time to time determine," the Board adopted the following Resolutions in the year 1898 :—

"The Exhibition shall be tenable for three years, and the Examination shall be held every third year, in Michaelmas Term.

"The course shall consist of works of Greek or Latin authors not included in the General University Curriculum. The authors to be studied for each Examination shall be prescribed by the Board.

"Besides answering in the prescribed course, candidates shall be required to write an original Dissertation, bearing on some part of the subject-matter of that course, or treating questions connected therewith."

The Fund is invested in Bank of Ireland Stock, and yields annually about £18 7*s*.

The following are the authors for Examination in 1901 :—

Cassius Dio (apud Xiphilinum), Books lxix.–lxxx., inclusive.
Herodian.
Scriptores Historiae Augustae.

The Dissertation should be sent in before November 1, 1901.

Subjects suggested for the Dissertation.

1. The Barbaric Element in the Roman Army in the Second and Third Centuries A.D.
2. The History of the Province of Dacia from Hadrian to Aurelian.
3. Roman Financial Administration in the Third Century.
4. The Composition of the Historia Augusta.

It is to be distinctly understood that these subjects are merely suggested, and that candidates are at liberty to choose any subject for investigation they please, provided it be connected with the history of the period treated by the prescribed authors.

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[a] See list of Fellows, year 1847.

THE MARSHALL PORTER MEMORIAL PRIZE.

In November, 1900, £500 Great Northern Railway 4 per cent. Debenture Stock was presented by the Right Hon. A. M. Porter, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, and Mrs. Porter, for the purpose of founding a prize in memory of their son, Andrew Marshall Porter, B.A., elected Scholar of the House in 1895, and University Student in 1897, who died on the 5th June, from wounds received in action, on the 31st May, 1900, at Lindley, in South Africa, where he was serving as a volunteer.

The following conditions were suggested by the Donors, and agreed to by the Board, November 3, 1900 :—

1. The income derived from the investment shall be awarded each year as a prize to the candidate for Classical Scholarship who, having failed to obtain a Scholarship, shall have obtained the highest marks of any unsuccessful candidate, subject always to the same conditions as to conduct as apply to the election of Scholars.

2. In case of equality of marks amongst two or more eligible candidates, preference shall be given to him who shall have obtained the higher marks in Classical Composition. If the eligible candidates shall be equal in Classical Composition, the prize shall be divided.

3. The Board shall have power to withhold the prize in case the Examiners certify that no candidate is of adequate merit. In such case the interest on the fund for the year shall be added to the capital.

PRIZE IN LOGICS AND ETHICS.

THE WRAY PRIZE.

A SUM of £500 was given in 1848, by Mrs. Catherine Wray, widow of the late Rev. Henry Wray,[a] D. D., Vice-Provost and Senior Fellow of Trinity College, to found a Prize for the encouragement of Metaphysical Studies among the Undergraduates of the University of Dublin.

Students in the Senior Sophister Class are alone admissible as Candidates. The Examination is held in Hilary Term, on a day given in the Almanac. The Course for Examination is as follows:—

1. All the Logics and Metaphysics of the Senior Freshman and Junior Sophister years.
2. Butler's Works (as in Moderatorship Course).
3. A special Work to be selected by the Honor Examiners and the Professor of Moral Philosophy, and submitted to the Council not later than June 25 in the year preceding the Examination.

Special work for 1902:—Herbert Spencer's "Data of Ethics."

JELLETT PRIZES FOR GENERAL ANSWERING.

THE Rev. John Hewitt Jellett, D.D., late Provost of Trinity College, awarded Prizes for General Answering from 1884 to 1887. In the year 1889 the Rev. George Salmon, D.D., Provost of Trinity College, provided a fund for the payment of these Prizes. The Prizes are awarded under the following Regulations:—

Two Prizes for General Answering, are given at the General Examination at the close of the Senior Freshman year. No Student is eligible for either of these Prizes who shall be elected to a Senior Exhibition, or who is excluded by the College Rules from competing for a Senior Exhibition. Subject to these exceptions, the Prizes are awarded to the two Students respectively who obtain the highest aggregate of marks at the above-mentioned Examination, provided that this aggregate be not less than 65 per cent. of the total amount of marks obtainable. The Fund is at present invested in £75 Stock of the Bank of Ireland, producing annually about £8. This is usually divided between the two best answerers in the ratio of 5 to 3, but, in case of equality of merit, the Board may, if they think fit, award a Prize of £4 to each of the two Students.

[a] See list of Fellows, 1800.

PRIZE IN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

EKENHEAD SCHOLARSHIP.

A Scholarship, called "The Ekenhead Scholarship," tenable for three years, was founded in 1879 by Mrs. Mary Dummett, in memory of her brother, Thomas Ekenhead, Esq.

This Scholarship, which is open only to natives of the county of Antrim, will be awarded to the best answerer (provided that sufficient merit be shown) at an Examination in Elementary Physics and Chemistry, to be held in the Trinity Term of every third year. Candidates must have their names on the College Books, and must not have passed the Examination (Moderatorship or General) for the Degree of A.B. An Examination will be held in Trinity Term, 1902, June 16, the appointed subjects of Examination being as follows:—

Elementary Course in Physics.

Density and Heat.

Comparison of weights (balance).
Measurement of pressure (barometer, manometer, Marriott's tube).
Measurement of surface tensions of liquids (capillarity).
Diffusion of liquids and gases (dialysis, viscosity).
Measurement of densities (specific gravity balance, specific gravity bottle, hydrometers).
Thermometry (mercurial thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade scales).
Expansion of solids, liquids, and gases (Roy and Ramsden's, Dulong and Petit's, and Regnault's experiments, compensating pendulums, maximum density of water, air thermometers).
Measurement of densities of gases and vapours (Regnault's and Gay Lussac's methods).
Measurement of specific heats (method of mixtures, Dulong and Petit's law).
Changes of state (liquefaction, evaporation, and boiling).
Measurement of tension of saturated vapours (Regnault's experiments).
Measurement of latent heat (ice calorimeters, Carrè's freezing machine).
Measurement of heat of combustion.
Determination of mechanical equivalent of heat (Joule's experiments).
Work done by a body expanding (indicator diagram, steam-engine).

Electricity.

Production of electric currents by chemical action (Wollaston's, Daniell's, and Grove's cells).
Measurement of intensity of current (tangent galvanometer).
Laws of electrolysis (Faraday's experiments, voltameters, electrotyping).

Optics.

Laws of Reflexion and Refraction, experimentally considered; Prisms; Spectroscope; Lenses.

Chemistry.

Candidates are expected to give evidence of experimental knowledge in the following subjects:—

Modes of distinguishing physical and chemical change; Proofs of laws of constant composition; Definite and multiple proportions; Determination of equivalent and atomic weights; Distinctions of metals and non-metals; Characters and modes of preparation of chief non-metals, and of their acid and non-acid products; Composition of air, water, and coal-gas; The processes of combustion and of respiration in animals and plants; Detection of common acids and metals; Preparation and properties of the metals and their chief compounds; Spectra of the principal metals.

Candidates are also expected to perform simple chemical calculations.

The Ekenhead Scholarship is tenable for three years. The Fund is invested in Bank of Ireland Stock, producing annually about £33 12*s*., and is payable half yearly in February and August.

PRIZES IN HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

CLUFF MEMORIAL PRIZE.[a]

The friends of the late James Stanton Cluff, both in this country and in England, desiring to express, by some permanent Memorial, their admiration of his talents, and their esteem for his character, have collected by subscription a sum of about £400, which has been devoted to the foundation of Prizes in Trinity College, Dublin, and University College, London—institutions with both of which he was closely connected.

The sum of £200 was presented to Trinity College and accepted by the Board on December 24, 1870.

The Prize was, prior to the year 1888, awarded to the best answerer at a Special Examination on a portion of Mediæval or Modern History.

Since 1888, by a Resolution of the Board and Council of June 2, and May 9, 1888, the Prize has been annually awarded to the best answerer at the Examination for Prizes in Modern History, held in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior Sophister Year. The Fund is at present invested in £99 10*s.* 8*d.* Stock of the Bank of Ireland, producing annually about £11 18*s.* 10*d.*

THE HELEN BLAKE NATIONAL HISTORY SCHOLARSHIP.

In the year 1884, the sum of £2700 was bequeathed by Miss Helen Blake, for the purpose of establishing a Scholarship, to be called "The Blake National History Scholarship." The following Regulations in reference to this Scholarship have been adopted:—

1. An election of a Scholar on the above foundation shall be held every fourth year, and the Scholar so elected shall hold the appointment for four years.

2. The interest of £2700, the Fund handed over by the Lords of the Treasury to Trinity College, shall be paid annually to the Scholar so elected. This Fund, and the accumulated savings, have been invested in the purchase of £2300 four per cent. Debenture Stock of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company of Ireland, and in £95 0*s.* 11*d.* Bank of Ireland Stock: and about £92 is paid annually to the elected Scholar.

3. The Scholarship shall be awarded to the author of the best unpublished Essay on the History of Ireland, or such portions thereof, or cognate subject bearing thereon, or event, or series of events, connected therewith, as the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College shall decide.

4. The subject for the Essay, within the limits aforesaid, for which the Scholarship shall be awarded, shall be announced publicly three years before the election.

5. The Electors shall be the Provost and Senior Fellows, who shall from time to time make and publish the arrangements for the Election of these Scholars.

[a] See list of Scholars, year 1858, and of Benefactions for 1870.

6. If the Provost and Senior Fellows shall decide that no Essay sent in is worthy of a Scholarship, no election shall take place on that occasion. And in this case the accruing interest shall be invested by the Provost and Senior Fellows to form a fund to be appropriated to the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

7. They may give a reward or rewards to unsuccessful Candidates, or apply a portion of the fund specified in No. 6 to defray the expenses of publication of Essays which may possess sufficient merit.

8. The Candidates for the Scholarship shall be resident Students of Trinity College, Dublin—the word Student being interpreted to include Members of Trinity College, under the Collegiate standing of Masters of Arts.*

9. The first election shall take place early in the year 1888.

10. Scholars so elected may retain their Scholarships after taking the M.A. degree, but they must reside in Trinity College, or its vicinity, under the penalty of forfeiting their Scholarships. And in case of such Scholarship being forfeited or ceasing to be tenable (otherwise than by the effluxion of time), the Provost and Senior Fellows may appropriate so much of the income of the fund as would otherwise be applicable to such Scholarship to the fund specified in No. 6 of these Regulations.

11. The subject for the Essay to which the Scholarship will be awarded in 1904 is:—The History of Trinity College, Dublin, from its foundation to 1702. Candidates are requested to observe that it is not a mere dissertation on the period that is required, but a narrative of facts. This narrative must be derived throughout from original sources, and every portion of it must be supported by reference to printed or manuscript documents. Candidates are invited to discuss the value of the authorities they use.

The Essays are to be sent in on or before November 1st, in the year of election.

DUNBAR INGRAM MEMORIAL PRIZE.

On December 2, 1896, J. K. Ingram, LL.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, gave a sum of £250 for the foundation of a Prize in Modern History, in memory of his son, T. Dunbar Ingram, and it was resolved—

"That a Prize be founded to be called the Dunbar Ingram Memorial Prize: that it be annually awarded to the student who, having passed the General Final Freshman Examination, shall obtain the highest sum of marks at the Honor Examination in Modern History held in the Michaelmas Term of the Senior Freshman year: that Candidates at that examination, who desire to compete for this Prize, shall be allowed to increase their sum of marks by answering in a special course on some historical period, changeable from time to time."

The sum is invested in Bank of Ireland Stock producing annually about £8.

The Special Course at present is *The Third Crusade*,—"Itinerarium Regis Ricardi" (ed. Stubbs, Rolls Series), and Archer's "Crusade of Richard I."

* See note to regulations regarding Berkeley Medal.

PRIZES IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

In the year 1837, the Provost and Senior Fellows resolved to institute an Annual Examination in Political Economy, and to offer Prizes, one of £10, and a second of £5, for proficiency in that science.

The Examination is held in Trinity Term; it is conducted under the direction of the Professor of Political Economy, partly *vivâ voce*, and partly by written questions.

Students in the Bachelor Classes only, having their names on the College Books, are permitted to offer themselves as Candidates.

No Candidate who has once been awarded either of the Prizes can obtain a Premium a second time.

The Course consists of two parts—one general, the other special, and variable from year to year. Equal weight will be given to each part of the Course.

1. The general part will consist of the Course prescribed for Moderatorships, together with—

F. A. Walker, "The Wages Question."
W. S. Jevons, "Money."
W. Bagehot, "Lombard Street."
G. J. Goschen, "Theory of the Foreign Exchanges."
The collected Essays of Mill, Cairnes, and Bagehot.

2. The special part will consist of some particular Economic subject, to be announced in the Calendar.

Special Subject for 1902.

"Local Finance."

The following works may be consulted:—

G. H. Blunden, *Local Taxation and Finance.*
E. Cannan, . . *The History of Local Rates in England.*
G. J. Goschen, . *Local Taxation.*
S. J. Chapman, *Local Government and State Aid.*

WHATELY MEMORIAL PRIZE IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

On the 13th of May, 1871, a communication was received by the Board of Trinity College, from the Committee of the Whately Memorial Fund, stating that, after defraying the expenses connected with the administration of the Fund, and the erection of a monument to the late Archbishop Whately, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, there remained a sum of £411 17*s.* 1*d.*, New Three per Cents., and a small sum in cash. After paying the premium in 1872, there remained a sum of £364 19*s.* 6*d.*, New Three per

Cents., to the credit of the Fund. The entire Fund is now invested in £102 3*s.* 6*d.* Bank of Ireland Stock, and produces annually about £12 5*s.* The following proposal, relative to the Whately Prize, was adopted by the Board, June 21, 1886:—

The Prize will in future be awarded to the author of the best essay on a specified economic subject, which conforms to the conditions hereinafter stated.

Graduates of any chartered University in the United Kingdom will be eligible as candidates.

All essays, with fictitious signatures attached, are to be sent to the Senior Lecturer on or before the last day of September in the year in which the Prize is to be awarded. The subject will be announced at least one year previous to the date fixed for sending in the essays.

Subject for Whately Memorial Prize 1902.

"The economic aspects of Colonization and Colonial Policy in the Nineteenth Century."

COBDEN PRIZE AND MEDAL.

In the year 1900 the Cobden Club granted a Prize of the value of £20, together with a Silver Medal, to be awarded every third year on the following conditions:—

1. The prize shall be for an essay on some subject connected with Political Economy.

2. The Candidates shall be members of the University below Masters' standing.

3. The adjudicators shall be two in number, one to be appointed by the University and one by the Donors.

4. The subject of the essay shall be fixed by the adjudicators.

5. The times when the adjudicators shall be appointed, the subject announced, and the essays sent in, shall be fixed by the University.

6. The Donors reserve the right of determining the Prize on giving three years notice to the University.

7. The prize shall be called the Cobden Prize.

In accordance with these conditions, the Board appointed Professor Bastable adjudicator.

The Prize and Medal will be next awarded in 1904.

PRIZES IN ENGLISH.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S PRIZES IN ENGLISH.

The rules with respect to the Vice-Chancellor's Prizes in English Prose and English Verse have been given already under "Prizes in Classics."

Subjects for the Prizes to be awarded in January, 1902.

English Prose—"Social Ideals of Men of Letters from Carlyle to William Morris."
English Verse—"In Memoriam—Robert Louis Stevenson."

PRIZE IN EARLY ENGLISH.

In the year 1865 with a view to encourage the study of Early English, the Committee of the Early English Text Society resolved to place annually at the disposal of the Professor of English Literature two years' sets of their Publications, to be given as a Prize for distinguished proficiency in that subject. The Prize is open to all Students. The date of the Examination is fixed by the Professor of English Literature.

The Course is as follows:—

1. Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Primer-Grammar.
2. Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader.
   Specimens of Early English (ed. Morris and Skeat), 2nd vol.

NEW SHAKSPERE SOCIETY'S PRIZE.

In the year 1875, it was resolved by the Board and Council—

"That 'The New Shakspere Society's Prize' be given in each year for the best original contribution to the study of Shakspere, by any Student of Trinity College under the standing of M.A.: that any Essay read before the 'University Shakspere Society' may be used in competition for this Prize, if handed in to the Chairman on the evening on which the Essay has been read: that the Prize be not awarded to any Student oftener than once: that the Examiners be the Professor of English Literature, and another Examiner to be appointed by the Board: that the Essays competing for the Prize of the preceding year be sent in to the Senior Lecturer, on or before June 1st."

DOCTOR HENRY HUTCHINSON STEWART LITERARY SCHOLARSHIP.

Regulations as to the Stewart Scholarships.

"The moiety of such clear annual income [as shall arise from the real and personal estate bequeathed by the late Doctor Henry Hutchinson Stewart], when paid to the Bursar of Trinity College, Dublin, shall be applied in the maintenance of so many Medical and Literary Scholarships as the said moiety, with the accretions thereto, shall from time to time afford, in the proportion of one Literary Scholarship, and two Medical Scholarships, or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case will admit; the number of such Scholarships available for the year to be prescribed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College at the commencement of each Academical year. And one-third of the sum received by the Bursar to be appropriated in each year to the endowment of such Literary Scholarships, and the remaining two-thirds of the said sum to endowment of Medical Scholarships, the said Scholars to be chosen for proficiency in the respective subjects hereinafter mentioned: and in case the said moiety shall in any one year exceed the amount required for the maintenance of the said Scholarships, or in case the prescribed number of Scholarships shall not for any reason be filled up, the surplus income shall, at the discretion of the Provost and Senior Fellows, be either in the whole or in part reserved as a fund for granting of prizes to unsuccessful competitors for the Medical Scholarships hereby founded in the said College, or be accumulated until, with previous accretions, it shall be sufficient to afford an income for the maintenance of one or more additional Scholarships, such Scholarships to be maintained as Medical and Literary Scholarships in the same proportion as the original Scholarships.

"One Medical Scholarship at least shall be awarded for proficiency, to be ascertained by competitive examination in the subject of the treatment of Mental Diseases, according to a course to be prescribed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College; and the remaining Medical Scholarship or Scholarships shall be awarded for proficiency to be ascertained by competitive examination in some or all of the following subjects—that is to say, Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Materia Medica, or other cognate subjects, according to a course to be from time to time prescribed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College; and all such Scholarships and Prizes shall be designated by the name of 'The Doctor Henry Hutchinson Stewart Medical Scholarships and Prizes;' and the Provost and Senior Fellows shall apportion the sum applicable to the endowment of Medical Scholarships in each year in such proportions as they shall consider advisable between the Medical Scholarships of each class.

"Each Medical Scholar elected for proficiency in the subject of the treatment of Mental Diseases shall, as the condition of retaining such Scholarship, be bound within six months from his election to such Scholarship to proceed to some recognized institution for the treatment of Mental Diseases, to be approved of by the Board of Trinity College, and there continue as either a resident or out-door pupil for such period, not less than six months, and under such conditions as the Provost and Senior Fellows shall by a general regulation prescribe: and on failure

to observe such condition, the said Scholarship shall in the discretion of the said Provost and Senior Fellows be liable to be declared vacant.

"The Literary Scholarship or Scholarships shall be awarded to the Student or Students who shall be certified by the Senior Lecturer to have obtained the highest aggregate of marks at the five several Honor Examinations in Modern Literature held in the Junior Freshman and Senior Freshman and Junior Sophister years, and all such Scholarships shall be respectively designated by the name of 'The Doctor Henry Hutchinson Stewart Literary Scholarships and Prizes.'

"No student shall compete for a Medical Scholarship other than the Scholarship for proficiency in the treatment of Mental Diseases, after the completion of his second year as a Medical Student in Trinity College, Dublin: and no person shall compete for a Scholarship to be awarded for proficiency in the treatment of Mental Diseases, but within two years after he shall have graduated as a Bachelor of Medicine.

"No person shall compete for a Medical Scholarship who is already the holder of a Medical Scholarship either in Trinity College or the Royal University; and no person shall be admitted to compete a second time for a Medical Scholarship.

"Each Scholarship, whether Medical or Literary, shall be held for the term of three years; and it shall not be incumbent on the Board of Trinity College to fill the vacancies available in any one year, if in their opinion the answering has not been such as to merit it."

In Michaelmas Term, the Senior Lecturer will add to the marks obtained by the Candidate at the three Examinations in Modern Literature of the Junior Sophister Year those obtained by him at the two Examinations in English, French, or German Literature held in the Freshman Years. If he has been awarded Prizes in more than one of these subjects in either of the Freshman Years, that in which he obtained the highest marks will alone be taken into account in awarding the Stewart Scholarship. The Junior Sophister who shall have obtained the highest aggregate of marks so made up, shall receive £20 a-year during three years, provided his answering be deemed sufficient. The Scholarship is paid quarterly by the Bursar.

For the Regulations respecting the Stewart Medical Scholarships to be awarded in 1900, see under the head "School of Physic, Prizes."

RICHARD F. LITTLEDALE PRIZE.

On January 18, 1892, Mr. Harold Littledale and other relatives and friends of the late Rev. Richard F. Littledale, D.D., contributed a sum of £228 14*s.* 6*d.* for the founding of a Prize in English Literature in commemoration of him, and it was decided that the Prize should be awarded annually to the student who, having passed the general Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman Year, shall obtain the highest marks at the Michaelmas Senior Freshman Prize Examination in English Literature.

The sum is invested in Bank of Ireland Stock, and produces annually about £8 14*s.* 6*d.*

PRIZES IN ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

HEBREW, CHALDEE, AND SYRIAC PRIZES.

Prizes to Graduates, for the encouragement of the study of Hebrew were first instituted by a decree of the Board, dated February 22, 1794, and a fund set apart for the purpose. In the year 1800, this fund was considerably augmented by the munificence of Primate Newcombe, and the grant was continued by his successors in the See of Armagh, until the year 1871, when it was withdrawn, in consequence of the disendowment of the Church of Ireland.

In the year 1874, it was decreed by the Board that a sum not exceeding £40 should be given annually for Prizes in Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac.

All Students are now permitted to attend Hebrew Lectures, and the Professor is authorized to give a Certificate for one year's attendance. An Annual Examination is appointed to be held, at the end of each year, in Trinity Term, and Hebrew Premiums are awarded to the best answerers at this Exmination, provided they have attended the three antecedent Terms of Lectures. For the subjects and regulations of this Examination, see "Divinity School," § v.

PRIZES IN ARABIC, PERSIAN, AND HINDUSTANI.

In Michaelmas Term, 1856, the Provost and Senior Fellows founded an annual Prize of £10 for proficiency in Arabic. An Examination is held annually in Trinity Term, of Students wishing to compete for the above Prize. No Student is admitted to this Examination unless he has studied under the Professor of Arabic for, at least, three Terms.

In 1872 an annual Prize of £5 was founded, to be given, under similar conditions, for proficiency in Hindustani or Persian.

PRIZE IN SANSKRIT.

In Michaelmas Term, 1856, the Provost and Senior Fellows founded an annual Prize of £5, which they increased in 1885 to £10, to be given for proficiency in Sanskrit, under conditions similar to those which hold good in reference to the Prize in Arabic.

MISCELLANEOUS PRIZES IN LANGUAGES.

PRIZES IN IRISH.

For the encouragement of the study of the Irish Language, in 1842 the Board resolved to place annually the sum of £20 at the disposal of the Professor of Irish, to be given in Premiums to such Students as shall distinguish themselves in the Irish Language. The Examination is held in Trinity Term, on a day named in the Almanac.

PRIZES IN ITALIAN AND SPANISH.

Examinations for Prizes in Italian, and for Prizes in Spanish, were instituted in 1875, and are held annually, usually in Trinity Term, when a First and a Second Prize in Italian, and a First and a Second Prize in Spanish, are awarded, if sufficient merit be shown. The Prizes are £4 and £2 respectively, in books, and are open for competition to all Undergraduates, but can be obtained only once by any Candidate.

Candidates are required to give one week's previous notice to the Senior Lecturer, stating the Language or Languages in which they desire to compete.

The following Courses have been appointed:—

ITALIAN.

Alfieri, Saul, Bruto Secondo, Agide.
Manzoni, I promessi Sposi (Chaps. I.–XII.).
Dante, Il Purgatorio, Cantos 1–20.

SPANISH.

Calderon, La vida es sueño, Il magico prodigioso
Cervantes, Don Quijote, Part I.
F. Caballero, La Gaviota.

Exhibitions.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR EXHIBITIONS.

In Trinity Term, 1870, it was resolved by the Board, that, in pursuance of the Decree of the Board and Visitors, dated March 19, 1870, certain Exhibitions should be established in the College, subject to such changes as the Provost and Senior Fellows might from time to time ordain. In Trinity Term, 1875, the number of these Exhibitions was increased from forty to forty-eight.

I.—EXHIBITIONS AT ENTRANCE.

1. Twelve Exhibitions, of £25 a-year each, tenable for two years, shall be awarded in each year to Students in the rising Junior Freshman Class, who have entered within the year, provided sufficient merit be shown by the Candidates.

This rule has been modified by the following resolutions, adopted by the Provost and Senior Fellows, February 17, 1899:—

I.—"That the Junior Exhibition Examination be open, not only to all Students in the rising Junior Freshman Class, but also to Candidates whose names are not on the College Books, who shall conform to the regulations as to age and to character already in force, and who shall pay a fee of £1 seven days before the commencement of the Examination.

II.—"The latter class of Candidates will not be elected to Exhibitions unless the Senior Lecturer be satisfied that they have qualified at this Examination in each of the subjects required at an Entrance Examination. If elected they will be required to place their names on the College Books according to the ordinary rules."

2. These Exhibitions shall be called the Junior Exhibitions.

3. The Examinations shall be held annually, in Michaelmas Term, on days notified in the University Calendar.

4. No Student will be allowed to be a Candidate who shall have completed his nineteenth year before the 1st of June immediately preceding the commencement of the Examination.

5. All Students intending to compete for these Exhibitions must forward their names, and a certified copy of their baptismal registry, or other satisfactory evidence of age, to the Senior Lecturer, at least three days before the commencement of the Examination.

6. No Student holding a Supplemented Erasmus Smith Exhibition, will be entitled to hold one of these Exhibitions.

7. An Exhibitioner losing his class in College, or not keeping his name on the College Books, will forfeit his Exhibition.

8. At the end of the Michaelmas Term Examinations each year, the Senior Lecturer shall report to the Board the names of any of the Junior Exhibitioners elected in the previous year who do not appear to have made satisfactory progress in the Junior Freshman year; and the Board will then consider whether they will continue the Exhibition for the second year.

9. Any grave violation of College discipline will subject the holder of an Exhibition to forfeiture.

10. The Examination will last four days, beginning at 9.30 o'clock, A.M., and will be in the following Courses:—

Classics (360 marks).	Marks.
Compositions,	120
Unprescribed Passages,	120
Ancient History,	60
Vivâ voce (see below),	60

English (240 marks).	
An English Essay,	100
English Literature,	70
English History and Modern Geography,	70

French or *German* (100 marks).

Science (300 marks).	
Arithmetic,	45
Algebra, to the end of Quadratic Equations,	90
Six Books of Euclid, with easy deductions,	90
Plane Trigonometry,	75

Each candidate shall bring up one[a] Greek, and one[a] Latin book of his own selection for *vivâ voce* Examination. He must send the Senior Lecturer notice of his selection at least one week before the Examination.

The Course in Algebra and Trigonometry will be:—

Algebra, The First Four Rules, Fractions, Surds, Simple and Quadratic Equations.

Trigonometry, To the end of Solution of Plane Triangles.

The Course in English will consist of:—

1. Trench, English Past and Present.
2. Student's Manual of English Literature, Chaps. VI., VII., VIII., XI., XII., XV., XVII., XIX., with corresponding portions of Smith's Specimens of English Literature (from "Short Specimens," also published as "Smaller Specimens").
3. Milton, Paradise Lost, Book I.
4. Shakspere, Merchant of Venice.
5. English Composition.
6. History of England (Student's Hume).
7. Modern Geography (Clyde).

[a] As regards the definition of one book, the Senior Lecturer will accept an amount of any *classical* author equivalent, in Greek, to one book of Thucydides, or two books of Xenophon, or a Greek play, or three books of Homer; and, in Latin, to a book of Livy, or two books of Cæsar, or a speech of Cicero's not shorter than the *pro Milone*, or two books of Virgil.

11. The Exhibitions will be paid half-yearly, through the Tutors of the respective Students, at the close of the June and December quarters—the first payment to be made at the close of the December quarter next following the day of election.

II.—EXHIBITIONS AT THE CLOSE OF THE SECOND YEAR.

1. Twelve Exhibitions of £25 a-year each, tenable for two years, shall be awarded, in each year, to Students who have passed the Michaelmas Examination, at the close of the Senior Freshman year.

2. These Exhibitions shall be called the Senior Exhibitions.

3. All Senior Freshmen intending to compete for these Exhibitions must forward their names to the Senior Lecturer, at least one week before the first day of the Michaelmas Senior Freshman Examination, in order that they may be placed in a separate division, and undergo a more strict and searching Examination by Examiners specially appointed.

4. The marks given at this Examination shall be arranged as follows:

Thirty in Pure Mathematics—viz., Euclid, Algebra, and Trigonometry.
Twenty in Applied Mathematics—viz., Mechanics.
Forty in Classics—viz., in the Greek and Latin authors appointed for the Examination, and in Latin Prose Composition.
Ten in Logic.
Ten in English Prose Composition.

5. After the close of the Prize Examinations in Michaelmas Term, the Senior Lecturer shall add to the total of the marks obtained by any Candidate for Senior Exhibitions at the General Examination—

Twenty-five per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained by such Student in Mathematics at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;
Twenty per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in Classics at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;
Fifteen per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in Logics at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;
Twenty per cent. of the marks obtained at the Prize Examination in Modern History;
Twenty-five per cent. of the marks obtained at the Prize Examination in Experimental Science;
Twenty per cent. of the marks obtained at the Prize Examination in Natural Science; and
Twenty per cent. of the marks obtained at the Prize Examination in English Literature and Composition;
Fifteen per cent. of the marks obtained at the Prize Examination in French; and
Fifteen per cent. of the marks obtained at the Prize Examination in German.

In the case of a Student obtaining Honors in the same department at both the Hilary and Trinity Examinations, the highest marks are to be taken into account.

No marks obtained by a Candidate for Honors at any Examination for Honors at which he has not been awarded an Honor shall be allowed to count.[a]

6. The list of marks thus made up shall be submitted to the Board by the Senior Lecturer, with the names arranged in order of merit; and the Board will elect the twelve most deserving Candidates as Senior Exhibitioners, provided sufficient merit has been shown.

7. A Student who shall have dropped a class since his entrance will be ineligible.

8. An Exhibitioner losing his class in College, or not keeping his name on the College Books, will forfeit his Exhibition.

9. Any grave violation of College discipline will subject the holder of an Exhibition to forfeiture.

10. The Exhibitions will be paid half-yearly, through the Tutors of the respective Students, at the close of the June and December quarters; the first payment to be made at the close of the December quarter next following the day of election.

These rules were subsequently altered[b] so as to exclude Scholars and Students holding at the time of election a Royal Scholarship, or a Supplemented Erasmus Smith Exhibition, or a Foyle College Exhibition, or a Kidd Scholarship, from the competition.

THE JAMES PATRICK KIDD SCHOLARSHIP.

THE following Regulations received the approval of the Board December 7, 1889:—

1. The Examination for the James Patrick Kidd Scholarship shall be held in Michaelmas Term.

2. Candidates for the Scholarship must be in the rising Junior Freshman Class, and must have entered College not earlier than the first day of the preceding Trinity Term.

3. The Course for the Scholarship shall be that prescribed in the University Calendar for Junior Exhibitions, with the same limit of age.

4. The Scholarship shall be tenable for four years, and shall be forfeited by the holder incurring any heavy Collegiate censure, such as public admonition or rustication, failing to proceed regularly with his Class without the leave of the Board of Trinity College, or failing to obtain in any year one Honor of the first rank, or two Honors of the second rank, or else obtaining such equivalent distinctions as are specified in the present Regulations for the tenure of Royal Scholarships as stated in the University Calendar.

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[a] Resolutions of Board and Council, November 30, 1889, and March 2, 1901.

[b] Resolutions of the Board, February 20, 1875, June 1877, December 1884, November 1895.

5. Whenever in future a Kidd Scholarship shall be vacant, the next following ordinary Examination for Junior Exhibitions shall be suspended, and Candidates for Junior Exhibitions and School Exhibitions shall be required to compete at the Examination for the Kidd Scholarships and each of the twelve Candidates who come next in answering to the Student elected to the Kidd Scholarship shall be elected to a Junior Exhibition, provided that he satisfies the above condition as to age, and that he is not appointed to a Royal Scholarship, Supplemented Erasmus Smith Exhibition, or Foyle College Exhibition.

The Fund produces annually about £82 8*s.* 4*d.*, and about £76 is paid annually to the elected Scholar. An Examination will be held in 1901.

EXHIBITIONS TO WHICH APPOINTMENTS ARE MADE WITHOUT EXAMINATION.

The following Exhibitions are awarded to Students by the Board without a special Examination, they are paid quarterly through the Tutors, and are vacated when the holders arrive at Master's standing[a]:—

Erasmus Smith Exhibitions.—These Exhibitions were founded by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, and the foundation was confirmed by Act of Parliament (10 Geo. I., 1723). Students elected by the Board of Erasmus Smith are entitled to priority in appointment to these Exhibitions: and those not so filled are disposed of by the Board. The annual value of a first-class Erasmus Smith's Exhibition is £7 7*s.* 8*d.*, and of a second-class do. £5 10*s.* 9*d.* There are 20 first-class and 15 second-class Exhibitions.

Downes Exhibitions.—The Downes Exhibitioners are selected, in accordance with the will of the founder, as expressed in the following passage of his will[b]:—

"I leave Fifty Pounds annually, to be given among five Students on the Divinity line, in the proportion of £10 each, at the discretion of the Provost and Senior Fellows; respect being had in such choice to narrow circumstances, and proficiency in learning; the said stipend to continue till they shall arrive to the standing of A.M., or shall die, resign, or leave College, and then to cease, and others to be appointed in their room; and to be determinable sooner in case of immoral behaviour, negligence in attending the Divinity Lectures, or incapacity in such Students, certified by the Divinity Lecturer."

The annual value of each Exhibition is £10 *Irish*, or £9 4*s.* 8*d.* present currency.

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[a] In these cases *Master's standing* is to be counted from the time of the Student's obtaining the Exhibition, assuming that he has proceeded regularly with his Class. Resolution of the Board, March 3, 1894.

[b] College Register, p 3, 1784.

Worrall Exhibitions.—The Worrall Exhibitioners, in accordance with the will of the founder, are chosen by the Board from poor scholars, who have entered as Sizars, the sons of clergymen in the diocese of Dublin, or, in default of such, the sons of citizens of the city of Dublin. The Fund produces annually about £75 19*s.*, and the annual value of each Exhibition is £9 4*s.* 8*d.* When an Exhibition is declared to be vacant, the Tutors are invited to state to the Board the names of their pupils having the qualifications required by the founder's will, and such other circumstances as may guide the Board in their selection.

Crowe Exhibitions.—These Exhibitions were formerly limited to Students nominated by the representatives of the founders.

On the 28th March, 1874, a deed of grant of the right of presentation to the Crowe Exhibitions, by the Rev. Robert Blundell to the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, from and after the decease of the said Robert Blundell, was laid before the Board.

The Exhibitions are to be given to "Sons of Clergymen of the Church of Ireland (giving the preference to sons of clergymen of the diocese of Tuam) intending to devote themselves to the ministry of the Church of Ireland," such Exhibitions to be given as a rule to Students at the commencement of their Divinity Course, and in all cases taking into account the poverty of the respective Candidates.

The endowment yields annually about £133 18*s.* 6*d.*, and the annual value of each exhibition is £15.

Span and Avary Exhibitions.—These Exhibitions are specially limited by the wills of the founders to poor Students. There were formerly two Span Exhibitions of £24 annual value each, but in consequence of the failure of the fund, none are being granted at present. There are two Avary Exhibitions; the annual value of each is £4 12*s.* 4*d.*, the Exhibitioners are nominated by the Provost from among the Sizars.

Clanbrassil, Stearne, Parsons, Yelverton, Griffith, and Briggs Exhibitions are elected to by the Board for general collegiate merit, the preference being generally given to Scholars on the foundation. The annual value of each is £4 12*s.* 4*d.*

The Stearne Fund yields annually about £50; the Funds of the remainder yield a total income of about £26.

As these Exhibitions are payable out of Special Trust Funds which are liable to fluctuation, the Board reserve to themselves the power of discontinuing the payment of them, either wholly or in part, whenever the requisite amount is not forthcoming.

Exhibitions awarded to Scholars (*see page* 107).

Worth Exhibitions.—These Exhibitions were granted, in 1699, by the Hon. William Worth, of the city of Dublin, who granted for the purpose a charge of £20 Irish upon the funds of St. Stephen's Hospital, Cork, commonly called the Blue Coat School, founded by him.

William Worth appointed that four Students of Trinity College, Dublin, with a preference to natives of the city and county of Cork, should be selected by the Bishop of Cork, the Mayor of Cork, the heir-at-law of William Worth, and the Provost of Trinity College, and the income divided equally between them. In 1890 the Educational Endowments Commissioners framed a scheme for St. Stephen's Hospital, Cork, and directed that the £20 Irish shall be paid by the Governors of the Hospital to the Senior Bursar of Trinity College, and gave the Provost and Senior Fellows power to regulate the conditions, number, amount, and tenure of the Exhibitions.

The Board has decided that the selection of the Students shall be made as heretofore, and that the annual income of £20 Irish shall be divided into two Exhibitions, the Students to be elected for not more than two years, and to be capable of re-election.

REGULATIONS OF THE EXHIBITIONS ON THE FOUNDATION OF ERASMUS SMITH, ESQ.

By an Act of the Parliament of Ireland (10 Geo. I., c. 1, *Private*) it was provided that twenty yearly Exhibitions of £8, of the late Irish currency (being equal to £7 7*s.* 8*d.* of the present currency), and fifteen several Exhibitions of £6 a-year, Irish (being equal to £5 10*s.* 9*d.*, present currency), shall from time to time, and at all times thereafter, be paid and payable out of the rents and profits of the lands of the Governors, to the like number of Poor Scholars, Members or Students of Trinity College, respectively, until they shall be otherwise provided for, removed, or take the Degree of Master of Arts in College, or be of standing to take such Master of Arts Degree. There is also a reduction of £5 (sterling) a-year in the rent of Chambers held by Exhibitioners; an Exhibitioner, who is also a Scholar, can obtain a reduction *either* as a Scholar *or* as an Exhibitioner, but not as both.

The following Rules are now in force. Information to be obtained at 40, Harcourt-street, Dublin.

1. That, for the benefit of the three Grammar Schools of the foundation of Erasmus Smith, at Drogheda, Galway, and Tipperary, and the pupils thereof, and for the encouragement of learning therein, ten of the said Exhibitions of £7 7*s.* 8*d.* shall be appropriated to the said three schools, and that five of these shall be increased or supplemented each year by an additional grant of £32 12*s.* 4*d.* to the sum of £40, and that five others of them shall be increased or supplemented by an additional grant of £17 12*s.* 4*d.* to the sum of £25, such supplemental sums or grants to be held subject to the regulations hereafter mentioned, and that the said several supplemental grants shall be known and distinguished as "Erasmus Smith's Grammar Schools' Supplemental Exhibitions."

2. That the said Erasmus Smith's Grammar Schools' Supplemental Exhibitions shall not be attached to any of the said three Grammar Schools in particular, but shall be open for competition equally to the pupils of all these schools, subject as hereinafter provided.

3. That one such Supplemental Exhibition of £32 12*s.* 4*d.*, and one such of £17 12*s.* 4*d.*, shall be offered for competition in each year to pupils of the said three Grammar Schools.

4. That the said Grammar Schools' Supplemental Exhibitions shall be open for competition only to such students of Trinity College, Dublin, as shall have been continuously for at least three years in all previous to their College entrance, pupils in some one or more of the said three Grammar Schools.

5. That no pupil of any of said Grammar Schools shall be qualified to compete for a Supplemental Exhibition who shall not have continued as a pupil at one of the said three Grammar Schools, if a Pensioner, until

the October Entrance Examination in Trinity College, or if a Sizar, until the Sizarship Examination in Trinity College, immediately preceding in each case the Competitive Examination at which he may present himself.

6. That for the benefit of the Governors' High School in Harcourt-street, Dublin, and the pupils thereof, five of the said Statutory Exhibitions of £7 7*s.* 8*d.* each, shall be appropriated to the said High School, and shall be increased or supplemented each year by an additional grant of £22 12*s.* 4*d.* to the sum of £30, to be held subject to the regulations hereinafter mentioned, and shall be open for competition to pupils of the said High School only; and that the supplemental grants hereinbefore provided for the said High School shall be known and distinguished as "Erasmus Smith High School Supplemental Exhibitions."

7. That one such Supplemental Exhibition of £22 12*s.* 4*d.* shall be offered for competition in each year to pupils of the said High School.

8. That the said High School Supplemental Exhibitions shall be open for competition only to such students of Trinity College, Dublin, as shall have been continuously for at least three years previous to their College Entrance pupils in the said High School.

9. That no pupil of the said High School shall be qualified to compete for a Supplemental Exhibition who shall not have continued as a pupil thereat, if a Pensioner, until the October Entrance Examination, or if a Sizar, until the Sizarship Examination in Trinity College, Dublin, immediately preceding in each case the Competitive Examination at which he may present himself.

10. That the said supplemental grants for the said High School Exhibitions shall continue to be provided out of the income of the High School, so far as same will extend, and any deficiency shall be made good out of the general funds of the Governors.

11. That no student at any of the said Schools shall be qualified to receive any Supplemental Exhibition who shall at the time of such competitive examination have attained the age of twenty years.

12. That no Fellow Commoner shall be qualified to compete for any Supplemental Exhibition.

13. That the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, be requested to continue to appoint examiners as heretofore, who shall on some convenient day in each year hold a competitive examination of such students as shall present themselves, and shall have entered from the three Grammar Schools of Erasmus Smith's foundation, or the said High School; and the course of learning forming the subject of such examination shall be that which is or shall be provided or authorized by the rules and regulations of Trinity College, Dublin, for the Examination for Junior Exhibitions.

14. That the Head Masters of the said Schools be directed to furnish to the Registrar, before the end of the first week of October in each year, a list of such of their pupils intending to enter Trinity College previous to the Examination for Exhibitions as are duly qualified, as hereinbefore provided, to compete for the Supplemental Exhibitions respectively.

15. That the Registrar shall forward a complete list of the pupils of said Schools so qualified to compete for the Supplemental Exhibitions to the Senior Lecturer of Trinity College before the end of the second week of October in each year.

16. That the Board of Trinity College be requested to continue to furnish, as at present, to the Governors at the close of each such Competitive Examination, at which any student having been a pupil of any of the said Schools may have presented himself for Examination, a detailed statement of the result of such examination, under the several heads of the subjects examined, setting forth not only the positive merits of each such student, but also his relative merits as compared with the several other persons who have submitted themselves to such examination, from whatsoever schools such other persons may have come, and also in such statement to give such other information respecting the examination as they may deem expedient to bring under the notice of the Governors.

17. That in case it shall appear from such statement that a student who shall have entered from any of the said schools, and shall be duly qualified according to these rules, shall be first in merit by reason of his having outstripped all competitors at such examination, wherever educated, he shall be entitled to receive an additional sum of £10 per annum; and such additional sum of £10 shall be deemed part of his Supplemental Exhibition.

18. That the Governors shall not be bound to award any Supplemental Exhibition upon the result of any such Competitive Examination to any of such competitors unless they consider his positive merit sufficient to deserve the same, and they shall have power to award a Supplemental Exhibition of a lower amount, if they shall consider the positive merit sufficient only to deserve such amount.

19. That no student shall be permitted to compete more than once at any such examination.

20. That any student who shall have obtained a Supplemental Exhibition shall be entitled to hold it for a period of five years, in case his name shall be so long continued on the books of Trinity College, and that proceeding regularly with his class he shall have obtained in each year of his Undergraduate Course one honor of the first rank or two honors of the second rank; the obtaining of such Supplemental Exhibition being reckoned as equivalent to an honor of the second rank obtained in the Junior Freshman year, a Moderatorship as an honor of the first rank in the Senior Sophister year, and an University Scholarship, in whatever year obtained, as equivalent to an honor of the first rank at the Term Examination in that year.

21. That success at the first Indian Civil Service Competitive Examination shall be reckoned as equivalent to an honor of the first rank, and that success at any of the subsequent Indian Civil Service Examinations shall be reckoned as equivalent to an honor of the second rank.

22. That a Supplemental Exhibition shall become forfeited in case the holder shall incur any heavy Collegiate censure, such as public admonition or rustication, or in case all the examinations of any year of his Course shall have elapsed without his having obtained in that year one honor of the first rank or two honors of the second rank, or what is to be deemed equivalent thereto as hereinbefore provided.

23. That the Supplemental Exhibitions shall be payable half-yearly, viz., on 1st May and 1st November; but that payments shall be made in May to such students only as shall have obtained in the preceding part of that year at least one honor of the second rank or its equivalent. That a half-yearly payment held over in May, shall be made in the following November, provided an honor shall have been obtained in the meantime; and a payment for the entire year shall be made in November to such students as had not qualified before the 1st of May for a half-year's payment, and shall, between the 1st of May and 1st of November, have fulfilled all the requisites for the whole year.

24. That nothing in these regulations shall affect the rights of persons to whom Exhibitions have been awarded before the 1st day of January, 1896.

By order of the Governors,

FRANK BROWNE,

Registrar.

Board-Room, 40, Harcourt-street, Dublin,

8th February, 1895.

Professional Schools.

There are four Professional Schools in the University, viz.: Divinity, Law, Physic, and Engineering. The Testimonials or Licenses of these Schools can only be obtained by attending prescribed Courses of Lectures during two or more years, and passing certain Examinations.

Students seeking credit for a Term by Lectures must, at the commencement of such Term, duly register with the Clerk of the Books their places of residence for that Term, and during Term notify a change of residence: if this rule be not observed, credit for the Term cannot be allowed.

DIVINITY SCHOOL.

§ 1. General Rules.

In order to obtain the Divinity Testimonium, Students must pass the Regius Professor's Final Examination, having previously kept the Divinity Terms of two years: during the first year with Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity; during the second with the Regius Professor. Each year consists of three Terms, viz. Michaelmas Term, beginning in the last week of October or first week of November; Hilary Term, beginning in the last week of January or first week of February; Trinity Term, beginning in the last week of April or first week of May. The Lectures of each Term last about seven weeks. It is regular to keep the Terms in the order just stated; but this is not insisted on, and the Terms of each year may be kept in any order. When a Student has completed his attendance on three Terms' Lectures, and has satisfied the other requirements stated below, an Examination is held by Archbishop King's Lecturer. A Student cannot obtain credit for his first year, and is not permitted to commence attendance with the Regius Professor, until he has passed this Examination.

Students in Divinity are required to attend the Services in the College Chapel during Lecture Term; and they must satisfy the Regius Professor or Archbishop King's Lecturer that they are habitual communicants of the Church of Ireland. Should the Student not be a member of the Church of Ireland, or of a Church in communion therewith, this rule does not apply to him; but he will not receive the ordinary Testimonium at the end of the Second Year, a special form being substituted for it.

Students in Divinity who are also Students in Arts are not entitled to claim Professional Privileges in any Term in which they substitute for Classics one of the other Courses in Arts.

§ II. Admission to the Divinity School.

The Divinity School is open to all Students who have passed the Michaelmas (Final) Examination of the Senior Freshman year, and who have obtained satisfactory marks in Greek and Latin. It is possible for a Student joining in the Michaelmas Term at the beginning of his Senior Sophister Year, which may be regarded as the regular time for commencing, to obtain his testimonium without paying any fees in addition to those necessary for obtaining his Degree of Bachelor of Arts.[a]

Students of lower standing than Junior Sophisters, or even those who do not intend to pursue the Course in Arts at all, are allowed in special cases to present themselves at the Examination for Entrance into the Divinity School; but it is necessary for them to obtain written permission from Archbishop King's Lecturer. They are required to make application for such permission a month before the commencement of the Lectures they propose to attend; and they ought to state fully what grounds there are for dealing with them exceptionally, and in particular whether they have received an education in Arts elsewhere.

Before admission to the Divinity School, a Student who has not passed his Degree Examination is required to show that he is possessed of the knowledge necessary to enable him to attend with advantage the Lectures of the School, by passing an Entrance Examination.

In the case of Students who have kept a Senior Sophister Term in Arts this Examination is the following :—

Stewart's Outlines of Moral Philosophy, Part II., Chap. i., Section iv., to end of Chapter; and Chap. ii., Sect. i.; (being paragraphs 142–342).

Other Students of Sophister standing must pass, in addition, an Examination in—

Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, Book ii., Chaps. 14, 17, 21 (sects. 1–10), 26; Book iv., Chaps. 1, 2, 9, 10.

All Students who have not passed the Final Freshman Examination must pass, in addition to the foregoing, an Examination in the following subjects :—

1. Latin Composition.
2. Greek Grammar.
3. Abbott's Elements of Logic.

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[a] The names of Graduate Divinity Students completing their last Term of Divinity Lectures of the Senior Year in the June Quarter are not struck off the College books until after the Final Examination of the Regius Professor of Divinity (Resolution of Board, May 8, 1886).

Sophisters also shall be required to pass the above Examination in Greek and Latin, in case Archbishop King's Lecturer, on inspection of the marks received by them in Greek and Latin at the Final Freshman Examination (which shall be furnished to him by the Senior Lecturer), shall deem such marks insufficient to exempt them therefrom.

All Divinity Students before they are admitted to the Examination for the Divinity Testimonium are required to produce a Certificate from the Catechist that they have completed their Catechetical Course.[a]

§ III. Junior Divinity Year.

In each Term Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity delivers a Course of Prelections, on Mondays and Thursdays, at Eleven o'clock, A.M., in the Divinity School; and on the same days his Assistants lecture at One o'clock, P.M. The subjects of these Prelections and Lectures are given below. Archbishop King's Lecturer is authorized to set apart one of his Assistants to lecture such Students as he thinks fit in the Greek Testament, and they are required to attend these Lectures from 12 to 1 o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays. A Student cannot obtain credit for having kept a Term, if he shall have absented himself more than once from the Lectures of Archbishop King's Lecturer or from those of his Assistants in such Term, unless in the case of sickness or some other unavoidable impediment, when the omission of a number of Lectures, not exceeding one-fourth of the whole may be allowed if approved by the Board.

For the convenience of Students, one of the Assistant Lecturers lectures at Ten o'clock; and Archbishop King's Lecturer may permit such of the Students as he thinks fit to attend at that hour.

On the first day of each Term an Examination is held in a portion of the Greek Testament, at which all Students in the Class, of whatever standing, must present themselves. Students who fail to pass a satisfactory Examination in the appointed Course of Greek on the first day of Term are required to attend Lectures in Greek during Term, in addition to the ordinary Divinity Lectures.

Examinations in Ecclesiastical History are held on the first days of Lectures in Hilary and Trinity Terms. One at least of these two preliminary Examinations must be passed before the Student is allowed to present himself at the Examination with which the Divinity Course for the first year closes. If neither of these Examinations is passed on the first day of Term, the Student loses credit for Trinity Term.

Six days, not ordinary Lecture Days, are appointed in each Term for English Composition; and credit for *four* attendances

[a] Resolution of Board, October 31, 1891.

at least is necessary for keeping the Term. A premium of £2 is awarded by the Board in each Term, on the recommendation of Archbishop King's Lecturer, to the Student who shall have sent in the *three* written Essays of highest merit.

The following are the Subjects prescribed for the Lectures and Examinations of each Term:—

Michaelmas Term.—On the first Lecture Day Students are examined in the Greek Text of the Epistle to the Philippians.[a]

Archbishop King's Lecturer delivers a Course of Prelections on the Evidences of Revealed Religion; and his Assistants lecture on the Greek text of St. Luke's Gospel.

Hilary Term.—On the first Lecture Day Students are examined in the Greek Text of the Epistle to the Galatians[a]; and also in Robertson's *History of the Christian Church*, Book I., chaps. iv.–vii. (*The Early Heretics;* and from A.D. 180 to A.D. 313); Book II., chaps. i., ii., iii., from A.D. 313 to A.D. 363.

Archbishop King's Lecturer lectures on the History of the Doctrine of the Incarnation, and his Assistants lecture on Maclear's *Introduction to the Creeds.*

Trinity Term.—On the first Lecture Day Students are examined in the Greek Text of the Acts of the Apostles[a]; and also in Robertson's Church History, Book II., chaps. iv., v. (from A.D. 363 to A.D. 395); Book III., chaps. iii., iv. (*Nestorianism; Eutychianism; The Council of Chalcedon; Advance of the Roman See*).

Archbishop King's Lecturer lectures on The Evidences of Natural Religion; and his Assistants lecture on the Greek Text of the Epistle to the Romans.

When a Student has obtained credit, according to the regulations already specified, for attendance at the Lectures of three Terms, he completes his Junior Year by passing a final Examination, conducted by Archbishop King's Lecturer and his Assistants, according to the following rules:—The principal Examination is held at the end of Trinity Term, for Students who have regularly commenced attendance with Michaelmas Term; but Supplemental Examinations are held at the end of each Term, for the benefit of Students terminating their Course at other times. A Supplemental Examination is also held at the beginning of Michaelmas Term, before the Lectures of the Senior Class begin. In rejecting a Candidate, Archbishop King's Lecturer determines whether he may present himself again at the Examination at the end of the next following Term, or whether he must be longer kept back.

[a] Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the rendering of the Revised Version of the New Testament.

Students are required to give notice to Archbishop King's Lecturer of their intention to present themselves at this Examination. This notice must be given one week before the day of Examination.

The Course for the Examination is as follows :—

The four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles in English.[a]

The four Gospels and St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans in Greek.[a]

Paley's Evidences. Butler's Analogy. Kirkpatrick's *Divine Library of the Old Testament.*

Maclear's *Introduction to the Creeds.* Liddon's Bampton Lectures, on "The Divinity of our Lord;" Lectures II. IV. V. VI. VII.

The portions of Robertson's *History of the Christian Church* appointed for the Hilary and Trinity Term Examinations.

The Prelections of Archbishop King's Lecturer.

An additional Examination for Prizes (attendance on which is not compulsory) is held in Michaelmas Term. See below, "Prizes."

§ IV. Senior Divinity Year.

The Regius Professor receives into his Class those Students only whose names have been returned to him by Archbishop King's Lecturer as having satisfied all the requirements of the Junior Year. During the second year, the Students are required to attend the Regius Professor, and one of his Assistants. The Professor lectures on the Criticism and Interpretation of the Bible, the Controversy with the Church of Rome, and on the Liturgy and the Thirty-nine Articles.

The Regius Professor lectures on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 11 o'clock. His Assistants lecture on the same days, at 1 o'clock. For the convenience of Students, one of the Assistant Lecturers lectures at 10 o'clock; and the Professor may permit such of the Students as he thinks fit to attend at that hour.

The rules as to the numbers of Lectures to be attended are the same as in the Junior Year.

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[a] Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version of the New Testament.

SUBJECTS OF THE ASSISTANTS' LECTURES.

Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. — The Thirty-nine Articles, with Commentary, as appointed for the Final Examination.

Trinity Term.—The portions of the Greek Testament appointed for the Final Examination.

Two days (not ordinary Lecture days) are appointed in each Term for English Composition; and attendance on one, at least, of these days is necessary for keeping the Term. A Premium is granted by the Board in each Term to the Student who sends in the best Compositions, if recommended by the Regius Professor. (See below, "Divinity Composition Premiums.")

On the first Lecture day of each Term Students are *examined* in a portion of the Greek Testament; on the first day of Michaelmas Term, in the two Epistles to Timothy and the Epistle to Titus; on the first day of Hilary Term, in the First Epistle to the Corinthians; and on the first day of Trinity Term, in the Epistle of St. James and the two Epistles of St Peter.[a]

Students who fail to pass a satisfactory Examination in the appointed Course of Greek on the first day of Term are required to attend Lectures in Greek during Term, in addition to the ordinary Divinity Lectures.

On the first Lecture days of Hilary and Trinity Terms, an Examination is held in the following subjects, *in addition* to the portions of the Greek Testament just mentioned:—

Hilary Term.—Robertson's Church History:—Book III.; Book IV. chaps. i. ii.

Bishop H. Browne's Commentary on Articles VI. XXII. XXVIII.

Trinity Term.—Hardwick's History of the Reformation:—Introduction; chap. i. (Germany); chap. ii. (Switzerland); chaps. iv. vi. chap. viii. (Roman Communion, English Communion).

Procter and Frere's New History of the Book of Common Prayer, part i.

It is necessary to pass one, at least, of these Term Examinations, in order to qualify for the final Examination.

This final Examination is held at the end of Trinity Term, for all Students who have attended and obtained credit for the three preceding Terms of the Senior Divinity year, and have complied with the foregoing regulations. A similar Examination is held at the end of the Michaelmas and Hilary Terms, for Supplementalists who have completed their attendance on Divinity Lectures in those Terms respectively. A Supplemental Examination is held also at the beginning of Michaelmas Term.

Students are required to give notice to the Regius Professor of their intention to present themselves at the final Divinity Examination. This notice must be given one week before the day of Examination.

[a] Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version of the New Testament.

The Examination is conducted by the Regius Professor and his Assistants; and the Professor of Ecclesiastical History takes part in the Examination in his own department. Those Students who have passed the Examination are arranged in three classes, according to their respective answering. Students who come out in the first class receive a special Honorary Certificate, in addition to the usual Divinity Testimonium.

The Course appointed for this Examination is as follows:—

1 and 2. *Holy Scripture in the Authorized Version.*[a]—(1) Old Testament; (2) New Testament.

3. *Hebrew.*—Optional. (See the Regulations below.)

4. *Greek.*—St. Paul's Second Epistle to the Corinthians, and the Epistle to the Hebrews; with Hammond's Outlines of Textual Criticism.

5. *Latin.*—Psalms I.–LXXII.; Vulgate; with the English (*Revised* and *Prayer Book*) Versions.

6. *Ecclesiastical History.*—The portions of Robertson's Church History appointed for the Hilary Term Examination, and the portions of Hardwick's History of the Reformation appointed for the Trinity Term Examination.

Stokes, Ireland and the Celtic Church, Lectures i.-vii.

7. *Liturgy and Church Government.*—The Book of Common Prayer with Procter and Frere's New History of the Book of Common Prayer (1901).

8 and 9. *Articles of Religion.*—(7) Articles I.–XVI., and Articles XXII., XXVIII., with Bishop H. Browne's Commentary; (8) Article VI. and Articles XVII. to end, with Bishop Burnet's Commentary.

A subject for English Composition, and a paper of questions on the public Prelections of the Regius Professor, are also proposed to the Candidates at the final Divinity Examination.

Any Student who has kept one or more Terms in the Senior Year may obtain permission to present himself at the Examination at the close of any Term, in not less than three of the subjects above numbered 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7; reserving the rest for his Final Examination.

Hebrew.—The following are the Regulations under which Hebrew forms part of the Course prescribed for the final Divinity Examination:

(*a*) Those Students who have passed one or more Examinations with the Regius Professor of Hebrew shall not be re-examined, but shall receive such Marks as the Professor of Hebrew shall have awarded them.

(*b*) Other Students shall be examined in the following Course:—

Hebrew Grammar; and Genesis, chaps. i. to iv., and xii. to xv.

(*c*) Answering in this Course is to be estimated after the same manner as in the other subjects of the Examination.

(*d*) A special Certificate shall be given to such Students as shall

[a] Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version of the New Testament in all the book the Greek of which they have had to prepare for examination in the Divinity School.

have answered creditably in Hebrew at the final Examination, and have not previously obtained the Professor of Hebrew's Certificate.

(*e*) At the final Divinity Examination all Students who take up Hebrew may, at their option, substitute it for subject 5 (*Latin*).

When attendance upon the whole Divinity Course has been thus completed, the Divinity Testimonium is given in the following form

Testamur A. B. per biennium sedulo interfuisse Prælectionibus atque Examinationibus in Sacra Theologia per leges Academicas requisitis.

——— *Professor Reg. in Sacr. Theol.*

——— *Prælector in Sacr. Theol.*

E Coll. SS. Trin. juxta Dublin.

An annual Examination is held by the Regius Professor at the close of Hilary Term, at which Exhibitions are awarded for distinguished answering. Attendance on this Examination is not compulsory. For the regulations and subjects of this Examination, see below "Prizes."

§ v. Additional Lectures.

In addition to the foregoing Lectures, which are compulsory upon all Divinity Students, instruction is also given upon various subjects in connexion with the Divinity School. These Courses of Lectures are as follow:—1. Hebrew. 2. Biblical Greek. 3. Ecclesiastical History. 4. Irish. 5. Pastoral Theology. The hours of Lecture in these departments are so arranged as not to interfere with those of the Divinity Professors and their Assistants. Students are thus enabled to complete their attendance upon any or all of these Courses during the period of their ordinary Divinity studies.

The several Professors connected with the Divinity School, viz., the Professors of Biblical Greek, of Ecclesiastical History, of Irish, and of Pastoral Theology, are authorized to grant certificates of attendance on their respective Courses to Graduates who have obtained the Divinity Testimonium, and to them only.[a]

1. Hebrew Lectures.

1. All Students, of whatever standing, are permitted to attend Hebrew Lectures, which are continued for three years.

2. Students who have completed the first year in Hebrew may obtain from the Professor a Testimonium to that effect.

3. To complete the *first* year, the Student must attend three Terms with one of the Assistants to the Professor, the Course being as follows:—

Hebrew Grammar.

Genesis, chaps. i. to iv., and xii. to xv.: 1 Kings, xvii. to xxii. and 2 Kings, i. to iii.

He must also pass an Examination in the above Course, to be held at the end of the third Term. Additional credit will be allowed at the Examination to Students who bring up also 2 Kings iv. to ix.

[a] Order of the Board, July, 1853.

4. Students who have completed two years will be entitled to a Testimonium to that effect.

5. To enter upon the second year, a Student must have kept the three Terms of the first year, and passed the Examination.

6. Any Student who shall have passed a qualifying Examination to the satisfaction of the Professor, shall be permitted at once to join the Middle Class at Hebrew Lectures.[a]

7. To complete the *second* year, the Student must keep three Terms, by attendance on the Lectures of the Professor, and also on the Lectures of one of the Assistants, the Course lectured on by the Assistants being as follows:—

Psalms xlii. to lxxii.

He must also pass an Examination in this portion of the Book of Psalms, to be held at the end of the third Term.

8. To enter upon the *third* year, the Student must have kept the two former years, and passed the Examinations: and to complete the year, he must attend the Professor's Lectures in Isaiah for three Terms, and pass an Examination at the end of the third Term. The subject of the Lectures and Examination is Isaiah, chaps. i. to xi., and lii. to lix.

9. Students who have completed three years will be entitled to a Special Testimonium to that effect.

10. Prizes are given to the best answerers at the Annual Examinations. The names of all Students who pass the Examinations are placed in the order of merit, and published by the Professor.

11. *Prizes in Chaldee and Syriac.*—At the end of Trinity Term, in each year, Premiums will be given in the Syriac and Chaldee languages, at the Examination for the Hebrew Prizes, on the following conditions: —

1. Candidates must have passed the ordinary Hebrew Examination of the first year.

2. They must answer in the following Course:

Chaldee and Syriac Grammars.
The Book of Ruth, in the Hebrew and Chaldee (the edition of the Rev. C. H. H. Wright, M. A., is recommended).
St. Mark's Gospel, Chapters ix. to xvi. (both inclusive), and St. Paul's First Epistle to Timothy, in the Peshitto version.

Candidates for this Prize must give their names to the Professor of Hebrew, on or before the 1st day of June.

2. BIBLICAL GREEK.

The Professor of Biblical Greek delivers a Course of public general Prelections during two of the three Academical Terms of each year.

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[a] Resolutions of Board and Council, January 23, and February 10, 1886.

He also delivers special Lectures on particular books of the LXX., or the New Testament, to such Students as may desire to attend them. The subjects and days of Lecture are announced at the beginning of each Term.

The Examination for Prizes is held in Hilary Term. For the regulations and subjects of this Examination, see under "Prizes in subjects connected with the study of Divinity."

3. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Professor of Ecclesiastical History delivers a Course of public general Prelections during two of the three Academical Terms of each year. The Course of Lectures is intended to extend over two years. The Lectures are delivered in the Divinity School, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at two o'clock.

The Examination for Prizes is held in Trinity Term, the exact date being announced in the Calendar. For the regulations and subjects of this Examination, see under "Ecclesiastical History Prizes."

4. IRISH.

The Professor of Irish lectures on two days of the week during Term. The Students attending these Lectures are divided into three Classes—Junior, Middle, and Senior. The Lectures to the First Class are elementary; those to the Middle and Senior Classes are intended for such Students as have made some progress in the Irish Language. Notice of the days and hours of Lecture is given at the beginning of each Term.

The Examination for Prizes is held in Trinity Term. For the regulations of the Examination, see under "Prizes in Irish."

5. PASTORAL THEOLOGY.

The Professor of Pastoral Theology delivers a Course of Prelections each Term. The Lectures are delivered on Saturdays at 9.30 a.m., in the Divinity School. After each Lecture the Professor gives instructions in preaching, reading the Liturgy, and practical parochial work.

Mr. White lectures on the English Bible on two days in the week.

Mr. C. G. Marchant, Mus. B., gives instruction in Church Music on two days in the week in the College Chapel.

§ VI. PRIZES.

THEOLOGICAL EXHIBITIONS.

For the further promotion of Theological learning, the Board of Trinity College, with the consent of the Visitors, on the 18th of December, 1858, founded "Theological Exhibitions," in place of the Prizes formerly known as the "Divinity Professor's Premiums.

The Examination for these Exhibitions is held each year at the end of Hilary Term, on the days stated in the Almanac.

To the best answerers at this Examination two Exhibitions are given, one of £60, and one of £40 per annum, provided there be sufficient merit. Each of these Exhibitions is tenable for a period not exceeding three years.

Candidates for these Exhibitions must not be of more than one year's standing as M. A., reckoned from the Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman year; they must have completed the six Terms of the Divinity Curriculum; and they must present themselves at the Examination immediately subsequent to the Term in which they have completed their Divinity Course. No person can offer himself as a Candidate a second time.

Candidates for these Exhibitions whose names have gone off the College Books, are permitted to replace them on payment of the Junior Bursar's fee of 15*s.*, provided that they shall have previously passed the Final Divinity Examination; otherwise such Candidates shall pay the usual Replacement Fee for Graduates of £1 16*s.*[a]

The Exhibition Examination, if passed creditably, will reckon in lieu of the General Divinity Examination.

The following is the Course appointed for 1902:—

I.

The Old Testament in the Authorized Version.[b] *Special Subject,—Psalms*, Books 3, 4, and 5 (English and Septuagint).

The following Articles in Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible :—Psalms, Book of; Vulgate.*

Swete's *Introduction to the Old Testament in Greek;* Part I., cc. i., ii., iii., v.; Part II., cc., iv., v.; Part III., cc., ii., iv., v., vi.

II.

Hebrew.—The Books of *Micah* and *Nahum.*[c]

III.

Greek.—The New Testament.[a] *Special Subject,—Epistle to the Hebrews; Epistles of St. James, St. Peter*, and *St. Jude.*[d]

Westcott & Hort's New Testament—The Introduction, and so much of the Appendix as relates to the *Epistles.*

Salmon's *Introduction to the New Testament*, Lectures iv., v., xx.–xxvi.

Nestle's *Textual Criticism of the New Testament* (in Williams & Norgate's *Theological Translation Library*).

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[a] Resolutions of Board, March 12, 1887.

[b] Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised version, especially in the books appointed as *Special Subjects.*

[c] Keil's *Commentary* (in Clark's *Foreign Theological Library*) is recommended.

[d] The *Speaker's Commentary* is recommended; also (for the *Epistle to the Hebrews*) Bishop Westcott's.

IV.

Hardwick's *History of the Articles*.
The Doctrinal Decrees of the Council of Trent,[a] viz. those passed in Sessions 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, omitting the Decrees on Reformation.
Salmon's *Infallibility of the Church*, Lectures ii., iii., iv., xi., xii., xiv., xviii.—xxiii.
Waterland's *Doctrine of the Eucharist*.[b]
Hooker's *Ecclesiastical Polity*, Book 5.
The Book of Common Prayer[c] (England and Ireland).

V.

Eusebius, *Ecclesiastical History*,—(for the History).
Abbey and Overton's *English Church in the 18th Century*.
Stokes's *Ireland and the Celtic Church; Ireland and the Norman Church*.
Milman's *Latin Christianity*, books vi., vii., viii.

VI.

Latin—Tertullian,[d] *De Spectaculis*, *De Idololatria*, *De Oratione*, *De Baptismo*.
Greek—Gregory Nazianzen, *Five Theological Orations*.[e]
The Articles in Smith and Wace's *Dictionary of Christian Biography*: *Gregorius* (14), and *Tertullianus*.

The Examination for Theological Exhibitions will be held March 11, 12, 13.

The Examinations for B.D. Degree will be held March 11, 12, 13, 14; June 10 11, 12, 13; and December 2, 3, 4, 5.

The following will be, on each occasion, the order of Examination:—

First Day, 10 a.m., Division VI.; 2 p.m., Division II.
Second Day, 10 a.m., Division I.; 2 p.m., Division III.
Third Day, 10 a.m., Division V.; 2 p.m., Division IV.
Fourth Day, 11 a.m., Division VII. (for B.D. only).

For 1903, the following will be substituted:—In I., *Proverbs* and *Ecclesiastes*; in II., *Hosea*; in VI., Origen, *Philocalia*, and Cyprian, *De Habitu Virginum*, *De Catholicæ Ecclesiæ Unitate*, *De Lapsis*, *De Dominica Oratione*, *De Mortalitate*, *De Bono Patientiæ*, *De Opere et Eleemosynis*—in each case with corresponding changes in the collateral books. Other changes may be also made; but Division III. will stand as in 1902. The whole Course for 1903 will be finally arranged and issued in or before Trinity Term, 1902.

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[a] Accessible in the Tauchnitz edition of the *Canones*, &c. (Leipzig); also in Denzinger's *Enchiridion* (Stahl's edition).
[b] Reprinted, 1896 (Clarendon Press).
[c] The *Prayer Book Interleaved*, and Procter's *History of the Book of Common Prayer* revised by Frere, 1901) are recommended.
[d] Accessible in Migne's *Patrologia Latina*, tom. i.; and in the Vienna *Corpus Scriptorum Eccl. Latinorum*, tom. xx.
[e] Edition recommended, Mason's, 1899.

ARCHBISHOP KING'S DIVINITY PRIZES.

These Prizes were founded by the Board in the year 1836. They are called Archbishop King's Divinity Prizes, because they are given at an annual Examination held by Archbishop King's Divinity Lecturer.

This Examination is held in the beginning of Michaelmas Term[a]; and such Students only can be Candidates for the Prizes as are selected by the Examiners at the general Divinity Examination, at the end of Trinity or beginning of Michaelmas Term.

The Course for the Examination is as follows:—

1. The four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, in English.
2. The four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Epistles to the Romans, Galatians, and Philippians, in Greek. *Special subject*: for 1901—The Epistle to the Romans; and for 1902—The Epistle to the Galatians.
3. Butler's *Analogy*.
4. Paley's *Evidences* and *Horae Paulinae*.
5. Maclear's *Introduction to the Creeds*, and Swete's *The Apostles' Creed*.
6. Sanday on *Inspiration*, Lectures I., II., III., VI., VII., VIII.
7. Liddon on *The Divinity of our Lord*, and Kirkpatrick's *Divine Library of the Old Testament*.
8. Robertson's *History of the Christian Church*, A.D. 64–590.
9. The Prelections of Archbishop King's Lecturer.

Two Prizes, one of £12 and the other of £8, are given to the best answerers (if sufficient merit be shown by the Candidates): and Certificates to such as answer sufficiently.

The Certificate cannot be given to any Student until he has completed his whole Divinity Course, and obtained the Divinity Testimonium.

BISHOP FORSTER'S DIVINITY PREMIUMS.

In the year 1738, the sum of £200 was given to the College by the Right Rev. Nicholas Forster, D. D., Lord Bishop of Raphoe, sometime Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, on condition that it should be applied to the purpose of encouraging the study of Theology, in connexion with the Lectures of Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity. When the office of Archbishop King's Lecturer was placed on a new foundation, in the year 1836, the endowment of Bishop Forster was included in the Prizes then instituted by the Board, for the Junior Divinity Class. The fund, along with the unappropriated balance of interest, is now invested in £146 3*s.* 4*d.* Stock of the Bank of Ireland, producing annually about £17 10*s.*, and the annual interest is distributed in Premiums to the two best answerers in the subjects of the Lectures of Archbishop King's Lecturer, at the Examination for Archbishop King's Divinity Prizes, if sufficient merit be shown by the Candidates.

[a] Resolution of Board, July 7, 1885.

CARSON BIBLICAL PRIZE.

In Michaelmas Term, 1891, the Rev. Joseph Carson, D.D., Vice-Provost, gave to the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College the sum of £500, to found a Prize for the purpose of promoting among Divinity Students an accurate knowledge of the text of the English Bible. The Examination for the Prize is under the control and management of Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity, subject to such rules and regulations as the Provost and Senior Fellows may from time to time prescribe.

The Examination is held in the Hilary Term of each year. The Prize is open to all Students in the Junior Divinity Class, and the Examination, which is public, is conducted *vivâ voce*. No Student can compete for the Prize a second time.

The fund is at present invested in £155 1*s*. 1*d*. Stock of the Bank of Ireland, producing annually about £18 12*s*.

For the purpose of the Examination, the subject is divided into four parts, as follows:—

I. Pentateuch, and Historical Books.
II. Job to Malachi.
III. Gospels, and Acts of the Apostles.
IV. Epistles, and Revelation.

In each year, particular books of the above Course will be prescribed for *special* Examination.

The hours of Examination are the same as those appointed for Moderatorship Examinations, viz. from 9 to 12, and from half-past 1 to half-past 4.

Special Books appointed:—

For 1902—*Old Testament*.—The Book of Job.
New Testament.—The Epistles to the Ephesians, Colossians, and Philippians.

DR. DOWNES' DIVINITY PREMIUMS.

In the year 1797, these Premiums were established out of a fund bequeathed to the College for the purpose, by the Rev. Dr. Downes, of Waterford. The fund produces annually about £46 12*s*. The regulations concerning these Prizes are as follows[a]:—

The Prizes are—(1) for written Compositions, (2) for an *extempore* Discourse, and (3) for reading the Liturgy. In these branches, the Examinations are held, respectively, on three separate days in Trinity Term, of which notice is given in the Almanac, and by advertisement on the College Gate.

[a] Resolutions of Board, July 4, 1797, April 1834, July 1879.

The Examiners are the Regius Professor of Divinity, Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity, the Professor of Oratory, and the Professor of Moral Philosophy, with the assistance, in the case of written Compositions, of the Provost and such of the Senior Fellows as may choose to attend.

The subjects are selected by the Examiners; and the subject for written Composition is announced, in the last week of Hilary Term, by Archbishop King's Lecturer.

To become a Candidate in any of the three departments, it is necessary that the Student should have been a Student in Divinity during the two Terms antecedent to that in which the Examinations are held.

1. *Premiums for Written Composition.* In the trial for this Prize, the Candidates deliver discourses on the proposed subject without hesitation, each discourse not to exceed one quarter of an hour in delivering; they are expected to be able to recite their compositions; and a Premium of £20[a] is adjudged to the best, and £10 to the next best, or such inferior Premiums as they shall appear to merit, regard being had, as well to the manner of pronouncing such discourses, as to the matter of them. No Candidate can be entitled to either of the Premiums oftener than three times.

2. *Premiums for Extempore Speaking.* To the Student who delivers the best discourse *extempore* on a proposed subject the Examiners adjudge a Premium of £12, and to the Student next in merit £8, or such inferior Premiums as shall appear to be deserved. No Candidate is entitled to obtain either of these Premiums oftener than three times.

3. *Premiums for reading the Liturgy.* Two Premiums, one of £8, the other of £4, or such inferior Premiums as shall appear to be merited, are adjudged to such Students as shall read in the best manner the parts of the Liturgy which shall be proposed to them. No Candidate can, in this department, obtain either of the Premiums a second time.

The following is an extract from the will of Dr. Downes, respecting the disposal of unappropriated Premiums:—

"And whereas it may from time to time so happen that Candidates meriting such Premiums may not appear, in such case, the savings in each year shall go to the augmentation of the fund, and be laid out, from time to time, in the purchase of Government securities, the interest thereof to be added to the fund for the increase of said Premiums in future."

Dr. Downes also founded certain Exhibitions, to be held by Students who have distinguished themselves in the studies of the Divinity School. The conditions on which these Exhibitions are awarded will be found above, under the title "Exhibitions."

[a] It is to be remarked that all the Premiums here mentioned are in the old Irish currency.

CHURCH FORMULARIES PRIZE.

An Annual Prize of £10 was founded in the year 1868, by the Right Hon. Robert R. Warren, late M. P. for the University, in order to encourage the study of the Creeds and Articles of the Church. This Prize is given to the best answerer in the Church Formularies, among the Students placed in the First Class, at the General Divinity Examination held by the Regius Professor in Trinity Term.

DIVINITY COMPOSITION PREMIUMS.

The Regius Professor of Divinity and Archbishop King's Lecturer recommend to the Board, in each of the three Terms of the Divinity year, the names of those Students, in the Senior and Junior Classes, respectively, who have sent in the best written Compositions on subjects proposed to the Class during the Terms, and whom they deem worthy of encouragement. To these Students Premiums of £2 are awarded.

RYAN PRIZE.

In 1812 a debenture of £100 was granted to Trinity College by Edward Ryan, Esq., for the purpose of founding a Prize. (See Benefactors of 1812, in vol. II., 1901.)

At the end of Trinity Term this Prize is awarded by Archbishop King's Lecturer to that member of the Junior Divinity Class (being under M.A. standing) who shall have been most diligent in attendance at Composition Lectures. The quality of the Essays written during the year will be taken into consideration.

The Fund which yields the Prize is invested in £120 17*s.* Consols, producing annually about £3 6*s.* 4*d.* The Prize is payable in November by the Bursar.

BEDELL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Committee of the Irish Society, with the sanction of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, have founded two Scholarships in the University, denominated "The Bedell Scholarships," and placed them under the superintendence of Trustees, named by the founders.

The Scholarships are designed for such Students only as give reasonable hope that they will be competent on their ordination to preach in the Irish Language. One Scholar is elected whenever a vacancy takes place.

The regulations are as follow:—

1. The value of each Scholarship shall be £20 per annum, payable half yearly, in the last weeks of October and April.

2. An Examination of Candidates shall be held annually, as soon after the Trinity Term Examination as possible, on a date to be fixed by the Trustees, in conjunction with the Professor of Irish.

3. The Scholarships shall be open to Students of any standing in the University, unless they be Irish Sizars; and shall be tenable by them for four years, if they shall keep their names so long on the College Books, and have not been admitted to Holy Orders.

4. They shall be required to reside in or near Dublin, and to attend the Lectures of the Professor of Irish (if not specially exempted by the Trustees of this fund); and to attend also Divinity Lectures, when of sufficient standing.

5. They shall be required to pass an Annual Examination, at the commencement of Michaelmas Term, in the Irish Language. The subjects of this Examination to be fixed by the Trustees, in conjunction with the Professor of Irish.

6. On the day of payment in April, the Scholars shall produce to the Trustees, or their Secretary, a certificate from the Professor of Irish, that they have satisfactorily passed the above-mentioned Annual Examination in Irish; they shall also obtain from their College Tutors, and at the same time present to the Trustees, or their Secretary, a certificate of the judgments and Honors, if any, which were given to them at the Term, Catechetical, and Divinity Examinations, during the previous year.

7. On failure of any of these conditions, the payment then due shall be withheld; and on a second failure, the Scholarship shall become void.

8. The names of the Candidates, and their qualifications, shall be returned, after the Examination, to the Trustees, in whom the election shall be vested.

At the Examination for the Bedell Scholarship, the best answerer of the unsuccessful Candidates, if recommended by the Professor of Irish, obtains a prize of £10.

The following subjects have been appointed for the Examination for the Bedell Scholarship:—

1. Irish Grammar.
2. Translation of the Gospels from Irish into English, and *vice versâ*.
3. The Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments, in Irish, by heart; the Creed proved from Holy Scripture.

The Thirty-nine Articles proved from Holy Scripture.
Composition.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

First Year.

1. Translation of the Pentateuch.
2. Church Catechism in Irish by heart, and proved from Holy Scripture.
3. Composition in Irish.

Second Year.

1. Translation of the Epistles.
2. Irish Composition.
3. Declamation in Irish (Extempore).

Third Year.

1. The Historical Books of the Irish Bible.
2. Composition.
3. Declamation in Irish.

Fourth Year.

1. The remainder of the Bible.
2. Composition.
3. Declamation in Irish.
4. The Book of Common Prayer compared with Scripture.

KYLE IRISH PRIZE.

A Prize for the encouragement of the Study of the Irish Language was founded in the University in 1852, in commemoration of the Right Rev. Samuel Kyle, Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, and formerly Provost of Trinity College. The following are the Resolutions entered into by the Trustees of the Fund, and agreed to by the Provost and Senior Fellows:—

1. That the Funds collected shall be invested in Government securities, or Bank Stock, in the joint names of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, the Professor of Irish, and the Dean and Archdeacon of Cork, all for the time being.
2. That the Endowment shall consist of one year's interest of the principal sum so invested.
3. That the competition shall in the first instance be open to persons born in the United Diocese of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, or who may have been educated in that Diocese for not less than two years, if any such shall be found; but, in any year, when no such Candidate presents himself (or no one of sufficient merit), then it shall be open to the like class of Divinity Students from any one of the Dioceses of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe; Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh; and Tuam, Killala, and Achonry.
4. The Kyle Prize to be attainable only by Divinity Students, at an annual Examination in the Irish Language, held during their Divinity Course.
5. The Divinity Student so obtaining the Prize may again become a Candidate for it in the next succeeding year, but not oftener, nor can he hold it for more than two years.
6. The Candidates for Examination shall be examined in the Irish Grammar, the Four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistle to the Romans, 1st and 2nd Timothy, the Epistle to the Hebrews, and Composition.
7. In the event of there being, in any year, no Candidate for the Prize, or want of sufficient merit, the interest of the sum so invested in the Funds shall be added to the principal sum.

The fund is at present invested in £404 10*s* 6*d*. Consols, producing annually about £11.

BUTCHER EXHIBITIONS.

A sum of money having been subscribed in memory of the Right Rev. Samuel Butcher, D.D., late Bishop of Meath, the following plan for the application of the Fund was agreed to at a Meeting of the "Butcher Memorial Committee," held on 24th April, 1877, the Provost in the Chair, and adopted by the General Synod, April 26th, 1877:—

The interest on the money in the hands of the Representative Body to the credit of the above Fund (when it shall have reached the sum of £2500), and of such further sums as may be paid in to its credit as

subscriptions, or unallocated interest (as hereinafter referred to), to be applied in providing Exhibitions in connexion with the Divinity School of the Church of Ireland, to be called the "BUTCHER EXHIBITIONS," under the following rules:—

1st. That the Exhibitions be awarded by a Board, consisting of the Archbishop of Dublin, for the time being; the Bishop of Meath, for the time being; and the Regius Professor of Divinity, for the time being; or (in the event of there being no Regius Professor of Divinity) the Professor who may discharge the duties now discharged by him; two of whom shall form a quorum.

2nd. That the Exhibitions be conferred on meritorious Divinity Students who purpose entering the ministry of the Church of Ireland, and who in consequence of their limited means may require assistance in completing their theological education, regard at the same time being had to their attainments and their general fitness for the ministry of the Church.

3rd. That these Exhibitions be conferred on Students who shall have completed their Junior Divinity year, and be tenable during their Senior year, on condition of their duly proceeding with their Divinity Course.

4th. That the Board determine the number and amount of the several Exhibitions, provided that the amount of any one shall not be more than £50 or less than £25.

5th. That in the event of there not being a sufficient number of deserving and qualified Candidates, or the entire interest on the Fund within any year not being expended, from any other cause, the Board be empowered to place the unapplied portion of the annual interest to the credit of the capital of the Fund.

6th. That the Exhibitions be paid quarterly, on 1st Oct., 1st Jan., 1st April, and 1st July, in each year, by an order on the Representative Body, signed by the Regius or other Professor of Divinity on the Board.

7th. That it be in the power of the General Synod, on the application of the Board, to vary the foregoing regulations as circumstances may require.

8th. That in the case of unavoidable absence, any member of the Board be empowered to appoint, by writing, a substitute to act for him.

DAUNT MEMORIAL EXHIBITIONS.

A sum of money having been subscribed in memory of the late Very Rev. Achilles Daunt, Dean of Cork, the following plan for the application of the fund was adopted at a Meeting of the Daunt Memorial Committee, held June 26, 1879, the Bishop of Cashel in the Chair, and approved by the General Synod of the Church of Ireland, April 27, 1880:—

1. That the Exhibitions be awarded by a Board, consisting of the Archbishop of Dublin, for the time being; the Regius Professor of Divinity, for the time being, or (in the event of there being no Regius Professor of Divinity) the Professor who may discharge the duties now discharged by him in connexion with the Divinity School; and the Incumbent of St. Matthias's Church, for the time being; two of whom shall form a quorum.

2. That the Exhibitions be conferred on meritorious Divinity Students who purpose entering the ministry of the Church of Ireland, and who, in consequence of their limited means, may require assistance in completing their theological education, regard at the same time being had to their attainments and their general fitness for the ministry of the Church.
3. That these Exhibitions be conferred on students who shall have commenced their Junior Divinity year, and be tenable during the Junior year, on condition of their duly proceeding with their Divinity Course.
4. That the Board determine the number and amounts of the several Exhibitions, provided that the amount of any one shall not be more than £40 or less than £20.
5. That in the event of there not being a sufficient number of deserving and qualified candidates, or the entire interest on the fund within any year not being expended from any other cause, the Board be empowered to place the unapplied portion of the annual interest to the credit of the capital of the fund.
6. That the Exhibitions be paid quarterly, on 1st October, 1st January, 1st April, and 1st July in each year, by an order on the Representative Body, signed by the Regius or other Professor of Divinity on the Board.
7. That it be in the power of the General Synod, on the application of the Board, to vary the foregoing regulations as circumstances may require.
8. That in the case of unavoidable absence, any member of the Board be empowered to appoint, by writing, a substitute to act for him.

The Regius Professor of Divinity receives applications for the Daunt and Butcher Exhibitions in the first week of Divinity Lectures of Michaelmas Term.

THE WILLIAM BROOKE EXHIBITION.

A sum of money having been subscribed in memory of the late Right Hon. William Brooke, the following resolutions were adopted at meetings of the "William Brooke Memorial Committee," held on the 1st and 8th of November, 1881, and on the 27th of February, 1882:—

"That an Exhibition for Students attending Divinity Lectures, preparatory to taking Orders in the Church of Ireland, shall be founded as a Memorial of the late Right Honourable William Brooke."

"That acquaintance with the Greek Testament shall be the qualification for such Exhibition, regard being also had to personal character, and insufficiency of private means."

The following Regulations were also adopted:—

1. The sum of £500, and such other sums as may be contributed for the purpose, shall be held by the Representative Body of the Church of Ireland for the use of the "William Brooke Exhibition."

2. The interest of this Fund shall be paid every year to an Exhibitioner elected by a Board, consisting of the Archbishop of Dublin, the Regius Professor of Divinity, and the Professor of Biblical Greek, all for the time being; two of whom shall form a quorum.

3. Candidates for this Exhibition shall satisfy the Board as to their good character, their intention to enter the Ministry of the Church of Ireland, and the insufficiency of their means to pay the expenses of a theological education.

4. In electing a Candidate so qualified, regard shall be had to his answering in the Greek Testament at the final Examination of the Junior Divinity Class, or at such other Examination as shall be appointed by the Board, who shall also have power to withhold the Exhition if they shall not be satisfied with the qualifications or answering of the Candidates.

5. The Candidate so elected shall hold the Exhibition for one year on condition of his proceeding regularly with the Divinity Course during that year.

6. In the event of the interest for any year not having been wholly expended during that year, the Board shall place the unexpended portion to the credit of the capital of the Fund.

7. It shall be lawful for the General Synod of the Church of Ireland by Act duly passed, and also for the Board by Resolution, to vary the Regulations of the said Exhibition, as may from time to time appear expedient, in any manner consistent with the Resolutions adopted by the Committee at their meetings aforesaid: provided that any Resolutions passed by the Board for this purpose shall be presented to the General Synod at its first meeting after the passing of such Resolution.

CARSON MEMORIAL EXHIBITION.

In Michaelmas Term, 1898, a sum of £180 Bank of Ireland Stock, equivalent to about £700 cash, was given by Miss Frances Anna Carson to found an Exhibition in the Divinity School, in memory of her father the late Rev. Joseph Carson, D.D., Vice-Provost of Trinity College. The sum yields annually about £21 12s. The dividends accrue half yearly, in February and March.

The following Regulations were suggested by the donor, and have been adopted by the Provost and Senior Fellows:—

1. The Exhibition shall be called the Carson Memorial Exhibition

2. It shall be awarded annually by a Board consisting of the Provost, the Regius Professor of Divinity, and Archbishop King's Lecturer.

3. This Board shall, in Michaelmas Term, elect as Exhibitioner a Student who, in that Term, shall have entered the Senior Divinity Class, and shall declare his intention of offering himself for the ministry of the Church of Ireland or some Church in communion therewith.

4. In electing, the Board shall have regard to the character, ability, attainments, and general promise of fitness for the sacred office, of such Student, as well as to his need of pecuniary assistance.

5. The Exhibitioner is entitled to receive in December the dividend of the preceding August, on his producing a certificate from the Regius Professor, that he has satisfied the requirements of the School to the end of Michaelmas Term; and the February dividend in June, on production of a similar certificate for Trinity Term.

6. The Exhibitioner shall be required, on election, to promise that he will not receive Holy Orders until he shall have obtained the Divinity Testimonium.

WALLACE EXHIBITION.

In Trinity Term, 1899, the Rev. William Wallace, D.D., gave to the College, a sum of £500 to found an Exhibition in the Divinity School.

The following Regulations have been adopted by the Provost and Senior Fellows:—

1. The Exhibition shall be called the Wallace Exhibition.

2. It shall be awarded annually by a Board consisting of the Provost, the Regius Professor of Divinity, and Archbishop King's Lecturer, provided always, that if the Provost for the time being be not a member of the Church of Ireland, the Senior of the Fellows who is such shall take his place on the electing Board, it being the intention of the Donor that the Board shall always consist of Members of the Church of Ireland.

3. The remaining Regulations shall correspond with those in force for the Carson Memorial Exhibition.

The Fund given by Dr. Wallace is invested in Bank of Ireland Stock, producing annually about £15 2*s*.

LAW SCHOOL.

THE Law School of the University of Dublin is under the control of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, who, however, act in concurrence with the Benchers of the King's Inns.

Its staff consists of three Professors:—

The Regius Professor of Laws[a].
The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.
The Reid Professor of Constitutional and Criminal Law.

REGULATIONS.[b]

The Regius Professor of Laws delivers Lectures on Roman Law, Jurisprudence, and International Law.

The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law delivers Lectures on the subjects of Real Property.

The Reid Professor delivers Lectures on—(1) Penal Legislation; (2) Constitutional and Criminal Law; (3) The Law of Evidence; and is bound to publish in each year six of these Lectures. The Lectures on Penal Legislation are usually delivered in Michaelmas Term, and are open to the public. A fee of One Guinea a Term is payable by other Students (not being Students of Trinity College or the King's Inns) who attend the second and third Courses of Lectures.

The Regius Professor of Laws is bound to deliver not less than fifteen Lectures, and each of the other Professors not less than twelve Lectures in each of the three College Terms. Of the Lectures of the Regius Professor of Laws twelve only count towards the keeping of Terms, and these are delivered on Tuesdays and Fridays; the remainder are delivered at such times as the Professor shall announce; those of the Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and those of the Reid Professor on Mondays and Thursdays in each week. All the Law Lectures are delivered between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, a.m.

The Law Lectures are open to Students and to the Public, save as above mentioned, without payment, and no Fee is required from Students of the King's Inns beyond that already paid by them on admission into that Society.

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[a] The Professorship, in the Statutes of Charles I., is described as the Profession of Jurisprudence, and the Professor, in the Letters Patent of Charles II., is styled, "Our Professor of the Laws." In the Decrees of the Board and Visitors, the title generally used is that of the Professor of Civil Law. The above is the style adopted by the Professor in his official acts.

[b] Resolutions of Board and Council, June 15 and 12, 1889.

It is the duty of each Professor to attend the Examination in person while the Students are engaged upon his Paper. In case he is unable so to attend, he is bound to give notice thereof to the Registrar of the Law School. On receiving such notice, the Registrar is required to provide a substitute from among the Fellows and Professors, whose duty it is to keep the Hall during such Examination.

The Professors are bound at the end of Michaelmas and Hilary Term to furnish to the Senior Lecturer a List of all Students having their names on the College Books, and of all King's Inns Students who have had credit for the Term. At the end of Trinity Term they are bound to furnish to the Senior Lecturer a List of all Students having their names on the College Books, and of all King's Inns Students who have had credit for the Term, as well as of those who have obtained Academic credit for the year.

KEEPING OF TERMS.

A Term is kept by attendance at three-fourths of the Lectures, and by passing the Examination held at the end of the Term.

A General Examination is held by each Professor in Trinity Term at the end of the Academic year.

To obtain Academic credit for the year with any Professor, Students must keep three consecutive Terms, commencing with Michaelmas Term, and pass the General Examination held at the close of Trinity Term.

LAW PREMIUMS.

At the end of Trinity Term each of the three Professors of the School of Law may award £15 in two or three Prizes, at his discretion, to the best answerers among the College Students who obtained Academic credit for the year. The merits of the Candidates will be determined by the aggregate of marks obtained by them at the three Examinations which follow, respectively, the Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Courses of Lectures.

DUTIES OF THE REGISTRAR OF THE LAW SCHOOL.

It shall be the duty of the Registrar of the Law School to copy the Lists furnished by the Professors to the Senior Lecturer into separate Books, to be provided for that purpose.

It shall be the duty of the Registrar of the Law School to give to all Students, including those of the King's Inns, such certificates of attendance as they may be entitled to and may require.

RULES *of the Honorable Society of King's Inns, with regard to the Admission of Students into the Society, and to the Degree of Barrister-at-Law.*

Admission of Students.

I. Every person applying to be admitted a Student into this Society shall present at the Under Treasurer's Office, three clear days at the least before the first day of Term, a Memorial in the printed form adopted by the Benchers, such Memorial to be signed and lodged by the person applying to be admitted a Student, and the Certificate annexed thereto to be signed by a practising Barrister of at least Ten years' standing.

The Under Treasurer's Office opens fourteen days before the first day of each Term.

II. Every person applying to be admitted a Student shall pay the sum of One Guinea, upon application for the form of Memorial.

III. Every person applying to be admitted a Student, on presenting such Memorial, shall produce a Certificate of having paid at the Stamp Office the Stamp Duty of Twenty-five Pounds Sterling, and shall also pay to the Under Treasurer the sum of Twenty-two Pounds Ten Shillings, which includes Five Pounds Five Shillings for admission to the Library, and Five Pounds Five shillings for Professors' Fees—the balance being the Fee for admission into the Society as a Student.

IV. Every Student shall, in addition to the sum of Five Guineas, Professors' Fees paid on admission, also pay the sum of Five Guineas Professors' Fees for every year after the first year, during which he shall attend the Lectures of the Professors of the King's Inns. And no Student shall be admitted to attend the Lectures of any Professor of the King's Inns except on production of the Certificate of the Under Treasurer that he has paid such Fees.

V. Every person not otherwise disqualified, and who shall have passed a Public Examination at any University within the British Dominions, or for a Commission in the Army or Navy, or for the Indian Civil Service, or for the Consular Service, or for Cadetship in the Three Eastern Colonies of Ceylon, Hong Kong, and the Straits Settlements, or who shall be a Student of any of the Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork, or Galway, or of any of the Inns of Court in England, having passed the Preliminary Examination therein, shall be entitled to be admitted a Student without passing a Preliminary Examination.

VII. Every other person, except such as come under Rules 5 and 6, applying to be admitted a Student shall, before such admission as a Student, pass an Examination in the following subjects, viz.:

LATIN:—

Cæsar—Commentaries, Books I. and II.
Virgil—Æneid, Books I. to VI.
Horace—Odes, Book I.; Satires and Epistles.

ENGLISH HISTORY:—

The Student's Hume, or, The Abridgment of Lingard's History of England.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE:—

1. English Grammar: Selections from Latham's History of the English Language.

2. The Student's Manual of English Literature.

3. Any three of the following subjects, at the Student's election:—

   a. Chaucer—Prologue, and Knighte's Tale (Clarendon Press Series).

   b. Spenser's Faërie Queene, Book. I. (Clarendon Press Series).

   c. Any three of the following Plays of Shakspere:—Julius Cæsar, Macbeth, Hamlet, King John, Henry V., Richard II., Othello, Midsummer Night's Dream, Romeo and Juliet.

   d. Milton's Paradise Lost, omitting Books V.–VIII., and The Sonnets.

   e. Bacon's Essays:—Of Truth, Of Adversity, Of Revenge, Of Atheism, Of Superstition, Of Travel, Of Innovation, Of Nature in Man, Of Building, Of Studies.

   f. Dryden:—Absalom and Achitophel, and Religio Laici, or, The Hind and the Panther.

   g. Pope's Essay on Man, and Rape of the Lock.

   h. Byron:—Childe Harold.

   i. Tennyson's lesser Poems, as in Edition of 1852, or the Arthurian Legends.

   j. Johnson's Lives of Milton, Dryden, Pope, and Addison.

   k. Macaulay's Essays on Warren Hastings, and Lord Clive, or on Frederick II. (of Prussia), and Lord Chatham.

Keeping Terms.

VIII. Subject to the exceptions mentioned in the Rules, every Student shall keep twelve Terms' Commons in the Dining Hall of the Society, but each Student shall, at his option, be entitled to substitute in place of four of such Terms four Terms' Commons kept in one of the Four Inns of Court in London, in accordance with the regulations of such Inn; the last of the said twelve Terms may be kept in the Term in which the Student shall apply to be called to the Bar.

IX. Every Student shall be enabled to keep Terms by dining in the Hall of the Society on two days at least in the Term, one day in the half week commencing on Tuesday, and one in the half week commencing on Friday. No day's attendance in the Hall shall be available for the purpose of keeping Term, unless the Student attending shall have been present at the grace before dinner, during the whole of dinner, and until the concluding grace shall have been said, unless one of the Benchers for the day shall permit the Student to leave earlier.

X. The Terms in each year shall commence as follows:—Michaelmas Term shall commence on October 25th; Hilary Term shall commence on January 11th; Easter Term shall commence on April 15th; and Trinity Term shall commence on June 1st. When any of these days shall fall upon a Sunday or holiday, the Term shall commence upon the next succeeding day which shall not be a Sunday or holiday. The Term shall continue for twenty-three days exclusive of Sundays.

Educational Regulations.

XI. A continuous Course of Lectures, which shall commence in Michaelmas Term in each year, and consist of three consecutive Sessions of Lectures, shall be delivered by each of the Professors.

The days on which Lectures are delivered are Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at half-past four in the afternoon.

XII. An Examination shall be held by each Professor at the end of each Session in the subject of the Lectures of the Session, at which the Students who have attended the Lectures shall be bound to present themselves for examination: and no Student shall be entitled to credit for attendance on the Session of Lectures without a Certificate of having passed the Examination to the satisfaction of the Professor.

XIII. Examinations shall be held annually, within a month after the termination of each continuous Course of Lectures, on days to be fixed by the Education Committee, in the subjects of the Lectures constituting such Course, and no Student shall be entitled to credit for any continuous Course of Lectures without a Certificate of having passed the Examination at the termination of such Course to the satisfaction of the Examiners. The Students shall be examined in two separate and distinct classes: the first class shall consist of those Students for whom the Lectures forming the subject of the Examination shall constitute their first continuous Course; and the second class shall consist of those Students for whom the Lectures forming the subject of the Examination shall constitute their second continuous Course. In the conduct of the Examinations regard shall be had to the relative seniorities of these two classes of Students. Each Examination shall be conducted by a practising Barrister, other than the Lecturer, and in the presence of a Bencher, and the Education Committee shall fix the sum to be allowed to each such Barrister for conducting the Examination.

XIV. The Victoria Prizes of the respective amounts of £25, £15, and £10, shall be awarded at the Examination held each year under Rule XIII., on the recommendation of the Education Committee, to the Three Students who shall pass the best Examination on the subject of their continuous Course of Lectures, and Three similar Prizes on the like recommendation, to the Three Students who shall pass the best Examination in the subject of their second continuous Course. No Student shall be entitled to compete a second time in the same continuous Course, and the Benchers reserve to themselves a discretion of withholding all or any such Prizes, in case the Education Committee report that they do not consider the answering at such Examinations, respectively, sufficiently meritorious.

XV. Each Student must attend two continuous Courses of Lectures, as defined by Rule XI., with each of the two Professors at the King's Inns, and one complete Course of three College Terms with each of two Professors in the Law School of Trinity College, Dublin. Attendance at Lectures must extend over three years at the least. The Education Committee may accept as an equivalent for attendance on one continuous Course of Lectures of the two Professors at the King's Inns *bona fide* attendance in the Chambers of a Barrister or Pleader in Ireland or England for one legal year, or attendance for one year at the Lectures of two Professors of the Inns of Court in London.

XVI. The Education Committee may grant a Special Examination to any Student on any grounds they may deem sufficient, and a Certificate of having passed such Special Examination to the satisfaction of the Examiners may be accepted in substitution for any one or more of the above-mentioned Certificates.

Call to the Bar.

XXVI. Every Student, having complied with the foregoing Rules, desiring to be admitted to the Degree of a Barrister-at-Law, and being of the full age of twenty-one years, shall present a Memorial, in the printed form adopted by the Benchers, at the Under Treasurer's Office, three clear days, at the least, before the First day of Term, such Memorial to be signed by the Student himself; the Certificate annexed thereto to be signed by a practising Barrister of at least ten years' standing, and the Declaration at foot thereof to be signed by a Bencher.

XXVII. Every Student so applying for admission to the Degree of a Barrister-at-Law, shall, on presenting his Memorial, pay to the Under Treasurer the sum of Forty Pounds, being the payment to the Society thereon, and lodge, at the same time, a Certificate of having paid Fifty Pounds Stamp Duty at the Stamp Office, Certificates of the required attendance upon Lectures, and where all his Terms shall not have been kept in the Dining Hall of the Society, a Certificate of having kept the required number of Terms in one of the Inns of Court in England.

By Order,

RICHARD ARMSTRONG,
Under Treasurer.

KING'S INNS, *July* 24, 1899.

EXTRACT *from the Consolidated Regulations of the Four Inns of Court in England, dated June*, 1899.

1. Every person, not otherwise disqualified, who shall have passed a Public Examination at any University within the British dominions, shall be entitled to be admitted as a Student, without passing a preliminary Examination.

11. Students who shall at the same time be Members of any of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, London, Durham, the Royal University of Ireland, St. Andrews, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Edinburgh, or the Victoria University, Manchester, shall be enabled to keep Terms by dining in the Halls of their respective Inns of Court, any three days in each Term.

15. So long as the Regulations affecting the Call to the Bar in Ireland remain substantially as at present, any Member of the Bar of Ireland of three years' standing at the Irish Bar may, upon presenting a Certificate of his Call duly authenticated, and a Certificate from the Attorney-General or the Solicitor-General of Ireland that the applicant is a fit and proper person to be called to the English Bar, become a Member of an Inn of Court and be called to the English Bar upon keeping Three Terms without submitting to any Examination.

28. Students shall be provided with the means of Education in the general principles of Law, and in the Law as practically administered in this country, and for the purpose of such Education, Systematic Instruction shall be given in the following subjects:—

1. Roman Law and Jurisprudence and International Law, Public and Private (Conflict of Laws).
2. Constitutional Law (English and Colonial) and Legal History.
3. Evidence, Procedure (Civil and Criminal), and Criminal Law.
4. English Law and Equity, viz.:—
   - (*a*) Law of Persons, including:—
     - Marriage and Divorce.
     - Infancy.
     - Lunacy.
     - Corporations.
   - (*b*) Law of Real and Personal Property and Conveyancing, including:—
     - Trusts; Mortgages.
     - Administration of Assets on Death; on Dissolution of Partnerships; on Winding-up of Companies, and in Bankruptcy.
     - Practical instruction in the preparation of Deeds, Wills, and Contracts.
   - (*c*) Law of Obligations.
     - Contracts.
     - Torts.
     - Allied Subjects (implied or quasi contracts), estoppel, &c.
     - Commercial Law, with especial reference to Mercantile Documents in daily use, which should be shown and explained.

41. There shall be four Examinations for Calls to the Bar in each year—one before each Term, and in sufficient time to enable the requisite Certificates to be granted by the Council before the first day of each Term.

42. No Student will receive a Certificate of fitness for Call to the Bar unless he passes a satisfactory Examination in the following subjects:—

I. Roman Law.

II. Constitutional Law (English and Colonial) and Legal History.

III. Evidence, Procedure (Civil and Criminal), and Criminal Law.

IV. Such of the other Heads of English Law and Equity mentioned in Rule 28 (4) as may be prescribed by the Council.

44. The Council may accept as an equivalent for the Examination in Roman Law—

i. A Degree granted by any University within the British Dominions, for which the qualifying Examination included Roman Law;

ii. A Certificate that any Student has passed any such Examination, though he may not have taken the Degree for which such Examination qualifies him.

50. The Council shall grant Certificates of Honour to such persons as may be reported worthy of the same by the Examiners.

51. At the Hilary and Trinity Examinations in each year a Studentship of One Hundred Guineas per annum, tenable for three years, will be awarded to the Student who passes the best Examination in Subject IV., and obtains a Certificate of Honour. The Council shall not award a Studentship if the result of the Examination is such as, in in their opinion, not to justify the award. Where Candidates appear to be equal or nearly equal in merit, the Council may divide the Studentship between them equally or in such proportions as they consider just.

52. No Student shall be eligible for a Studentship who is over twenty-five years of age on the first day of the Examination. Only Members of an Inn who have not been awarded a Certificate of fitness for Call to the Bar shall compete for a Studentship or Honors.

Rules *with regard to the Admission of Apprentices as Attorneys or Solicitors.*

I.—ADMISSION IN IRELAND.

The 12th, 14th, 15th and 17th Sections of "The Solicitors' (*Ireland*) Act, 1898" [61 & 62 Vict.] provide as follows:—

Sect. 12. "Every person having taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Laws in any of the universities of Dublin, Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, London, or in Victoria University, or in the Royal University of Ireland, or the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, or Doctor of Laws in any of the universities of

Scotland (none of such degrees being honorary degrees), and who at any time after having taken such degree, and either before or after the commencement of this Act, has been bound by indentures of apprenticeship to a practising solicitor, shall only be required to be bound and serve there under for the term of three years."

Sect. 14. "Every person who, after the commencement of his apprenticeship, and previous to his admission as a solicitor, takes the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Dublin, or in the Royal University of Ireland, shall only be required to serve under indentures of apprenticeship to a practising solicitor for the term of four years."

Sect. 15. "Every person who, as a matriculated or as a non-matriculated student of the University of Dublin or of any of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland or the Royal University of Ireland, attends any prescribed lectures, and passes any prescribed examinations of the professors of the faculty of law in the said University of Dublin or in any of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland or in the Royal University of Ireland for a period of two collegiate years, shall only be required to serve under indentures of apprenticeship to a practising solicitor for the term of four years. 'Prescribed' in this section means prescribed by any regulations made by the Incorporated Law Society."

Sect. 17. "A certificate of having passed a preliminary examination under this Act shall not be required from any person coming within the twelfth or thirteenth sections of this Act, or who has passed the first public examination before Moderators at Oxford, or the previous examination at Cambridge, or the examination in Arts for the second year at Durham, or who has passed one of the local examinations established by the University of Oxford, or one of the non-gremial examinations established by the University of Cambridge, or one of the examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, or one of the open public matriculation examinations of the Universities of Dublin, London, or the preliminary examination of Victoria University or the Royal University of Ireland, or in any of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, or the examination for the first-class certificate of the College of Preceptors incorporated by Royal Charter in 1849. The above exemption may be extended by regulations made under this Act to any persons who pass any examination held in any of the above-mentioned universities, or in any other university, college, or educational institution, specified in such regulations."

II.—ADMISSION IN ENGLAND.

By the 2nd section of the English Attorneys' Act, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 197, Graduates of Dublin University may be admitted as Attorneys or Solicitors in England, after three years' service under Articles of Clerkship.

The 5th section of the English Act provides that

"The Lords Chief Justice of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and the Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, jointly with the Master of the Rolls, may, if they think fit, from time to time, by regulations to be made by them, direct that any person having successfully passed an Examination, now or hereafter to be established in

any of the Universities hereinbefore mentioned, and to be specified in such Regulations, may be admitted and enrolled as an Attorney or Solicitor, after having been subsequently bound by, and having duly served under, Articles of Clerkship to a practising Attorney or Solicitor, for the term of four years, and been examined and sworn as aforesaid."

On the 26th of July, 1861, it was accordingly ordered by the Judges so authorized:—

"That from and after the 1st day of Hilary Term, 1862, every person who, before entering into Articles of Clerkship, shall produce to the Registrar of Attorneys a Certificate that he has successfully passed the first Public Examination before Moderators at Oxford, or the Previous Examination at Cambridge, or the Examination in Arts for the second year at Durham, or the Matriculation Examination at the Universities of Dublin or London, and has been placed in the first division on such Matriculation Examination, shall be entitled to the benefit of the fifth section of the Attorneys' Act, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 127."

Regulations *of the University with regard to Degrees in Law.*

The Regius Professor of Laws is Moderator in all disputations for Degrees in Law, and presents the Candidates for those Degrees at the Commencements.

The Degrees are Bachelor and Doctor *in utroque Jure.*

1. *Bachelor of Laws.*[a]

1. A Candidate for a Degree must have performed all the necessary exercises for taking the Degree.

2. A Candidate for the Degree of *Bachelor of Laws* must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or the degree of Master of Arts in Dublin (unless he seek the degree *ad eundem* as an LL.B. of Cambridge, or a B.C.L. of Oxford). The following is the Course for the Examination for LL.B.:—

Holland's Elements of Jurisprudence.
Wheaton's International Law (Boyd's Edition).
Williams' Principles of the Law of Personal Property.
Williams' Principles of the Law of Real Property.
Anson's Principles of the English Law of Contracts.
Phipson on Evidence.
Smith's (H. A.) Principles of Equity.
Pollock's Law of Torts.
The Institutes of Justinian.

The Examinations are mainly by Papers; but each Examiner is at liberty to supplement his Examination by questions *vivâ voce.*

[a] Resolutions of Board and Council, June 3 and 5, 1878. Meeting of Senate, June 29, 1878.

Candidates presenting themselves at the Examination are required to have their names on the College Books at the time of the Examination, and must either have passed the Examination for the Degree of B.A., or be in a position to present themselves at that Examination. They may replace their names for the Law Examinations by giving a day's notice to the Registrar of the Law School.

Candidates who are not Students of Trinity College, Dublin, must pay the fees necessary for the Degree *ad eundem* which they propose to take previous to presenting themselves at the Examinations for the Degrees of LL.B. or LL.D.

2. *Doctor of Laws.*[a]

3. A Candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Laws must be a B.A. of three years' standing in either Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge; and must have taken the LL.B. Degree.

Candidates may qualify themselves to obtain the Degree—

(1). By passing an Examination in the following Course:—

Course for LL.D.

Bentham's Theory of Legislation (*Hildreth's Translation*, pp. 1–236).
Maine's Ancient Law.
Foote's Private International Law.
Digby's History of the Law of Real Property.
Holland's Elements of Jurisprudence.
Wheaton's International Law (Boyd's Edition).
The Institutes of Justinian.
Hannis Taylor's Origin and Growth of the English Constitution.

A Candidate may present himself for Examination for the Degrees of LL.B. and LL.D. on the same occasion.

(2). By presenting to the Regius Professor of Civil Law, for the consideration of the Examiners, a printed Thesis, composed by the Candidate on a subject in the Law Course approved of by the Professor. The Candidate will be liable to be examined on subjects connected with his Thesis. The Thesis must be presented to the Professor one month before the Commencements, and, if it be approved by the Professors of the Law School, a copy shall be deposited in the College Library.

(3). The Degree of LL.D. may also be obtained by a Candidate who is the author of a published work connected with legal or political science, of merit sufficient, in the judgment of the Examiners, to entitle the Candidate to the Degree.

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[a] Resolutions of Board and Council June 8 and 5, 1878. Meeting of Senate, June 29, 1878.

(4). Candidates for Degrees by the methods 2 and 3, are required to notify to the Registrar of the Law School, one month before the Commencements, the particular qualifications which they propose to offer. For other Candidates one day's notice is sufficient.

NOTE.—A Decree, of which the following was a clause, was passed by the Senate on the 16th of June, 1885 :—

"Proviso tamen quod omnibus quibus unquam per Statuta licuerit Baccalaurcatum vel Doctoratum in utroque jure secundum regulas antehac [ante annum 1885] vigentes capessere, post hac etiam liceat secundum eas regulas pro illis gradibus supplicare."

The Examinations for a Degree in Law, whether LL.B. or LL.D, lasts three days, and, for 1902, the Examinations for—

LL.B. will begin on	June 18,	December 5.
LL.D. ,, ,,	June 21,	December 10.
Degrees will be conferred on	June 26, or	December 18.

Bachelor of Laws of Oxford or Cambridge, who are also Bachelors of Arts in either of these Universities may present themselves for the LL.D. Examination on taking an *ad eundem* LL.B. Degree in the University of Dublin. Fees £11 15*s*.

Specimens of Papers set at recent Examinations for the LL.B. and LL.D. Degrees can be obtained on application to the Registrar. The Examiners require a minimum of 40 per cent. of the questions to be answered on the aggregate of the papers. The answers sent in to each examiner must not fall much below this percentage.

In the LL.B. and LL.D. Courses, as in the other parts of the University Curriculum, changes are introduced from time to time by the Board and Council; and also the publishers issue new editions of the books. But this latter change is not allowed to operate to the disadvantage of any Candidate who has prepared himself for Examination in the prescribed Course.

The Fees for the Degrees of LL.B. and LL.D. are, respectively, £11 15*s*. and £22.

REID LAW SCHOLARSHIP AND PRIZE EXAMINATIONS IN LAW.

IN order to promote the better study of Law, the Board of Trinity College, Dublin, established, in 1900, an annual Honor Examination in all the departments of Law, subject to the following conditions :—

1. Candidates must have attended a year's lectures and passed the General Examinations with each of the Professors of Law.

2. Candidates must have their names on the College books for the half-year before the Examination which will take place in the December of 1900, and of subsequent years.

3. No Candidate will be allowed to compete later than twelve months after the December B.A. Examination of his class.

4. The Course will consist of the subjects taught in the three terms of Lectures of the three Professors, together with special books named by the Professors, two years' notice being given for any change in the Course.

5. The following prizes will be awarded:—

In Criminal and Constitutional Law:

The Reid Scholarship, value £40.

In Civil and International Law:

A Prize of £20.

In Feudal and English Law:

A Prize of £20.

All of these being subject to the qualifications in § 6.

Further Prizes of £20 and £10 may be awarded, if sufficient merit be shown, in the department of the Reid Professor.

6. No Candidate can obtain any one of these Prizes unless he has satisfied the Professors in the other subjects, by answering at least 40 per cent. in their part of the Examination.

7. The same Candidate may be awarded Prizes in all three departments, but no Candidate shall be awarded the same Prize more than once.

8. In cases of very close competition, the Board shall have power to vary the distribution of the amounts.
In cases of equality the Examiners may take into consideration the answering of various Candidates in the other subjects.

9. Certificates will be issued to the winners of the three first Prizes, and in exceptional cases, a Certificate may be granted to such other Candidates as shall be recommended by the Examiners for distinguished answering.

10. The Board of Trinity College will invite an Examiner, nominated by the Benchers, to take part in the Examination.

Special Books suggested by the Professors of Law.

I.—Civil and International Law.

1. Lawrence's International Law.
2. Holland's Jurisprudence.
3. The Institutes of Justinian.

II.—Feudal and English Law.

1. Digby's History of the Law of Real Property.
2. The following Selections from Tudor's Leading Cases on Real Property, with the Notes:—

   Seymour's Case.
   Tyrrell's Case.
   Shelley's Case.
   Doe *v.* Hiscocks.

III.—Criminal and Constitutional Law, &c.

1. Warburton's Leading Cases in Criminal Law, Pollock and Wright on Possession in the Common Law, part ii. (possession in relation to Criminal Law).
2. Stephen's Digest of the Law of Evidence.
3. Anson's Law and Custom of the Constitution.

   Candidates will also be required to have an elementary knowledge of English Constitutional History.

IV.—*The Extern Examiner* will set a paper in

Anson on Contracts.

SCHOOL OF PHYSIC.

PART I.

REGULATIONS OF THE SCHOOL OF PHYSIC.

THE School of Physic in the University of Dublin consists of the following Staff for 1901 :—

Regius Professor of Physic.—James Little, M.D.
Regius Professor of Surgery.—Charles B. Ball, M.D., Ch. M.
University Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery.—Daniel J. Cunningham, M.D., F.R.S.
University Professor of Chemistry.—J. Emerson Reynolds, M.D., F.R.S.
University Professor of Botany.—E. Perceval Wright, M.D.
University Professor of Surgery.—Edward H. Bennett, M.D., Ch.M.
University Anatomist.—Charles B. Ball, M.D., Ch. M.
Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.—H.W. Mackintosh, M.A.
Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural Philosophy.—William E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.
King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine.—John Mallet Purser, M.D.
King's Professor of Practice of Medicine.—John Magee Finny, M.D.
King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.—Walter G. Smith, M.D.
King's Professor of Midwifery.—Arthur Vernon Macan, M.B., M.A.O.
University Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence.—Henry T. Bewley, M.D.
University Lecturer in Pathology—Alex. C. O'Sullivan, M.D., F.T.C.D.
University Examiner in Anatomy—Edward H. Taylor, M.D.
University Examiner in Clinical Surgery for 1901.—T. E. Gordon, M.D.
University Examiner in Ophthalmic Surgery for 1901.—C. E. Fitz-Gerald, M.D.
University Examiner in Midwifery for 1901.—H. Jellett, M.D.
University Examiners in Medicine for 1901.—James Cräig, M.D.; H. C. Drury, M.D.
University Examiner in Vital Statistics.—R. E. Matheson.
University Examiner in Dental Surgery for 1901.—A. W.W. Baker, M.D.
University Examiner in Sanitary Engineering for 1901.—William Kaye Parry, M.A.
University Examiner in Mental Diseases for 1901.—W. R. Dawson, M.D.
University Examiner in Epidemiology and Duties of Public Health Officer for 1901.—Thomas J. Stafford, L.R.C.S.I.
Curators of Museum of Anatomy and Zoology.—Henry W. Mackintosh, M.A.; Daniel J. Cunningham, M.D.
Curator of Pathological Museum.—Edward H. Bennett, M.D., Ch. M.
Curator of Materia Medica Museum.—Walter G. Smith, M.D.
Registrar.—Henry W. Mackintosh, M.A.
Demonstrators in Anatomy.—C. J. Patten, M.D., *Chief Demonstrator.*
G. Jameson Johnston, M.A., M.B.
William S. Haughton, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O
R. Travers Smith, M.D.
T. P. C. Kirkpatrick, M.D.
R. H. Kennan, M.D.
E. J. M. Watson, M.D.

Assistant Lecturer in Chemistry.—E. A. Werner, F.C.S.
Assistant to Professor of Institutes of Medicine.—N. H. Alcock, M.D.
Assistant to Lecturer in Pathology.—J. T. Wigham, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O,
University Demonstrator in Röntgen Photography.—William S. Haughton, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

MATRICULATION.

No Student can be permitted to attend any of the Courses of Instruction in the School of Physic until he has Matriculated. There is no special Examination; the Entrance Examination of Trinity College, or any other of the Preliminary Examinations recognized by the General Medical Council, being accepted as equivalent. The Matriculation Fee is Five Shillings. It is not necessary for a Student to have his name on the College Books, or to attend any of the Academical duties of the University, unconnected with the School of Physic, unless he desire to obtain a Diploma or Degree in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

A Student may matriculate at the commencement of either the Winter or the Summer Session. The 25th November is the last day of admission to the Winter Session. In the Summer Session the day varies a good deal according to the time at which Easter occurs, and the Courses of Lectures for which the Student proposes to enter.

(For Order of Study and Fees see pp. 204–205.)

WINTER SESSION, 1901–1902.

The Winter Session commences on the 1st October by the opening of the Dissecting-room, and terminates on the 22nd March. Lectures commence on the 1st November.[a]

LECTURES.

Physics.—Mr. Thrift, at 1 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms.

Chemistry.—Dr. Reynolds, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and at 11 o'clock on Saturdays.

Systematic Anatomy.—Dr. Cunningham, at 12 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Descriptive Anatomy.—Dr. Cunningham, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Physiology.—Dr. Purser, at 12 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Surgery.—Dr. Bennett, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Applied Anatomy.—Dr. Cunningham and Dr. C. J. Patten, at 2 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

[a] The Term Course commences on days to be duly announced.

Practice of Medicine.—Dr. Finny, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Midwifery.—Mr. Macan, at 3 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Pathology.—Dr. O'Sullivan, at 2 o'clock on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and at 12 o'clock on Saturdays.

Six months' Dissections are required.

Christmas Vacation commences on 22nd December, and terminates on 4th January.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

The Dissecting-room is subject to the following Rules, ordered by the Board:—

I. The Official Hours for Dissections are from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., during which time assistance and instruction are afforded to Students dissecting.

II. Students are allowed to dissect before 10 A.M., if they please; and, to facilitate such Dissections, the Gate leading into the College Park shall be opened at 7 o'clock, A.M., except during December and January, when it shall be opened at 8 o'clock. (Demonstrators attend from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.)

III. The Professor of Anatomy shall attend at the Anatomical School during two hours each day, including the hour of Lecture.

IV. One or more of the Demonstrators shall attend during Official Hours for Dissections.

During the Summer Session the Dissecting-room will be open from 8 o'clock, A.M., to 5 o'clock, P.M. Demonstrations on Topographical Anatomy will be given twice daily.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

The Class attending the Professor's Winter Lectures work in the Chemical Laboratory on each Saturday morning at 11 *o'clock, repeating in the Laboratory many of the experiments shown at Lectures.*

Students requiring Laboratory Practice in special branches of Chemistry are admitted for either one, three, six, or nine months. A Student can enter for a single month's practice at any time during the Academic year, the fee being £3 3*s*.

The Professor of Chemistry gives a short Course of Demonstrations and Laboratory practice in the Analysis of Water and Air for Sanitary purposes, and the examination of Articles of Food and Drink for Adulterants. This Course terminates on the 30th of November. Fee for the Course, £5 5*s*.

The Course given in the Trinity College Laboratory during the Summer Session comprises practical Instruction in the Detection of Acids, Metals, and their Salts (especially those of a poisonous nature); in the Detection of the Vegetable Alkaloids, and of other organic compounds; in Volumetric Analysis and Testing, according to the British Pharmacopœia; in Qualitative and Quantitative Urinary Analysis.

Students are provided with full sets of Apparatus and Tests.

SUMMER SESSION, 1902.

The Summer Session commences on the 8th April, and terminates on the 30th June.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

Laboratory Instruction in Chemistry.—Dr. Emerson Reynolds.

This Course comprises full instruction in Qualitative and Quantitative Chemical Analysis as applied to Medicine. Students work in the Laboratory from 1 to 3 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Each Student is provided with full sets of Apparatus and Tests.

Laboratory Instruction in Histology.—Dr. Purser.

This Course will be given in the Physiological Laboratory. On Mondays, at 3 o'clock, a Lecture will be given in the Theatre; after which, Illustrative Preparations will be shown in the Laboratory. For Practical Work, the Class will be divided, in order to admit of each Student receiving a larger amount of attention. One division will work from 3 to 5 o'clock, on Wednesdays and Fridays; the other from 3 to 5 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Each Student will have his own place in the Laboratory, a Microscope, and a full set of Apparatus and Reagents. The Laboratory will be open to Members of the Class from 11 to 5 o'clock, daily, except Mondays.

Demonstrations in Operative Surgery.—Dr. Bennett.

The Course of Operations will be given during the months of April and May, at 8 o'clock, a.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and at 11 o'clock, a.m., on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Demonstrations in Obstetric Medicine and Surgery.—Mr. Macan, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Pathology.—Dr. O'Sullivan from 2 to 4 o'clock, daily, except Saturdays.

The Course will be given in the Pathological Laboratory. The whole Class will attend on Mondays; on the other days the Class will be divided into two sections, one working on Tuesdays and Thursdays, the other on Wednesdays and Fridays. Each Student will have a place allotted to him with a Microscope and the necessary Apparatus. The Laboratory will be open to Members of the Class from 10 to 1 o'Clock daily

LECTURES.

Botany.—Dr. E. Perceval Wright, at 10 o'clock on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

(N.B.—When Arts Lectures begin, the Lectures in Botany will be given at 9 o'clock on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.)

Physics.—Mr. Thrift, at 1 o'clock on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and 12 o'clock on Saturdays during Trinity Term.

Zoology.—Mr. Mackintosh, at 11 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

(N.B.—When Arts Lectures begin, the Lectures in Zoology will be given at 2 o'clock on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and at 11 o'clock on Saturdays.)

Materia Medica.—Dr. W. G. Smith, at 12 o'clock on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.—Dr. Bewley, at 1 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

Easter Vacation commences on 23rd March and terminates on 5th April.

ATTENDANCE ON LECTURES.

Each Student is expected to attend all the Lectures or Demonstrations delivered in each Course for which he enters, whether in the Winter or the Summer Session; but in order to provide for unavoidable absence, such as illness or attendance at Examinations, he is allowed credit for a Course if he has been present at three-fourths of the Lectures or Demonstrations actually delivered. If this proportion involve a fraction, the next highest whole number is reckoned as the minimum. If more than one-fourth have been missed, application must be made through the Committee of the School of Physic to the Board of Trinity College, by whom each case is decided on its merits, but the applicant must produce satisfactory reasons for omission of *all* the Lectures missed, not of the excess above one-fourth only. No Student will be allowed credit for a Course who has not been found diligent in his attendance, when not prevented by illness or other cause considered sufficient by the Board.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

A Course of Demonstrations in Practical Pharmacy is given by the Professor of Materia Medica in the Museum of Materia Medica during the Summer Session. Each Student works at a separate compartment, and is provided with the necessary Apparatus and Reagents. The Course is open to Extern Students.

RÖNTGEN PHOTOGRAPHY.

A Course of Instruction in the principles and practice of Röntgen Photography is given by the University Demonstrator during the Summer Session.

DENTAL STUDENTS.

Special facilities are provided in the School for Dental Students.

DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS IN MIDWIFERY, SURGERY, AND MEDICINE.

The Degrees and Diplomas in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, granted by the University are as follow:—

The Degrees are:—

1. Bachelor in Medicine.
2. Bachelor in Surgery.
3. Bachelor in Obstetric Science.
4. Doctor in Medicine.
5. Master in Surgery.
6. Master in Obstetric Science.

The Diplomas are:—

1. Diploma in Public Health.[a]
2. Diploma in Medicine.
3. Diploma in Surgery.
4. Diploma in Obstetric Science.

REGULATIONS FOR OBTAINING THE DEGREES OF M.B. B.Ch., AND B.A.O.[b]

The following conditions must be fulfilled in order to qualify for the Degrees in Medicine (M.B.), Surgery (B.Ch.), and Midwifery (B.A.O.):—

I. The Student must be of B.A. standing, and his name must be for at least five (Academic) years on the Books of the Medical School, reckoned from the date of his Matriculation. He may carry on his Arts Course concurrently with his Medical Course, and he need not have taken his B.A. before presenting himself for his Final Medical Examination, but he cannot have the Medical Degrees conferred without the Arts Degree.

II. The following Courses must have been attended:—

[NOTE.—The Courses marked thus (*) must have been taken out before the Student can present himself for any part of the Final Examination. In addition, the Courses marked thus (†) must have been taken out before he can present himself for Section B; the Courses marked thus (‡) before he can present himself for Midwifery; and the Courses marked thus (§) before he can present himself for Surgery and Medicine.

1. LECTURES.

WINTER COURSES.

**Systematic Anatomy.*
**Descriptive Anatomy*, 1*st year.*
**Descriptive Anatomy (with Dissections)*, 2*nd year.*
**Applied Anatomy (with Dissections).*
**Chemistry.*
†*Surgery.*
**Physiology (two Courses).*
†*Practice of Medicine.*
‡*Midwifery.*
†*Pathology.*

SUMMER COURSES.

**Practical Chemistry.*
**Practical Histology.*
**Botany.*
**Zoology.*
**Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*
†*Medical Jurisprudence & Hygiene.*
§*Operative Surgery.*
†*Practical Pathology.*

TERM COURSES.

**Physics.*—Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Terms.

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[a] Formerly Qualification in State Medicine.
[b] The Regulations for Students who entered the School on or before 25th November, 1891, will be found in the *University Calendar* for 1900.

§2. HOSPITAL ATTENDANCE.

1. Three Courses of nine months' attendance on the Clinical Lectures of Sir Patrick Dun's or other Metropolitan Hospital recognized by the Board of Trinity College. (See p. 210 for list of recognized Hospitals.)

Students who shall have diligently attended the practice of a recognized London or Edinburgh Hospital for one year, of a recognized County Infirmary, or of a recognized Colonial Hospital for two years previous to the commencement of their Metropolitan Medical Studies, may be allowed, on special application to the Board of Trinity College, to count the period so spent as equivalent to one year spent in a recognized Metropolitan Hospital.

§3. PRACTICAL VACCINATION.

One month's instruction in Practical Vaccination to be attended at the Vaccine Department Local Government Board for Ireland, 45, Upper Sackville-street; at No. 1 East Dispensary, 11, Emerald-street; or, until further notice, at the Grand Canal-street Dispensary.

§4. MENTAL DISEASE.

A Certificate of attendance on a three months' Course of Practical Study of Mental Disease in a recognized Institution. (See p. 210 for list of recognized Institutions.)

‡5. PRACTICAL MIDWIFERY.

A Certificate of attendance on a six months' course of Practical Midwifery with Clinical Lectures, including not less than thirty cases. (See p. 210 for list of recognized Hospitals.)

§6. OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

A Certificate of attendance on a three months' Course of Ophthalmic Surgery. (See p. 210 for list of recognized Hospitals.)

III. The following Examinations must be passed:—

Thé Previous Medical or Half M.B. Examination.
The Final Examination.

The Previous Medical Examination must be passed in all its parts before any part of the Final can be entered for, except in the case of Candidates for Diplomas.

A.—PREVIOUS MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

This Examination is divided into—

1. Physics and Chemistry.
2. Botany and Zoology.
3. Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine (Practical Histology and Physiology).

The Examination in Anatomy includes Examination on the dead subject.

Before presenting himself for Examination in any of the subjects the Student must have obtained credit for the corresponding Courses of Lectures and Practical Instruction.

It is not necessary that the Student should pass in all these subjects at the same Examination; he is allowed to present himself for Examination in as many, or as few of them, as he pleases.

A Candidate rejected at the May Examination will not be allowed to present himself for Examination *in the same subjects* at the June Examination.

Candidates who fail in any part of the Examination are liable to be excluded from further Examination *in the same subjects*, for a period not exceeding six months, if, in the opinion of the Examiners, they have given evidence of careless preparation.

Any Student who has obtained a Moderatorship in Natural Science, or a First Honor in Natural Science in both his Junior and Senior Sophister years, and has credit for attendance at not less than thirty Lectures in Botany and Zoology in his Sophister years, may present himself at the Previous Medical Examination in these subjects.

Examinations will be held on Nov. 4, Jan. 13, May 12, June 19, June 23, and following days. Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic between Oct. 28 and Nov. 1, Jan. 6 and 10, May 5 and 9, June 12 and 17, June 16 and 20, respectively.

No Candidate will be allowed in for any Examination unless he has given notice within the days specified.

The Final Examination is arranged as follows:—

FIRST PART.

Section A.

Applied Anatomy (Medical and Surgical); paper.
Applied Physiology, *viva voce*.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics; paper and *viva voce*.

Examinations will be held on Nov. 11, Jan. 20, June 16, and following days. Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic between Nov. 4 and 8, Jan. 13 and 17, June 9 and 13, respectively.

Section B.

Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene; paper and *viva voce*.
Medicine; paper and *viva voce*.
Surgery; paper and *viva voce*.
Pathology; paper and *viva voce*.

Examinations will be held on Nov. 18, Jan. 27, June 23, and following days. Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic between Nov. 11 and 15, Jan. 20 and 24, June 16 and 20, respectively.

Section A may be passed in any part of the Fourth Year, provided the corresponding Curriculum shall have been completed; Section B not before Trinity Term of the Fourth Year.

Section A must be passed before the Candidate can present himself for Examination in Section B. Both Sections must be passed at least one Term before the Candidate can present himself for the Final Examinations in Surgery, Medicine, or Midwifery.

Fee for the Liceat ad Examinandum £5, to be paid when the Candidate enters for Section A.

No Candidate will be allowed in for any Examination unless he has given notice within the days specified.

SECOND PART.

Surgery.

Clinical Surgery.
Operations.
Ophthalmic Surgery.

Examinations will be held on Nov. 11, Jan. 20, May 19, and following days. Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic between Nov. 4 and 8, Jan. 13 and 17, May 12 and 16, respectively.

Medicine.

Clinical Medicine.
Mental Disease.

Examinations will be held on Nov. 18, Jan. 27, June 9, and following days. Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic between Nov. 11 and 15, Jan. 20 and 24, June 2 and 6, respectively.

Midwifery.

Midwifery; paper and *viva voce*.
Gynæcology; paper and *viva voce*.
Obstetrical Anatomy; paper.

Examinations will be held on Nov. 25, Feb. 3, June 2, and following days. Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic between Nov. 18 and 22, Jan. 27 and 31, May 26 and 30, respectively.

One Section of the Second Part must be passed in Trinity Term of the Fifth Year, or subsequently. The other two may be passed in any Term of the Fifth Year, provided the corresponding Curriculum shall have been completed. Subject to this provision the Sections may be taken in any order.

Fee for the *Liceat ad Examinandum* £5, to be paid when the Candidate enters for the Section for which he first presents himself.

The Candidate must also produce Certificates of attendance at the Hospitals where the Courses prescribed for each Section are to be taken out.

No Candidate will be allowed in for any Examination unless he has given notice within the days specified.

UNIVERSITY DIPLOMAS.

Candidates for the Diplomas in Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetric Science, must be matriculated in Medicine, and must have completed two years in Arts, and five years in Medical Studies.

The dates, regulations, and subjects of Examination are the same as for the Final Examination, except that it is not necessary to attend the Courses of Lectures in Botany and Zoology, nor to pass the Previous Medical Examination in these subjects.

A Diplomate on completing his Course in Arts, and proceeding to the Degree of B. A., may become a Bachelor, by attending the Lectures on Botany and Zoology, passing the Previous Medical Examination in those subjects, and paying the Degree Fees.

The *Liceat* fees are the same as for the Finals.

Each Candidate who has completed the prescribed Courses of study and passed all the Examinations, will be entitled, if a Graduate in Arts, to have conferred on him the Degrees of M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., on payment to the Senior Proctor of the Degree Fees amounting to £17. A corresponding regulation applies to the Diplomas, the Fees for which are £11. He will also obtain from the Senior Proctor a Diploma entitling him to be entered on the Register of Medical Practitioners under the Medical Act, 1886.

1.—*Master in Obstetric Science.*

A Master in Obstetric Science must have passed the M.B. and B.Ch. Examinations, and produce a Certificate of having attended a Summer Course in Obstetric Medicine and Surgery.[a]

He is then required to pass an Examination in the following subjects:—

1. Practice of Midwifery.
2. Gynæcology.
3. Anatomy of Female Pelvis and Elementary Embryology.
4. Clinical Gynæcology.

[a] Existing Graduates in Medicine of the standing of M. D. are not required to attend this Course.

Fee for the Degree of Master in Obstetric Science, £5.

Notice should be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic a month before the first day of the Examination. The dates are the same as those for the Final Examination in Midwifery.

2.—*Master in Surgery.*

A Master in Surgery must be a Bachelor in Surgery of the University of Dublin, of not less than three years' standing, and must produce satisfactory evidence of having been engaged for not less than two years from the date of his Registration in the study or practice of his profession. He must then pass an Examination in the following subjects:—

1. Clinical Surgery.
2. Operative Surgery.
3. Surgical Pathology.
4. Surgery.
5. Surgical Anatomy (on the dead subject).

And one of the following optional subjects, viz.:—

1. Surgery, in one of its recognized branches, viz.: Ophthalmic and Aural; Gynæcological; Dental.
2. Mental Disease.
3. Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.
4. Advanced Anatomy and Physiology.
5. Comparative Anatomy.

Graduates in Surgery of the University of Dublin, of not less than ten years' standing, may be recommended for the Degree of M. Ch., by the vote of the Court of Examiners, on such Examination as they shall determine. Candidates claiming this privilege must give one month's notice to the Registrar of the School, state in full their qualifications, and name the optional subject selected.

Fee for the Degree of Master in Surgery, £11.

Notice should be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic a month before the Examination begins, the optional subject selected being named at the same time. The dates are the same as those for the Final Examination in Surgery.

3.—*Doctor in Medicine.*

A Doctor in Medicine must be a Bachelor in Medicine of three years' standing, or have been qualified to take the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine for three years. He must also read a Thesis publicly before the Regius Professor of Physic, or must undergo an Examination before the Regius Professor of Physic, according to Regulations to be approved by the Provost and Senior Fellows.

The Regius Professor attends at 12 o'clock on the day before Commencements to hear Theses.

Candidates who intend to present themselves are required to send a notification to the Regius Professor not less than a week before the appointed day. Forms of notice may be obtained from the Registrar of the School.

Commencements will be held on Dec. 19, Feb. 11, April 18, June 26.

Fee for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine, £13

DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH.

This Diploma is conferred, after examination, by the University of Dublin, upon Candidates fulfilling the following conditions:—

1. The Candidate must be a Doctor in Medicine, or Graduate in Medicine and Surgery, of Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge.
2. The name of the Candidate must have been on the Medical Register at least twelve months before the Examination.
3.[a] The Candidate must have completed, subsequent to Registration, six months in a Laboratory, recognized by the Provost and Senior Fellows, in practical instruction in Chemistry and Bacteriology applied to Public Health, and also have attended, practically, outdoor Sanitary work for six months, under an approved Officer of Health.

The Examination to be passed by the Candidate is prescribed as follows:—

Part I.

Chemistry—Paper and Practical.
Experimental Physics and Meteorology—Practical.
Bacteriology and Pathology—Paper and Practical.

Candidates are liable to be examined in the method of conducting *post-mortem* Examinations.

Part II.

Hygiene and Epidemiology—Paper.
Sanitary Engineering—Paper.
Public Health Act and Vital Statistics—Paper.
Practical Sanitary Report.

The two Parts may be passed in consecutive weeks or with an interval between, at the option of the Candidate, provided that the requisite curriculum for each Part has been completed before the Candidate presents himself.

[a] This condition does not apply to Practitioners registered or entitled to be registered on or before 1st January, 1890.

Examinations for Part I. will begin on 9th Dec. and 8th June; for Part II. on 16th Dec. and 15th June.

Candidates are required to send in their names to the Registrar of the School of Physic at least a week before the first day of Examination.

Candidates who have registered since 1st January, 1890, are required to apply to the Board of Trinity College for leave to present themselves, a month before the Examination begins, and to submit at the same time Certificates of the required Courses of Study.

There is no fee.

The attention of Students is directed to the importance of obtaining a Diploma in Public Health as soon as possible after they obtain their Medical Degrees. An increasing number of Public Bodies are requiring it as well as the usual Qualifications in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

PRIVILEGES AND PRIZES ATTACHED TO THE SCHOOL OF PHYSIC.

PRIVILEGES OF MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

Medical Students, being Junior or Senior Sophisters on the College Books, and in attendance on Hospital, Dissections, or full Courses of Professional Instruction, are exempted from the optional Courses of the Junior Sophister year, and from three of the four optional Courses (Mathematical Physics, Languages, Experimental Science, Natural Science) of the Senior Sophister year. To obtain this privilege, it is necessary that the Student be matriculated in Medicine, and that the proper Certificates of his attendance on the necessary Courses be submitted by him, through the Registrar of the School of Physic, to the Senior Lecturer. In order to obtain Professional Privileges in respect of Hospital Attendance, it is necessary that the Returns from the Hospitals be lodged with the Registrar of the School of Physic on or before 1st December.

At the Degree Examination, a Student can only claim Professional Privileges if he has credit for full Professional attendance for the entire year (*i.e.* the three Terms) either preceding the December Degree Examination of his Class, or preceding the Degree Examination at which he presents himself.

Freshmen Students will be allowed to substitute parts of the Medical for parts of the Arts Course conditional upon passing a Test Examination. For details see page 45.

Students in Arts are entitled to attend a Course of Lectures in Surgery, in Botany, and in Zoology at a reduction of one-half, and in Chemistry at a reduction of one-third, of the usual Fees. They are also entitled to a Course of Experimental Physics free.

Sophister Students and Graduates in Arts are entitled to attend a Course of Pathology at a reduction of one-half of the usual Fees.

PRIZES.

The following Prizes, obtainable either during, or at the completion of, the preceding Courses of Education, are open to the Students of the School of Physic.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TRAVELLING PRIZES.

A Prize of £100 is awarded by the Board, in alternate years, to the best answerer at a special Examination in Medicine or in Surgery, provided that the merit be deemed sufficient. The successful Candidate is required to spend three months in the study of Medicine or Surgery, as the case may be, in Berlin, Paris, or Vienna. Before he can obtain the first instalment of £50, he must satisfy the Senior Lecturer that he possesses sufficient knowledge of a Continental Language to derive full benefit from the Prize. The Examination is held in June, and is open to Students who have passed the Degree Examination in Medicine or in Surgery, as the case may be, within two years of the Examination.

In order to obtain the second sum of £50 the Prizeman must have furnished to the Regius Professor his formal Report on the Hospitals attended by him, within two years from the time of obtaining the Prize.

The subjects of the Medical Travelling Prize Examination are Clinical Medicine, Practice of Medicine, Therapeutics, Pathology, Obstetric Medicine, and Toxicology.

The subjects of the Surgical Travelling Prize Examination are Clinical Surgery, Operative Surgery, Pathology, Surgical Anatomy, and Ophthalmic Surgery.

In accordance with the above conditions, an Examination in Surgery will be held on 16th June, 1902, and following days, at which a Surgical Travelling Prize, of the value of £100, will be competed for.

A similar Travelling Prize in Medicine will be competed for in June, 1903.

Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic a week before the first day of Examination.

Any Student who has passed the Final Examination in Surgery or the B.Ch Examination in or after Trinity Term, 1900, may offer himself as a Candidate for this Prize.

MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two Medical Scholarships[a] are offered annually, tenable for two years, with a Salary of £20 per annum, one being for Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine, the other for Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology.

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[a] These Scholarships were founded in 1860.

The following Regulations have been adopted:—

(1). No Student can compete for the Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine after the completion of his third year; nor for that in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, after the completion of his second year.

Students who enter the Medical School in a Summer Session will be allowed to compete for Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine at the end of their Fourth Summer Session, provided that they have not taken out a Course of Practical Anatomy or Histology in their first Summer Session.

(2). No Student can hold both Scholarships together.

(3). Sixty per cent. of the marks at the Examination for the Scholarship in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, are allowed to the two former, and the remaining forty per cent. to the two latter subjects

The best answerers at the Examination are elected to these Scholarships, provided that they are in the Senior Freshman or some higher Class, that they have their names on the College Books, that they have kept one *Annus Medicus* in the School of Physic, and that their answering is of a high order.

Graduates in Arts otherwise qualified may be Candidates for Medical Scholarships without having their names on the College Books.

Candidates for the Scholarship in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, are recommended to attend the Demonstrations of the Professors of Botany and Zoology during Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Terms.

An Examination for Scholarship in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology will be held on June 19 and following days, and for Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine, on June 23 and following days. Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic a week before each Examination begins.

By a Resolution of the Board (Dec. 21, 1894), Candidates for Medical Scholarship will be allowed to substitute attendance on the Lectures and Demonstrations in Zoology and Comparative Anatomy given in Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Terms for attendance on the Lectures in Zoology given during the Summer Session.

Stewart Scholarships in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine, and in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, of the value of £10 per annum, tenable for three years, are awarded from time to time to the second best answerers, provided sufficient merit be shown.

The Regulations are:—

No Student can compete for the Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine after the completion of his third year; nor for that in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, after the completion of his second year.

Students who enter the Medical School in a Summer Session will be allowed to compete for Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine at the end of their Fourth Summer Session, provided that they have not taken out a Course of Practical Anatomy or Histology in their first Summer Session.

They may be of any standing in Arts.

Sixty per cent. of the marks at the Examination for the Scholarship in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology are allowed to the two former, and the remaining forty per cent. to the two latter subjects.

No Student is allowed to compete a second time for Scholarship in the same subjects.

PROFESSORS' PRIZES.

The Professor of Anatomy gives Prizes in the Winter Session amounting to £10.

The Professor of Chemistry gives Prizes in the Course amounting to £5.

The Professor of Practice of Medicine gives Prizes in the Winter Course amounting to £5.

The Professor of Materia Medica gives Prizes in the Summer Course amounting to £5.

The Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence gives Prizes in the Summer Course amounting to £5.

All the Professorial awards are open to Extern as well as College Students.

Sessional Examinations in Anatomy are held, at which Honor Certificates are awarded to those Candidates who show sufficient Merit.

THE JOHN MALLET PURSER MEDAL.

The past pupils of Dr. John Mallet Purser, King's Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the School of Physic, Trinity College, wishing to permanently record their appreciation of him as a teacher, their respect for him as a scientist, and their regard for him as a friend, at the completion of the twenty-fifth year of his Professorship, subscribed a sum of money for the purpose of founding a medal in the School of Physic to be called the "John Mallet Purser Medal." The dies which cost £73 10*s*., and the sum of £42 were handed over to the Board to present annually a bronze medal in Physiology and Histology at the Half M.B. Examination. The Board accepted the gift, and agreed to the following conditions:—

1. That the Medal be called "The John Mallet Purser Medal."

2. That the Medal be awarded annually to the student who, at the ordinary June Half M.B. Examination, shall obtain the highest marks in Physiology and Histology, provided that, at the same time, he be successful in passing the Half M.B. Examination.

3. That no student may compete for the Medal who, at the time of the Examination, shall have spent more than three years since entering for his first classes in the Medical School.

The Medal will be presented to the successful Candidate at the opening meeting of the University Biological Association which is usually held in November.

Registrar's Office.

The Registrar of the School of Physic attends in his Office in the School of Physic during the Medical year as follows:—From 1st October to 25th November, from 11 A.M. to 2.30 P.M. daily; during the remainder of the Medical year, from 1 to 2.P.M. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and from 11 A.M. to 12 noon on Saturdays. The Office is closed during the Christmas and Easter Vacations, and for the Summer Vacation about 15th July. No Certificates or Schedules can be issued or signed during the Vacations.

PAYMENT OF FEES.

Fees for Pathology, both Winter and Summer Courses, are to be paid to the Junior Bursar.

Fees for Winter Courses (except Pathology), are to be paid to the Registrar of the School.

Fees for Summer Courses (except Pathology), are to paid to the Professors.

Seats in the Lecture Theatre are assigned in the order in which Fees are paid.

ORDER OF STUDY RECOMMENDED.[a]

The following order of Study, subsequent to Matriculation (see p. 188), is recommended by the Board and Council:—

FIRST YEAR.

Winter.

	£	s.	d.
1. Descriptive Anatomy,	3	3	0
2. Systematic Anatomy,	3	3	0
3. Chemistry,	2	2	0
4. Physics, Michaelmas and Hilary Terms,	0	0	0

Summer.

5. Practical Chemistry,	3	3	0
6. Physics, Trinity Term,	0	0	0
7. Botany,	1	11	6
8. Zoology,	1	11	6
	£14	14	0

Students who enter in the Winter Session are recommended to present themselves for the Previous Medical Examination in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology, at the end of their first year.

Students who enter in the Summer Session are recommended to take out Lectures and pass the previous Medical Examination in Botany and Zoology at the end of their First Summer Session.

SECOND YEAR.

Winter.

	£	s.	d.
1. Descriptive Anatomy and Dissections,	8	8	0
2. Physiology (1st Course),	3	3	0
3. Sir P. Dun's or other recognized Clinical Hospital,[b]	12	12	0

Summer.

4. Histology,	5	5	0
	£29	8	0

[a] In the Table of Fees here given the Reductions specified on p. 199 have already been made.

The order of Study for Students who entered the School before 31st December, 1891, will be found in the *University Calendar* for 1900.

[b] This Fee covers nine months' Clinical Instruction and twelve months' attendance at the Hospital.

THIRD YEAR.

Winter.

1. Applied Anatomy and Dissections,	8	8	0
2. Physiology (2nd Course),	3	3	0
3. Surgery,	2	2	0
4. Sir P. Dun's, or other recognized Clinical Hospital,	12	12	0
Summer.			
5. Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene,	3	3	0
6. Materia Medica and Therapeutics,	3	3	0
	£32	11	0

Students are recommended to present themselves for the Previous Medical Examination in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine (Physiology and Histology) at the end of their third year.

FOURTH YEAR.[a]

Winter.

1. Practice of Medicine,	3	3	0
2. Midwifery,	3	3	0
3. Pathology,[b]	2	2	0
4. Sir P. Dun's, or other recognized Hospital,	12	12	0
Summer.			
5. Operative Surgery,	2	12	6
6. Practical Pathology,[c]	2	2	0
	£25	14	6

Vaccination (Fee £1 1*s.* 0*d.*) should be taken out in the fourth year. Students are recommended to present themselves for the two Sections of the First Part of the Final Examination during their fourth year.

FIFTH YEAR.

1. Practical Midwifery,[d]	10	10	0
2. Mental Disease,	3	3	0
3. Ophthalmic Surgery,	3	3	0
	£16	16	0

Students are recommended to present themselves for the three Sections of the Second Part of the Final Examination during their fifth year.

TOTAL EXPENSES OF FOREGOING COURSES.

I. Lectures,	64	11	6
II. Hospitals,	55	13	0
III. Degrees (B.A.O., B.Ch., M.B.),	27	0	0
TOTAL,	£147	4	6

[a] Students who have credit for two years' Dissections in the Dissecting Room of Trinity College and wish to dissect during the fourth or fifth year can do so on payment of Two Guineas for the Winter Session.

[b] Freshman Students pay £3 3*s.* [c] Freshman Students pay £5 5*s.*

[d] The average amount of the fee for this subject.

ORDER OF STUDY RECOMMENDED.[a]

(FOR STUDENTS WHO ENTERED THE SCHOOL BEFORE 1901.)

The following order of Study, subsequent to Matriculation (see p. 188), is recommended by the Board and Council:—

FIRST YEAR.

Winter.

	£	s.	d.
1. Practical Anatomy,	8	8	0
2. Systematic Anatomy,	3	3	0
3. Chemistry,	2	2	0
4. Physics, Michaelmas and Hilary Terms,	0	0	0
Summer.			
5. Practical Chemistry,	3	3	0
6. Physics, Trinity Term,	0	0	0
7. Histology,	5	5	0
	£22	1	0

Students who enter in the Winter Session are recommended to present themselves for the Previous Medical Examination in Physics and Chemistry, at the end of their first year.

Students who enter in the Summer Session are recommended to take out Lectures and pass the Previous Medical Examination in Botany and Zoology at the end of their First Summer Session.

SECOND YEAR.

Winter.	£	s.	d.
1. Practical Anatomy,	8	8	0
2. Physiology (1st Course),	3	3	0
3. Sir P. Dun's, or other recognized Clinical Hospital,[b]	12	12	0
Summer.			
4. Botany,	1	11	6
5. Zoology,	1	11	6
	£27	6	0

Students who enter in the Winter Session are recommended to present themselves for the Previous Medical Examination in Botany and Zoology at the end of their second year.

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[a] In the Table of Fees here given the Reductions previously specified have already been made.

The order of Study for Students who entered the School before 31st December, 1891, will be found in the *University Calendar* for 1900.

[b] This Fee covers nine months' Clinical Instruction and twelve months' attendance at the Hospital.

THIRD YEAR.

Winter.

	£	s.	d.
1. Applied Anatomy and Dissections,	8	8	0
2. Physiology (2nd Course),	3	3	0
3. Practice of Medicine,	3	3	0
4. Surgery,	2	2	0
5. Sir P. Dun's, or other recognized Clinical Hospital,	12	12	0
Summer.			
6. Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene,	3	3	0
7. Materia Medica,	3	3	0
	£35	14	0

Students are recommended to present themselves for the Previous Medical Examination in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine (Physiology and Histology) at the end of their third year.

FOURTH YEAR.[a]

Winter.

	£	s.	d.
1. Midwifery,	3	3	0
2. Pathology,[b]	2	2	0
3. Sir P. Dun's, or other recognized Hospital,	12	12	0
Summer.			
4. Operative Surgery,	2	2	0
5. Practical Pathology,[c]	2	2	0
	£22	1	0

Vaccination (Fee £1 1*s*. 0*d*.) should be taken out in the fourth year. Students are recommended to present themselves for the two Sections of the First Part of the Final Examination during their fourth year.

FIFTH YEAR.

	£	s.	d.
1. Practical Midwifery,[d]	10	10	0
2. Ophthalmic Surgery,	3	3	0
3. Mental Disease,	3	3	0
	£16	16	0

Students are recommended to present themselves for the three Sections of the Second Part of the Final Examination during their fifth year.

TOTAL EXPENSE OF FOREGOING COURSES.

	£	s.	d.
I. Lectures,	69	6	0
II. Hospitals,	55	13	0
III. Degrees (B.A.O., B.Ch., M.B.)	27	0	0
TOTAL,	£151	19	0

[a] Students who have credit for three years' Dissection in the Dissecting Room of Trinity College and wish to dissect during the fourth or fifth year can do so on payment of Two Guineas for the Winter Session.

[b] Freshman Students pay £3 3*s*.

[c] Freshman Students pay £5 5*s*.

[d] The average amount of the fee for this subject.

PART II.

SIR PATRICK DUN'S HOSPITAL.

Consulting Physician.—Sir John Banks, M.D., Physician-in-Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen in Ireland.

Physicians.— John Mallet Purser, D. Sc., M. D., King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine.
Walter George Smith, M. D., King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
John Magee Finny, M. D., King's Professor of Practice of Medicine.
Arthur Vernon Macan, M. B., M. A. O., King's Professor of Midwifery.

Assistant Physician.—Henry C. Drury, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Surgeons.—Edward H. Bennett, M. D., M.Ch., University Professor of Surgery.
Charles B. Ball, M.D., M. Ch., Regius Professor of Surgery.
Edward H. Taylor, M.D., University Examiner in Anatomy.

Pathologist.—Alexander C. O'Sullivan, M.D., Lecturer in Pathology.

Assistant Surgeon.—R. H. Kennan, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

House Surgeon.—George Taylor, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

The Physician on duty will visit the Wards, with his Class, at 9 A. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The Surgeon on duty will visit the Wards, with his Class, at 9 A. M., on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The Hospital Dispensary, which affords ample opportunities for the practice of minor Surgical operations, and for learning the art of general prescribing, is open for Patients from 9 o'clock to 11 o'clock daily (except Sundays).

Hospital Attendance and Clinical Lectures.

The payment of Twelve Guineas entitles a Student to the benefits of Hospital attendance and Clinical teaching for the Winter and Summer Sessions, commencing October 1st.

Fee for Winter Session only.—EIGHT GUINEAS.

Fee for Summer Session only.—FIVE GUINEAS.

N.B.—The Fees will be received by Dr. Taylor (Hon. Sec.), or by the Registrar of the School of Physic in Trinity College.

SIR PATRICK DUN'S MATERNITY.

Practical Midwifery.

Students desirous of entering for Twelve months' Instruction in Practical Midwifery are required to pay a Maternity Fee of Three Guineas each to the Registrar of the Hospital, and to send in their names to the Board of Governors, before the 1st January in each year.

Students of Trinity College are not liable to any other payment for Instruction in Practical Midwifery.

Other Students are required to pay Three Guineas each to the King's Professor, for Twelve months' Practical Instruction, in addition to the Hospital Maternity Fee.

Students who have paid the Hospital Maternity Fee are entitled to attend the Demonstrations in Obstetric Surgery, given by the King's Professor, at 10 A. M. on Fridays.

Total Fees for College Students—THREE GUINEAS.

Total Fees for Externs—SIX GUINEAS.

The Certificates of Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital are recognized by the Royal University and the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England, Ireland, and Scotland.

THE HAUGHTON CLINICAL MEDALS AND PRIZES.

Clinical Medals and Prizes will be awarded in Medicine and in Surgery, respectively, in accordance with the will of the late Rev. Samuel Haughton, M.D., S.F.T.C.D., dated 11th July, 1894.

The Examination will consist of:—

(1) Written Reports, with commentaries on Medical or Surgical cases, recorded by the Candidate while acting as Clinical Clerk, Dresser, or Resident Pupil. These Reports must be handed in to Dr. Taylor *not later than a week before the Examination.*

(2) A Clinical Examination.

(3) An Oral Examination. This will be conducted publicly by the Staff, and will embrace the Theories of Medicine and Surgery, respectively.

The next Examination will be held in March, 1902.

House Surgeon.

A House Surgeon is elected annually in the month of December.

Resident Pupils.

Candidates for the office of Resident Pupil are requested to forward their applications to the Board of Governors, through Dr. Taylor, before the 1st May and 1st November.

Nurses' Training Institution.

Women are trained in the nursing of Medical, Surgical, and Fever patients in the wards of the Hospital, and after a full period of probation are sent to nurse private cases.

Applications for trained Nurses for private cases should be made to the Lady Superintendent at the Hospital.

Midwife Nurses.

Midwife Nurses are trained, in connexion with the Maternity of Sir P. Dun's Hospital, under the Superintendence of the King's Professor of Midwifery, on payment of a Fee of £5. The Course of Instruction lasts for six months, and furnished apartments, with fuel and gas, are provided by the Board of the Hospital for those who desire it. Each trained Midwife Nurse will receive a Diploma from the Governors of the Hospital, on her completion of Six Months' Practical Instruction.

SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS RECOGNIZED BY THE BOARD OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

The following Schools, in addition to the School of Physic, are recognized by the Board of Trinity College:—

The School of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

The School of the Catholic University.

The Returns of the names of Trinity College Students attending these Schools will not be accepted unless lodged with the Registrar of the School of Physic on or before 21st April for the Winter Session, and 21st July for the Summer Session.

The following Hospitals, in addition to Sir P. Dun's Hospital, are recognized by the Board of Trinity College:—

General Hospitals.

Adelaide Hospital.
City of Dublin Hospital.
Dr. Steevens' Hospital.
House of Industry Hospitals.
Jervis-street Infirmary.
Mater Misericordiæ Hospital.
Mercer's Hospital.
Meath Hospital.
St. Vincent's Hospital.

Ophthalmic Hospitals.

The National Eye and Ear Infirmary.	St. Mark's.

Midwifery Hospitals.

Sir P. Dun's Maternity.	Coombe.
Rotunda.	National Maternity.

Hospitals for Study of Mental Disease.

Richmond Lunatic Asylum.	Swift's.

Two consecutive *anni medici*, taken at any period in the medical curriculum of five years in:—

University College of South Wales, Monmouthshire,	University of Madras,
University of Adelaide,	University of Melbourne,
University of Bombay,	University of Otago,
University of Calcutta,	University of Sydney,
University of Lahore,	University of Toronto,
	M'Gill College,

are recognised as qualifying for admission to Examinations in the School of Physic.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

Teaching Staff.

I.—*Mathematics.*

A. W. Panton, M.A., SC.D., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Dublin, and Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics in the University of Dublin.

II.—*Mechanics.*

M. W. J. Fry, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Dublin and Assistant to the Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Dublin.

III.—*Experimental Physics.*

W. E. Thrift, M.A., ; Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and Erasmus Smith Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Dublin.

F. T. Trouton, M.A., SC.D., B.A.I., F.R.S., M.I.E.E. ; Lecturer in Experimental Physics in the University of Dublin.

IV.—*Chemistry.*

J. E. Reynolds, M.D., SC.D., F.R.S., V.P.C.S., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Dublin.

Assistants { E. Werner.
W. C. Ramsden.

V.—*Geology, Petrology, Mineralogy, and Mining.*

John Joly, M A., B.A.I., SC.D., F.R.S., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Dublin.

VI.—*Engineering.*

T. Alexander, M.A.I., Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers of Ireland, and Professor of Civil Engineering in the University of Dublin.

Assistant—W. E. Lilly, B.A., M.A.I., WH. EX.

VII.—*Electrical Engineering.*

J. W. Towle, Electrical Engineer to the City of Dublin Tramways.

Introductory.

THE School of Engineering in the University of Dublin was established in the year 1842 for the purpose of affording to such Students as intend becoming Civil Engineers systematic instruction in those branches of knowledge which are most useful to the Engineer in the practice of his profession.

While keeping this object in view, it has been deemed advisable to require the Student, during his Course in the School, to be a member of Trinity College, and subject to its regular discipline, giving him at the same time the opportunity of obtaining the advantages of a general University Education.

Membership of Trinity College.

In order to become a member of the College, it is necessary to pass an Examination (which may be done at any time of the year) in the following subjects:—

Arithmetic.
Algebra (the first four rules and fractions).
Geometry (Euclid, Books I. II. and III.).
English History and Composition, and Modern Geography.
Any two Greek[a] and two Latin authors of the Candidate's choice, and Latin Composition.

If successful in passing this Examination, he must pay an Entrance Fee of £15.

Admission to the School of Engineering.

Having thus become a member of the College, the Student is eligible for admission to the School of Engineering, which is obtained by his passing a further Examination (in the subjects enumerated below), held annually at the end of Trinity and also at the beginning of Michaelmas Term at which period of the year only can a Student join the classes.

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[a] Students who are satisfied to obtain a Certificate from the Professors in the School that they have passed through it are permitted to substitute either French or German for Greek at this Examination, and must pass the Entrance Examination into the Engineering School at the same time. Such Students are not permitted to continue their Arts Course, until they have qualified in Greek, and so cannot obtain either the License or Degree in Engineering given by the University.

Subjects for Entrance Examination to Engineering School.

Arithmetic.
Algebra (to the end of Quadratic Equations).
Geometry (Euclid, first six Books).
Trigonometry (to the end of Solution of Plane Triangles).
Elementary Mechanics.

Upon passing this Examination the Candidate is admitted to the School, and begins his studies in it.

Duration and Subjects of Professional Course.

The Professional Course continues for three years, from the time of entering the School, during which instruction is given partly by Lectures, and partly in Laboratories and in the Field, being arranged thus:—

First Year (Junior Class).

Mathematics.
Mechanics.
Experimental Physics.
Chemistry.
Elementary Geology and Mineralogy.
Drawing and Practical Geometry.

Second Year (Middle Class).

Practical Mechanics.
Theory of the Steam Engine.
Chemistry—Analyses of Ores, Minerals, &c.
Elementary Geology.
Drawing, Designing, and Office Work.
Levelling, Surveying, and General Engineering.

Third Year (Senior Class).

Mineralogy, Petrology, Field Geology, and Mining.
Drawing, Designing, and Office Work.
Levelling, Surveying, and General Engineering.
Electrical Engineering.

Examinations.

At the end of the Trinity Term, in each year, the Junior and Middle Classes are examined as to their proficiency in the subjects they have been lectured in previously; and no Student can rise from a lower to a higher Class except he shall have *first* obtained credit for the necessary attendance at the Lectures delivered to his Class, and at Laboratory and Field Work and in the Drawing School, during each of the three Terms of the Academic Year then closing, and also have passed the Examination at the end

of the Trinity Term above mentioned or a Supplemental Examination at the beginning of the following Michaelmas Term.

The regular Final (or Degree) Examination of the Senior Class is held in Michaelmas Term, and there is a corresponding Supplemental Examination (for those of the Class who do not pass in Michaelmas) at the beginning of the next Trinity Term.

Students are required to give notice to the Registrar of the School of their intention to present themselves at any of these Examinations at least a week before the commencement of the Examination, and at the same time to send in their Drawings, &c., to the Professor of Engineering or his Assistant.

Attendances at Lectures, &c.

In order to obtain credit for attendance at Lectures, a Student must have attended at least three-fourths of the Lectures delivered to his Class by each Lecturer during each of the three Terms in the Academic Year.

To obtain credit for *Office Work, &c.*, the following attendance in the Drawing School is necessary :—

Middle Class, at least 14 hours each week during Term.
Senior Class, ,, 16 ,, ,, ,,

That is, the work done by each Student in the Drawing School from week to week must be equivalent to these numbers of hours work in the judgment of the Professor of Engineering.

To obtain credit for *Field Work*, the Student must attend during the entire time on at least three out of every four occasions when the Professor of Engineering or his Assistant takes the Class out for practical instruction in the Field.

And he must further make out and plot as many Surveys and Sections as the Professor of Engineering may consider it desirable to require of him, in order to insure his proficiency in these branches.

The time thus occupied will be credited to the Student as if spent in the Drawing School.

The hours spent at Arts Lectures or Laboratory Work count as half that number of hours' attendance in the Drawing School. Notice must, however, be given to the Assistant to the Professor of Engineering during the first week of such attendance.

Eighteen hours' attendance is sufficient for the fortnight within which a Student has to pass an Arts Examination, and a similar notice to that mentioned in the preceding paragraph must be given in order to obtain this remission.

The attendance of the Middle and Junior Classes in the Drawing School during Trinity Term is not compulsory for the fortnight preceding the annual Examination of these Classes.

Certificate in Engineering.

Upon concluding the Senior Year of his Course, and obtaining credit for the required attendance at Lectures, and at Field and Office Work, the Student, after passing the final Examination, will be entitled to receive the Certificate in Engineering granted by the Professors of the Engineering School.

License in Engineering.

A Student who has not only completed his Course in the Engineering School, but has also completed the first two years of the Course in Arts, and passed the Final Freshman Examination ("Littlego"), will be entitled to receive the License in Engineering granted by the University.

Degree of Bachelor in Engineering.

A Student who has not only completed his Course in the Engineering School, but also graduated in Arts, will be entitled to proceed to the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering.

Degree of Master in Engineering.

A Bachelor in Engineering, who has been actually engaged upon Engineering Works for a period of three years, is entitled to proceed to the Degree of Master in Engineering.

Honors in the Engineering School.

Honors are awarded at the Degree Examination by giving Special Certificates for superior merit in each of the following subjects:—

1. Practical Engineering.
2. Mechanical and Experimental Physics.
3. Mining, Chemistry, Geology, and Mineralogy.

In the first, Honors are awarded on the result of the Degree Examination. In the second, on the combined results of Examinations in the subjects at the close of the Junior and Middle Years. And in the third, on the combined results of Examinations in Chemistry at the close of the Junior and Middle Years; in Elementary Geology at the end of the Middle Year; and in Mineralogy, Petrology, Geology, and Mining at the Degree Examination.

No private Certificate can be issued by any Professor or Lecturer connected with the School.

Scale of Fees and Charges.

COLLEGE FEES.

Entrance Fee to College (which must be paid at latest within twelve days after his Entrance Examination is passed), ...	£15	0	0
Half-yearly Fee for keeping name on College Books, payable to the Junior Bursar *before* the first Saturday in May and the first Saturday in November, . .	8	8	0

ENGINEERING SCHOOL FEES.

In addition to the foregoing College Fees for Entrance to College and keeping name on Books, the Student will have to make the following annual payments:—

In the Junior Class, ...	£10	0	0
,, Middle ,, ...	£15	0	0
,, Senior ,, ...	£15	0	0

These latter annual payments in the Engineering School should be made to the Junior Bursar *before* Nov. 20 in each year. After that date a fine of 5*s*. per week commenced is inflicted, and after two weeks the names of all Students whose Fees are then unpaid are removed from the books of the Engineering School.

Students in Engineering requiring to use the Drawing School only, may do so on payment of £5 for the half year in which they use it.

The Fee for the License in Engineering or for the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering is £1.

The Fee for the Degree of Master in Engineering is £10.

A Fee of 10*s*. is payable on taking out the *Testimonium* of the Degree of Master in Engineering.

All the Fees are payable to the Junior Bursar, except those for Licenses and Degrees in Engineering, which are payable to the Senior Proctor.

A Student in the Engineering School may, should he so desire, pursue his Course in Arts at the same time, without having to pay any further Fees than those already specified.

Students who have passed the B.A. Degree Examination need not pay the half-yearly College Fee in May of their Senior Year, as their names are kept on the College books till the end of June. Such Students must pay a *liceat ad examinandum* fee of £1 and the ordinary replacement fee of 15*s*. before entering for their final Engineering Examination.

Laboratories and Museums, &c.

Attached to the School there are large Laboratories, Museums, and a Model Room, containing numerous valuable models of Engineering Works and Machinery, which are of great assistance to the Students in pursuing their studies.

Syllabus of the Course.

The instruction given to the Students by the different Professors and Lecturers connected with the School is arranged as follows, subject to such modifications and alterations as the circumstances require:—

I.—Mathematics.

The Lecturer in Mathematics delivers about 90 Lectures to the Students, during the first year of their Course, upon the following subjects:—

1. Plane Trigonometry, and the nature and use of Logarithms.
2. Differential Calculus.
3. Integral Calculus and Mensuration, &c.

II.—Mechanics, &c.

The Lectures and Demonstrations upon Mechanics and Mechanism, Hydrostatics, &c., extend over the first two years, and reach the number of about 120, the subjects treated of being—

In the Junior Year—

Theoretical Mechanics.
Demonstrations with practical instruction in Elementary Mechanics.

In the Middle Year—

Applied Mechanics, including Kinematics of Machines.
Demonstrations with practical instruction in Experimental Mechanics and Mechanism.

III.—Experimental Physics.

The Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Physics and the University Lecturer in Experimental Physics deliver about 52 Lectures to the Junior Class, 30 to the Middle Class, and 20 to the Senior Class, on the subjects enumerated below:—

To the Junior Class.

1. Heat.
2. Electricity and Magnetism.
3. Sound and Light.

To the Middle Class.

The Theory of the Steam Engine.

To the Senior Class.

Lectures in Electrical Engineering are delivered to this class in Hilary and Trinity Terms by the Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Physics, and by the Extern Lecturers in Electrical Engineering.

In addition to these Lectures the Students are given Courses of Laboratory Instruction in Physical Measurements, in the practical study of a small steam engine, and in studying the electrical installation.

The Students can, at any period of their Course, take out special Courses of practical instruction in Physical Measurements.

The Physical Laboratory contains series, shunt, and alternating Dynamos driven by a $3\frac{1}{2}$ H. P. gas engine, accumulators, transformers, and other requisites for instruction in Electrical Engineering. The Laboratory is being connected with the Dublin Electric Light mains, and an installation of single phase, triphase, and double phase plant is being erected in connexion with this supply.

IV.—Chemistry.

The Professor of Chemistry's Lectures and Demonstrations are the following:—

Junior Class.

Lectures.—On three days in each week during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. As part of the Course, the Students conduct Experiments in one of the Laboratories, which relate, as far as possible, to the processes and materials concerned in the Arts of Construction.

Middle Class.

Laboratory Practice.—During four hours in each week, from November to March, inclusive. The Course of Instruction comprises the Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis of Metallic Ores and Minerals, Assays of Metals, Testing Cements, estimation of Carbon in Iron and Steel, Analysis of Water, of Fuels, and of Furnace Gases, &c. In addition (during Hilary Term), Lectures are given on Metallurgical Processes, open to members of both Classes.

V.—Mineralogy, Petrology, Geology, and Mining.

The Junior Class attend in *Trinity Term* a Course of Lectures introductory to the Sciences of Mineralogy and Geology in so far as these concern the Engineer. In these the Student is instructed in the nature and properties of the more important minerals and rock-forming substances. The Examination, which is held in June, is entirely practical, the Student being expected to identify and pronounce on the nature of such minerals and rocks as have been submitted to him in the Course of the Lectures.

The Middle Class attend in *Michaelmas Term* a Course of Lectures in General Geology. This Course (which is also open to Arts Students and to the Public) is prefaced by a School Course of about six Lectures recapitulating and extending the work done in the Junior Year.

The Course on General Geology extends over about twenty Lectures, and embraces Physiography and Physical Geology.

At the Examination held in May a Prize of £5 is awarded for the best answering. The Examination is conducted in part on paper and is in part practical—Minerals and Rock-specimens being submitted for identification.

The Senior Class—

In *Michaelmas Term* attend a Course of Lectures on the Mineralogy and Physical properties of the more important Rocks and Building Stones.

In *Hilary Term* a School Course of about eleven Lectures and Demonstrations on Building Stones, followed by a Course in Stratigraphical Geology and Palæontology (open to Arts Students and to the Public) extending over about eighteen Lectures.

In *Trinity Term* a Course of Lectures on Applied Geology, Ores, and Mining.

At intervals, during the year, the Class accompanies the Professor to places of Geological interest in the neighbourhood of Dublin, for practical instruction in the Field.

Candidates for the final Examination are required to prepare an original Geological Section, which must be sent in to the Professor of Geology at least a week before the final Examination. At this Examination a Prize of £10 is awarded on the marks obtained.

The Prizes in Geology and Mineralogy were granted by a Resolution of the Board of December 17, 1887:—That two Prizes be given to Engineering Students attending the Lectures of the Professor of Geology and Mineralogy: £5 for the second year's men and £10 for the third year's men, provided sufficient merit be shown.

VI.—Engineering.

During his first year in the School, the Student is instructed in Drawing by the Assistant to the Professor of Engineering, who delivers to the Class three Courses of Lectures, accompanied by Demonstrations (one Course each Term), making about 120 Lectures altogether on the following subjects:—

1. Use of Drawing Instruments, Scales, &c.
2. Practical Examples in Plane Geometry.
3. ,, ,, in Conic Sections.
4. Descriptive Geometry.
5. Shadows, &c.
6. Isometric Projection.

In the second and third years, Levelling and Surveying are taught practically in the Field by the Professor of Engineering and his Assistant; and the Student, when sufficiently expert, is required to perform these operations himself repeatedly and to plot his work on paper.

Regular attendance is also required in the Drawing School, where the object kept prominently in view is to make the Student an intelligent and efficient Draughtsman and familiar with the taking out of Quantities, the calculation of Strains on Bridges, Roofs, and other structures, and Office Work generally.

During the third year demonstrations with practical instruction are given on testing cements, a testing machine and other apparatus being provided for this purpose.

A small Steam Engine and a Gas Engine are available for instruction in testing their efficiency by means of indicator diagrams, measurement of water, coal, and gas consumption, &c.

In addition to this, during the two years, about 230 Lectures are delivered by the Professor of Engineering as follows:—

To the Middle Class.

On four days of each week of each Term.

Surveying—Embracing Levelling and Surveying of all descriptions, with the nature, use, and adjustment of the instruments. Plotting plans and sections, and taking out quantities from plans. Construction of Earthwork tables. Simpson's Rules and Amslar's Integrator, and their application to areas, volumes, and the locating of centres of gravity.

Road and Railway Construction.—Route and preliminary survey, ruling gradients, equalizing earthworks, profile and side slopes. Formation and maintenance of plank and paved roads, of the Macadam and Telford road and tramway. Setting out railway curves. Execution and drainage of earthworks and rock cuttings. Formation of the permanent way, points and crossings, over and under bridges, culverts, stations. The specification, and estimate, and standing orders of Parliament.

Descriptive Engineering.—The technical arrangement of plans and sections of Engineering Works, manner of finishing and marking dimensions, illustrated by the description in detail, of some work, *e.g.* a bridge. Foundations, piling, concrete, brick and metal cylinders and cofferdams. Tunnelling. Building construction, the preparation, preservation, and testing of the materials used in Masonry, Carpentry, and Metal trades.

Text Books.—Rankine's Civil Engineering; Barry's Railway appliances; Seddon's Builders' Work.

Books of Reference.—Gilespie's Road Making; Simms on Tunnelling; Jackson's Surveying; Johnston's Surveying (American); Usil's Surveying.

To the Middle and Senior Classes.

On one day of each week of each Term.

A consecutive Course of descriptive Lectures on some of the subjects comprised under Hydraulic Engineering. Portions of standard works will be prescribed as reading.

On alternate years the subjects may be—*Water Works and River Engineering*, or *Sanitary Engineering, Drainage, and Harbours.*

Books of Reference.—Humber's Water Works; Latham's Sanitary Engineering; Stevenson's Canals and Rivers; Stevenson's Harbours. Also Harcourt's Works; Roorkee Experiments on the Ganges Canal. Crimp on Sewage Disposal Works. Turner and Barton's Treatises on Waterworks. Moore's Sanitary Engineering.

To the Senior Class.

On four days of each week of each Term.

Engineering Science and some applications, *e.g.*—

Earthworks.—Rankine's method of the ellipse of stress with Alexander's Kinematic Model, showing its application to the design of embankments, foundations, retaining walls, sea walls, sewers, tunnel roofs, inverts and side walls.

Strength, Elasticity, and Resilience of Materials.—Application of Graphic and Analytic Methods, bending moment and shearing force diagrams for fixed and moving load systems, illustrated by the Alexander and Thomson Moment Delineator: (*Trans.* Institute of Engineers, Scotland, 1889). The distribution of the internal direct and shearing stress for lineal, transverse, and compound states of strain. Lines of stress in beams, illustrated by a method of examining strained glass prisms on the polariscope, and drawing the lines with a mechanical pen as described by Peter Alexander, M.A. in the *Transactions* of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Scientific and commercial testing.

Frame Work Structures.—Their stability, strength, stiffness, and durability. Graphic Statics. Details, numerical calculation of the ties, struts, beams, stiffeners, stays, and fasteners. Fidler's systematic application of the Rankine-Gordon formula to the design of long struts. Levy's analyses of triangular trussing with three variables for the form, number of bays, and ratio of depth to span, Fink, Bollman, and other systems. Plate girders and distribution of rivets after Stoney.

Block Work Structures.—The rectangular buttress, piers, chimneys. The equilibrium of the masonry arch. Theoretical equilibrium curves for different loads. The design of the Elliptic Arch by Rankine's approximations from the linear 'Hydrostatic,' 'Geostatic,' and 'Stereostatic' arches. Fuller's inverse graphic construction. The construction of tables from the properties of the 'Two-nosed Catenary,' and their application to the immediate and direct numerical design of masonry arches in brick, sandstone, or granite, for dead and live loads.

Iron Arched Girders, Suspension Bridge, and Compound Structures.—Rankine's 'Sloping Beam,' its application to the approximate design of arched ribs of uniform stiffness. Simpler parts of Rankine's analysis and Levy's detailed graphical constructions for completely determining the direct thrusts and bending moments on arched ribs of any section, either hinged at crown or abutments or otherwise fixed and subjected to complete or partial loading. Fidler's treatment of great cantilever bridges.

Text-Books.—Rankine's Civil Engineering; Alexander and Thomson's Elementary Applied Mechanics.

One or more copies of the following books lie in the office for daily reference:—

Molesworth Pocket Book; Rankine's Applied Mechanics; Stoney on Strains, 1886; Fidler's Practical Bridge Construction, 1887; Du Bois, Strains on Framed Structures (American), 1888; Walmisley on Iron Roofs; Unwin's Testing of Materials of Construction, 1888; Levy's Statique Graphique, 1888. Tables and Numerical Examples from Alexander and Thomson's Paper on 'Two-nosed Catenaries' in the *Transactions* of the R.I.A., 1888. Matheson's Aid Book, 1889. Clark's Steam Engine, 1889. Trans. I. C. E. Longman's Engineering Series, now being published.

Engineering Scheme.

In Trinity Term the Students of the Senior Class in groups of four or five prepare the office and field work of an Engineering Scheme for a short line of Railway, Tramway, Road, or Canal or other work approved of by the Professor of Engineering. The details of this scheme are carried out during the long vacation by the Students themselves over the concrete plans, specifications, and detached drawings submitted at the Final Examination in the following October. This scheme forms an integral part of the work for Degrees in Engineering.

Lending Library.

In the Trinity College Lending Library there are copies of new and important books on Engineering.

It is open for the lending and return of books on three days of each week during Term, from 1.30 to 2.30 o'clock. A Catalogue can be obtained for one shilling on application to the Clerk in charge. The Lending Library is situated in the Engineering School Building.

Further Information.

Communications from persons desirous of further information should be addressed to the Registrar, Engineering School, Trinity College, Dublin.

Dublin University Engineering Students' Society.

The object of this Society is to afford an opportunity for the discussion of subjects of interest to Engineers.

Meetings are held fortnightly in the Engineering School.

The Professor of Engineering is President of the Society.

The Hon. Secretary will be happy to supply any further information regarding the Society.

Library of Trinity College.

The Library is open from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M., in summer, and from 10 o'clock to 3 o'clock, P. M., in winter, *i.e.* from November 1 to February 1. The Reading-room is open till 6, P.M. (except as stated below), but the door leading to the Library is closed when the Library itself is closed. The only week-days on which the Library is closed are as follows: Christmas Day and the three days following; Good Friday; Easter Eve; Easter Monday[a]; Monday in Whitsun week[b]; the King's Birthday; for a fortnight in July (see Almanac for dates), and the first Monday in August, while for the rest of July and August the Reading-room closes at 4 p.m.

Permanent or life admission to the Library is only granted to Graduates of the Universities of Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge.[c] The Librarian is empowered to issue tickets of admission to the Library for six months to all Students having their names on the College Books, who have passed the final Examination of the Senior Freshman Class. He is likewise empowered to issue similar tickets to Students in either of the Freshman Classes, upon special application, to be approved by the Provost and Senior Fellows. These tickets are renewable on the expiration of the term, if the Student applying shall continue to keep his name on the Books.

Strangers, not Students or Graduates, on being admitted by the Provost and Senior Fellows to the privilege of reading in the Library, receive from the Librarian tickets of admission for six months, these tickets being renewable on the expiration of that term, on application to the Librarian.

In the year 1601, the Spanish troops were defeated by the English at Kinsale, and her Majesty's army, to commemorate their victory, subscribed the sum of £1800, from the arrears of their pay, to establish in the University of Dublin a public Library. Dr. Challoner and Mr. James Ussher, afterwards the celebrated Archbishop, were selected by the benefactors as the trustees of their donation, and commissioned to purchase such books as they should judge most necessary and useful for the advancement of learning. "And it is somewhat remarkable" (says Dr. Parr) "that at this time [1603], when the said persons were at London about the laying out this money in books, they then met Sir Thomas Bodley there, buying books for his new erected Library at Oxford, so that there began a correspondence between them upon this occasion, helping each other to procure the choicest and best books on several subjects that could be gotten; so that the famous Bodleian Library at Oxford, and that of Dublin, began together."

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[a] Order of the Board, December 14, 1878.
[b] Order of the Board, June 26, 1880.
[c] Decree of the Board and Visitors, February 21, 1856.

The private collection of Ussher himself, consisting of 10,000 volumes, with many MSS. of great value, was the first donation of moment which the Library received; and for this also literature is indebted to the officers and soldiers of the English army. In 1640, Ussher left Ireland, and the insurgents soon after destroyed all his personal property, with the exception of his books, which were fortunately secured, and soon after conveyed to Chester, and from thence to London.[a] In 1642, Ussher was nominated one of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, but refused to attend, and even preached against their proceedings at Oxford.[b] For this crime his library, or a portion of it, which he had left behind him at Chelsea College, was seized and confiscated by order of the House of Commons, as the property of a delinquent; but John Selden, his particular friend, by the interference of Dr. Featly, obtained permission to purchase them as if for his own use, though really for the purpose of restoring them to their original owner. On the Archbishop's death in 1655, although he had destined his books for Trinity College, the misfortunes of the times compelled him to leave them to his only daughter, Lady Tyrrell, then mother of a numerous family,[c] and in narrow circumstances. Proposals were soon after made to her for the purchase of the library, by the King of Denmark and Cardinal Mazarin; but Cromwell issued an order prohibiting the Primate's family from selling it without his consent, and he refused to permit it to be brought out of the kingdom. Soon after, the officers and soldiers of the army then in Ireland, wishing to emulate those of Elizabeth, purchased the whole Library for the sum of £2,200 together with all the Archbishop's Manuscripts, and a choice though not numerous collection of ancient coins, with the design of presenting them to the College. But when the books were brought over to Ireland, Cromwell refused to permit the intentions of the donors to be carried into effect, alleging that it was his intention to found a new College or Hall, in which the collection might more conveniently be preserved separate from all other books. The library, therefore, was deposited in the Castle of Dublin, and being there kept with great negligence, an immense number of valuable books and MSS. were stolen or destroyed. At length, on the Restoration, his Majesty King Charles II. ordered that what remained of the Primate's library should be given to the University, according to the generous purpose of the original purchasers.

In 1674, Sir Jerome Alexander, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas in Ireland, left his collection of law books to the College, with £100 for fitting up a place for them; as also the valuable MSS. contained in Class G in the Manuscript Room.

In the year 1726, the Library received an addition of upwards of 4000 volumes, from the books bequeathed to it by Dr. William Palliser, Archbishop of Cashel, who had been a Fellow of the College,

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[a] Parr, p. 47. [b] Ibid., p. 50. [c] Ibid., p. 102.

and also during his lifetime a munificent benefactor to it. The following extract from his will contains the conditions of this valuable bequest:—

"Item, I devise unto the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of the College of the Holy Trinity near Dublin, and their successors, such of my books of all kinds as they now have not, or at the time of my death shall not be furnished with, to be sorted, and set out by the Rev. Doctor Claudius Gilbert, and my said son, William Palliser. Item, I devise unto the said Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, and successors, such editions of my books as they now have not, or at the time of my death shall not be furnished with, to be in like manner sorted and set out by the said Doctor Gilbert and my said son, William Palliser. Provided always, and my will is, that the editions and books hereby devised shall go by the name, and be always called *Bibliotheca Palliseriana*, and that the same shall be, and continue placed and kept next to the library devised to the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, by the late Lord Primate Ussher, now called *Bibliotheca Usseriana*. And my farther will and meaning is, that if the said Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, or their successors, shall at any time fail to call the editions and books hereby devised by the name of *Bibliotheca Palliseriana*, or shall at any time fail to keep them next to the said library, devised by the late Lord Primate Ussher, the disposition hereby made to the said Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, and their successors, shall, upon such failure, become void and of no effect."

Another most valuable addition to the Library was the collection of Dr. Claudius Gilbert, Vice-Provost and Regius Professor of Divinity, consisting of nearly 13,000 volumes. In the year 1735 he retired on the living of Ardstraw, and soon after presented his Library to the College, having spent his whole life in collecting books for that purpose.*

In 1741, Dr. John Stearne, Bishop of Clogher, and Vice-Chancellor of the University, bequeathed to the Library the valuable collection of MSS. preserved in Class F of the Manuscript Room, together with all such books from his private collection as were not already in the Library.

Besides these, the Manuscript Library is indebted to Dr. Miles Sumner, admitted a Fellow during the Commonwealth, and afterwards for many years Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics in the University; to Sir William Gore; Sir Henry Prescot; Dr. Henry Jones, Bishop of Meath and Vice-Chancellor of the University; Dr. John Parker, Archbishop of Dublin; William Barry, M. A.; John Lyon, M. A., and Librarian; Thomas Hey of Chester ("Cestensis Signifer"), A.D. 1646; Gordian Strowbridge; Murtogh Dowling, Esq., A. D. 1693; Charles Willoughby, M. D.; Cornelius

* The following passage appears in the "Annual Register" for 1759:—
Doctor Claudius Gilbert, formerly Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. This excellent person, besides other valuable donations, bequeathed to that College a collection of books, consisting of 13,000 volumes, chosen with great discernment and care. His bust was this day (Feb. 1, 1758) placed at the head of the books. It is the workmanship of Verproil, and for expression and elegance does great credit to the taste and skill of the Statuary.

Higden; and Edward Worth, M. D. Besides these, Peter Carewe, President of Munster in the reign of Elizabeth, gave to the Library a valuable collection of Irish Manuscripts.

In 1774, the sum of £100 was bequeathed to the Library by Thomas Holles, Esq., to be applied to the purchase of books written by English, Irish, or Scotchmen, upon Politics, Natural and Civil History, and Mathematics.

A very considerable addition was made to the Library in the year 1802, when the Fagel Library, consisting of upwards of 20,000 volumes, was purchased by the Board of Erasmus Smith for £10,000, and presented to the University. This valuable collection was made by M. Greffier Fagel, Pensionary of Holland, and in 1794, when the French invaded that country, was removed to England for sale, and there purchased for the College.

In the year 1805, a small but choice collection of books, including many *Editiones Principes* of the Classics, was bequeathed to the Library by Henry George Quin, Esq., under the conditions expressed in the following extract from his will, dated September 23, 1794:—

"I give and bequeath my large mahogany book-case, together with such of my books and manuscripts as are specified in a catalogue bound in red morocco leather, written in my own hand, and marked with the letters L. T. C. D., which book-case, books, and manuscripts, together with the catalogue itself, and the hammer which was presented to me at Amsterdam by Signor Crevanna, I give and bequeath for ever to the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, in order that they may be placed in the Library of the College. And as most of the books hereby bequeathed are of considerable value, and on that account the more liable to be stolen if placed in a situation easy of access, it is my will and desire that they be deposited, not in the great public room of the Library, but in that part of it called the Manuscript Room. And it is my will that the book-case hereby bequeathed which is to contain them, may be placed exactly in the centre of the side of the room, opposite to the door of entrance, and I desire that the words *Bibliotheca Quiniana*, in capital letters, two inches in height, and gilt on a dark-coloured ground, be put on the top of the two central doors of the aforesaid book-case, one word on each door. And it is my will and desire, that the said book-case be generally kept locked, and that it be never opened, or the books handled by any person, but in presence of the librarian or his assistant, one of whom shall always keep the key thereof. And it is my desire that none of the books hereby bequeathed shall ever be taken out of the Manuscript Room. I desire likewise that none of them shall ever be rebound, or any new or additional covering or lettering of any kind be put upon them, but that they shall always remain precisely in the same state wherein they shall be found at the time of my decease. And I desire that a copy of the part of my will which relates to the disposal of my books be sent by my executors to the Provost and Senior Fellows, within one month after my decease, in order that my bequest may, in every particular, be fully carried into effect."

The Library is continually increased by copies of every book

published in England. This privilege it enjoys by Act of Parliament,[a] 54 Geo. III. cap. 156.

The following Presentations were made, amongst others, from October, 1899, to June, 1901 :—

History of the House of Stourton.
From Lord Mowbray and Stourton.

Sixteen vols. of German editions of Classical authors.
From J. K. Ingram, Esq., LL.D.

Myntfundet fra Graeslid i Thydalen.
From Rev. J. H. Bernard, D.D., F.T.C.D.

Catalogi Codicum Hagiographicorum.
From Revv. PP. Bollandistes, Brussels.

Sixty-six vols. from the Library of Miss Anna Swanwick.
From Mrs. Bruce, through Prof. Selss.

Reproductions of Mexican MSS.
From Le Duc de Loubat.

Translation of the Aitareya-Upanishad.
From H. M. Bhadkamkar, Bombay.

Reciprocally related figures.
From Jamshedji Edalji, Ahmedabad.

1. Sixty-two vols. of pamphlets.
2. Forty-five vols. of foreign theological works.
From the Rev. the Provost.

1. Poètes Provençaux contemporains.
2. Etude des arthropathies tabétiques. Par J. A. Cree.
From H. Dix Hutton, Esq.

A record year of my existence as Lord Mayor of Belfast.
From Sir James Henderson.

L'Activité de l'homme.
From Prince W. Tenicheff.

Antiquarian Handbook, No. 1, R. Soc. Antiq. Ireland and other Archæological Papers.
From T. J. Westropp, Esq., M.A.

Edgiana.
From H. H. West, Esq.

Autograph letter of the Duke of Wellington.
From Ranken Lyle, Esq., M.D.

Essays on Kaçmiri Grammar.
From G. A. Grierson, C.I.E.

Sword belonging to Henry Palmer, College Yeomanry Corps, 1798. Also a MS. account of an incident in 1798.
From Mrs. Esther Palmer.

Festschrift in honor of Abr. Jacobi.
From Dr. Jacobi, New York.

Whitla's Dictionary of Treatment : 2nd Chinese ed.
From W. Whitla, Esq., M.D.

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[a] The privilege was first given in the year 1801. (41 Geo. III. cap. 107.) By (5 and 6 Victoria, chapter 45) the right of obtaining a copy of every book printed in the United Kingdom is confined to five Libraries, viz. :—The British Museum; the Bodleian Library; the Public Library at Cambridge; the Library of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh; and the Library of Trinity College.

Views in the Tyrol. By T. Allom. And other vols.
From G. E. Brambell, Esq.
Revue rétrospective: 11 vols.
From Librairie Lepin, Paris.
Études sur les Fourmis, &c.
From M. Ch. Janet, Beauvais.
Dano-German question.
From M. A. D. Jorgensen, Copenhagen.
Geological tracts.
From M. H. Forir, Liége.
An Claidheamh Soluis: vol. ii., Nos. 1-20.
From E. J. Gwynn, Esq., M.A., F.T.C.D.
Sophocles in English verse. By L. Campbell.
From Author. For Lending Library.
Papers relating to Early Dublin Printing.
From E. R. M'Clintock Dix, Esq.
Causes of the South African War. By James Green. 1st and 2nd eds.
From Author, Worcester, U.S.A.
Catalogue of Sculpture at Woburn Abbey.
From the Duke of Bedford.
P. Ovidi Nasonis Heroides. Ed. by A. Palmer.
Ten copies were presented by L. C. Purser, Esq., Litt.D., F.T.C.D., and J. I. Beare, Esq., M.A., F.T.C.D., for use of Students in Reading Room.
Essai sur l'équidistante. Par Th. Crivetz.
From Author, Bucharest, Roumania.
Teorica elementare delle maree: versione del prof. Ed. de Ferrari.
From Rev. Dr. Abbott, S.F.T.C.D.
Roll of alumni in arts of the University and King's College, Aberdeen.
From Univ. Librarian, Aberdeen.
Key to T. K. Arnold's First Hebrew Book.
From M. J. M'Gauran, Esq., B.A.
1. Sermons and Poems of Rev. James Gilborne Lyons.
2. A description of the pastoral staff of the diocese of Albany.
From the Bishop of Albany.
Dutch Family Bible, 1756. Abandoned by Pienaar family in Dr. Franks' house in Johannesburg, 31 May, 1900.
From Kendal Franks, Esq., M.D.
Handbook of New Public Library in Boston.
From W. Rowlands, Esq., Allston, Mass.
In memoriam J. G. Clark.
From Mrs. Clarke, Worcester, Mass.
Dr. Culwick's Musical Works, in eight vols., with three pamphlets.
From J. C. Culwick, Esq., Mus. Doc., Dublin.
La Chronique de France I., 1900.
From M. P. de Coubertin, Auxerre.
A collection of Oriental works (over 70 vols.), from the Library of the late R. L. Sinclair, LL.D.
From Rev. J. S. Carolin, B.D., Irishtown.
Prophecy of 20th century. By P. Cudmore.
From Author, Faribault, Minn.

Le Cuisinier-Chimiste. Par E. J. David.
From Author, San Francisco.
The Book of Fair Devon.
From R. L. Woolcombe, Esq., LL.D., Waterloo-road, Dublin.
Floyd, 3 generations; with other antiquarian papers.
From Sir G. F. Duckett, Bart.
Friends and Helpers, and the Robin's Nest. By S. J. Eddy.
From Author, Providence, R. I.
Various publications inculcating kindness to animals.
From Mrs. Jordan, Andover, Mass.
The Development of the South Pacific. By Sir W. L. Buller.
From Author, 43, South Eaton-place, London.
Two Hundred Years; a record of progress.
From Messrs. Boileau and Boyd, Dublin.
Camille. Par E. Gielkens.
From Author, Hasselt, Belgium.
Glencoyne, the parish and people. Ed. by J. A. Gairdner. 2 vols.
From Editor.
Catalogue of the Library of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, vol. ii.
From The Faculty, Glasgow.
Notes on Moorestown Castle.
From A. A. Hunter, Esq., Cheltenham.
Fr. H. Reusch, 1825–1900. Von L. K. Goetz.
From Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, M.A., Cambridge.
Father Nehemiah Goreh and Sir M. Monier-Williams.
From Rev. C. E. Gardner, B.A., Poona, India.
Le Devoir, revue (Jan. 1900—Mai 1901). Le Familistère illustre. Robert Owen.
From Mme. Godin, Familistère, Guise, France.
Die Bauten der Kön ungarischen Universitäten. 2 Bde.
From Ministry of Education, Buda-Pest.
Theory of Conditional Sentences in Greek and Latin. By R. Horton-Smith.
From L. Horton-Smith, Esq., 53, Queen's Gardens, London. For Lending Library.
Incorporated Society for Promoting Protestant Schools in Ireland. Scheme and Reports.
From Secretary.
Quatrains. By J. G. Jennings.
From Indian Press, Allahabad.
Relation of our Colleges to Commercial Education. By Prof. E. J. James.
From Author, Univ. Chicago.
Second and Third Epistles of S. Paul to the Corinthians. By Rev. J. H. Kennedy, D.D.
From Author. For Lending Library.
Calendar of Letter Books. Book C.
From Town Clerk, Guildhall, London.
De Accusatoribus aus Pseudo-Isidor. Von F. Liebermann.
From Author, Berlin.

Collations and Notes, No. V. Hand-list of Proclamations, III.
From the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.
Nova Britannia. By Hon. Alex. Morris.
From Edm. Morris, Esq., Toronto.
The Textual Controversy and the 20th Century. By Rev. E. Miller, M.A.
From Author, Oxford.
Genealogies of Dun, Mauvesyn, Meeson, &c. By Fred. Meeson.
From Author, 1, Alwyne-square, London.
Mathematical Papers. By Major P. A. MacMahon, D.Sc.
From Author, 52, Shaftesbury-avenue, London.
Helvelius. The Great Comet. Aratus. The Topography of Crowborough. By C. L. Prince.
From Rev. B. N. Switzer, M.A., Hitchin Hill, Herts.
The Poet's Address to His Dead Wife. By J. Parnell.
From Author, 9, Roseford-terrace, London.
Ars Quatuor Coronatorum.
From G. W. Speth, Bromley, Kent.
Notitia Dignitatum. Ed. O. Seeck.
From the Rev. the Vice-Provost.
Handbook of Colloquial Tibetan. By Rev. S. L. G. Sandberg, B.A.
From Author, St. John's Parsonage, Calcutta.
Book of Common Prayer. Certified Copy of 1900.
From The General Synod of the Church of Ireland.
Bridges over the Chenab and Kistna. By F. J. E. Spring.
From Author, P. W. D., Madras.

1. Schlumberger, L'Epopée Byzantine.
2. Recherches sur les lettres de l'empereur Julien. Par J. Bidez et Fr. Cumont.
3. A Bibliography of Cyprus. By C. D. Cobham.
4. A Letter to Lord Aldenham upon the subject of a Byzantine Evangelion. By E. Freshfield.
From J. B. Bury, Esq., M.A., F.T.C.D.

The number of volumes contained in the Library (including MSS.) was as follows:—

September, 1887,	212,038.	September, 1895,	238,606.
,, 1889,	218,241.	,, 1896,	241,818.
,, 1890,	221,336.	,, 1897,	244,887.
,, 1891,	224,586.	,, 1898,	251,876.
,, 1892,	228,037.	,, 1899,	259,233.
,, 1893,	231,538.	,, 1900,	264,075.
,, 1894,	235,093.		

LENDING LIBRARY.

As the Royal Statutes by which the General Library is regulated forbid the removal of any book from its precincts, except for binding or other special cause,* the Provost and Senior Fellows, many years since, established a Lending Library, consisting of books on the general subjects of collegiate study, which it was desirable that Students should be able to read in their own chambers, but which might prove too costly for ordinary purchase. The Lending Library receives constant augmentations of books, either from special donations, or from the proceeds of a grant made from time to time out of the College funds.

The Lending Library contains an extensive collection of mathematical, classical, and theological books, as well as works connected with civil engineering. Medical Students are privileged to borrow books from the Medical Library of the College of Physicians.

The Lending Library is usually open for the lending and receipt of books, on three days in each week from 1.30 to 2.30 o'clock, P.M., during Term. A large room in the Museum Building is fitted up to receive the books of the Lending Library. Students can be furnished with Catalogues on application to the Clerk in charge of the Library.

Astronomical Observatory of Trinity College.

The Observatory is at Dunsink, five miles from the College. It is the official residence of the Royal Astronomer for Ireland. The principal instruments are a Meridian Circle by Pistor and Martins; a Chronograph by Grubb; a 12-inch refractor by Cauchoix, presented by Sir James South, and a 15-inch silvered glass reflector by With, presented by Isaac Roberts, Esq., both of which are mounted equatorially. The Observatory is open on the first Saturday of each month from 7 to 9 p.m. during the winter half of the year, from October to March inclusive, and from 8 to 11 p.m., during the other months. Special arrangements are made in Hilary Term to enable Students to see the instruments, and have their use explained, and in Michaelmas Term Weekly Demonstrations are held to which Students are invited.

Time-Service.—The clock in the Museum Building and two clocks in the office of the Dublin Port and Docks Board are under the direct electrical control of the Mean-time Clock at the Observatory, and by a relay the control is extended to other

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* "Librum aullum, seu impressum, seu manuscriptum, vel ipse Bibliothecarius è Bibliotheca asportabit, alicui vel inde asportandum, aut mutuo dandum tradet, nec ab aliquo asportandum inde permittet, nisi comparandi vel reparandi causâ."—Stat. 18 Vict. vol. ii. p. 95.

docks in Dublin. For the convenience of mariners a time-ball is dropped at noon-days on the roof of the Port and Docks Office at one o'clock Greenwich mean time, by electrical arrangement.

Publications.—"Astronomical Observations and Researches made at Dunsink, the Observatory of Trinity College, Dublin," printed by order of the Board of Trinity College:—

Parts.
I. Results of Observations made with the South Reflector. 1870.
II. Further Researches on the Parallax of Stars. 1871.
III. Results of Observations made with the South Reflector. 1875.
IV. Mean Places of 324 Red Stars. 1879.
V. Observations in search of Stars with an Annual Parallax. 1884.
VI. Mean Places of 1013 Southern Stars. 1887.
VII. Mean Places of 737 Stars with large Proper Motions. 1896.
VIII. Mean Places of 1304 Stars with large Proper Motions. 1901.
IX. Mean Places of 322 Stars of reference for Clusters and of Double Stars. 1906.

Museums of Trinity College.

The principal Museums which are used for the purposes of practical instruction in Trinity College are the following:—

1. Museum of Natural Philosophy.
2. Museum of Anatomy and Zoology.
3. Museum of Anthropology.
4. Museum of Geology and Mineralogy.
5. Museum of Engineering Models.
6. Museum of Surgical and Medical Pathology.
7. Museum of Materia Medica.
8. Herbarium and Botanical Laboratory.

1.—MUSEUM OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Curator.—William Edward Tisdall, M. A., Professor of Experimental Philosophy.

This Museum was founded about the year 1730, when Dr. Richard Helsham was Professor of Natural Philosophy. It contains a collection of various Philosophical Instruments, chiefly in connexion with the sciences of Optics and Practical Mechanics, Theory of Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism. Steps have lately been taken by the Board of Trinity College to place this Museum in a condition more suited to the purposes of modern scientific research, as well as more adapted to illustrate the Lectures given in Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

II.—MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND ZOOLOGY.

Curators—Henry W. Mackintosh, M. A., Professor of Zoology and of Comparative Anatomy;
Daniel John Cunningham, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery.

The Anatomical Museum, formerly combined with that of Pathology, has been removed, and placed in the Anatomical Museum Building in the College Park. The Zoological Collection has also been transferred to the same place.

The Zoological Museum was founded in 1777, and contains a large series of typical specimens. The Mammals and Birds are arranged on the ground floor, in the pier-cases between the windows, and in the centre floor-cases. The Reptiles, Amphibians, and Fishes are in the gallery. The Invertebrates are arranged in the table cases, with the exception of the Insects, which are in cabinets in the Curator's room. The centre of the hall is occupied by the skeletons of large Mammals and Birds. The Galleries contain the Anatomical collection.

There is a Zoological Laboratory and Reading-room in connexion with the Zoological Department, to which Students are admitted during Terms on payment of a Fee of Five Shillings per Term. The Laboratory is provided with Microscopes and Appliances, and Students are supplied with specimens. The Reading-room contains preparations illustrating the principal animal types, and a small number of standard text-books.

The Museum is open to Students daily from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

III.—ANTHROPOMETRIC MUSEUM AND LABORATORY.

Curator—Charles R. Browne, M.D.

A portion of the Zoological Museum has been fitted up for an anthropometric Laboratory. It is open on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays during the Medical year, from 2 P.M. to 4 P.M., free of charge.

IV.—MUSEUM OF GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Curator.—John Joly, Sc.D., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.

This Museum is intended principally for the use of Students in Engineering. It contains typical collections of Minerals and Fossils, arranged for the use of Students, and also some rare specimens of Fossil Reptiles and Deer.

V.—MUSEUM OF ENGINEERING MODELS.

Curator.—Thomas Alexander, M.A.I., Professor of Engineering.

This Museum was founded in 1846. It contains a variety of Engineering Models, amongst which will be found a series of models illustrating the progress of invention in the Steam Engine; a model of a Locomotive Engine (scale one-fourth); a model of a Cornish Pumping Engine (scale one-twelfth); a large collection of timber bridges; a model of the lifting apparatus of the Conway Tube; a model of the Boyne Viaduct, and other lattice structures. It contains likewise a complete collection of the weights and measures of the Metric System.

VI.—MUSEUM OF SURGICAL AND MEDICAL PATHOLOGY.

Director—Edward H. Bennett, M.D., Professor of Surgery.

This Museum is intended for the use of the Students in Medicine, and to illustrate the Professors' Lectures. It has been lately rearranged, and removed to a more spacious building, where it will be more useful to Students, to whom it is open daily from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

VII.—MUSEUM OF MATERIA MEDICA.

Curator—Walter G. Smith, M. D., King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

A Course of Demonstrations on Practical Pharmacy will be given in the Museum of Materia Medica. Each Student will be provided with apparatus and tests.

The Museum is open to Students from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

VIII.—HERBARIUM AND BOTANICAL LABORATORY.

Keeper of the Herbarium.—E. Perceval Wright, M.D., Professor of Botany.

Assistant to Professor.—Henry H. Dixon, Sc.D.

The Herbarium is open for reference during Term, from 11 till 3; and at other times on special application to the Professor.

It contains—

1. A Herbarium, containing the Plants indigenous to Great Britain and Ireland.

2. A General Herbarium, open to receive the Plants of all countries. This latter is particularly rich in the Plants of North America (including Mexico and California), British India, South Africa, and Australia; and less so in those of South America, North Asia, and parts of Europe.

Donations of specimens from all countries are solicited from Students of the University.

Attached to the Herbarium is a Botanical Laboratory, furnished with the necessary means for research. Students reading for the Moderatorship in Natural Science, or for Honors in Botany, have the preference in entering their names for practical work. A fee of 10*s.* is payable each Term to cover cost of reagents, &c. During the lecture periods of each Term the Assistant to the Professor of Botany attends and gives demonstrations as needed. Fresh material is received, as required, from the Botanical Gardens. Prizes to the extent of £5 are given by the Professor for competition among the members of the Senior Sophister class.

The Board allows an annual sum for the support of the Herbarium.

BOTANIC GARDENS.

Curator of Gardens.—F. W. Burbidge, M.A.

The Gardens are situated about one mile from the College, near Ball's Bridge, and now contain about eight acres of ground.

Since their inception in 1806, the Gardens have been added to in 1832 and in 1848.

The inner, or original Garden, contains a well arranged collection of the principal Natural Orders of hardy plants for teaching purposes, and there are also heated plant-houses in which choice and tender exotics are grown.

A small pond is utilised for the growth of aquatic and marsh plants, and there are borders of rock edging of considerable extent, on which herbaceous, alpine, and bulbous plants are grown.

The Gardens are open to Students on week-days—in summer, from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M.; and in winter, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Strangers to Dublin are also admitted on presenting their cards; and all other visitors, by orders from the Provost, any of the Fellows, or the Professor of Botany.

Buildings of Trinity College.[a]

Of the buildings of the original College of Queen Elizabeth no portion now remains.

A grant was made by the Corporation of Dublin, July 20, 1592, in which the bounds of Trinity College are recited as follows (Thomas Smith, Mayor, George Kennedy and John Myles, Sheriffs):

"Sicut se extendunt in longitudinem a campo vocato Anglice Hoggin Greene ex parte occidentali usque ad terram nuper Monasterii Beatæ Mariæ Virginis juxta Dublin nunc in tennure Johannis Dongan generosi; ex parte orientali et sicut jacet in latitudine a venella quæ ducit ad fontem St. Patricii ex parte australi usque ad terram prædictam nuper Monasterii Beatæ Mariæ Virginis et flumen Anliffey ex boreali parte."

In 1695–6 there were 144 hearths in Trinity College.

LIBRARY.

The foundation of the Library was laid May 12, 1712, the Provost and Fellows having obtained a grant of £5000 from Queen Anne, on the address of the Irish House of Commons, for the purpose of building a Library. The building itself was finished in 1724, but some years elapsed before it was prepared for the reception of books. The total cost was about £17,000, of which £15,000 in all was provided by the Parliament. The architect was Thomas Burgh.

The Long Room is 209 feet in length and 40 feet in breadth, 8 feet 4 inches being occupied on either side by the Stalls.

In 1743 Dr. Gilbert bequeathed a sum of £500 to purchase busts for the Long Room. Among the busts first placed in the Library, which were executed by Roubillac, is one of Dean Swift, which was presented to the College, in 1745, by the Senior Sophister Class. The busts of Lord Plunket and M'Cullagh are by Christopher Moore; that of Sir William Hamilton by the late J. H. Foley; that of Provost Humphrey Lloyd is by A. Bruce Joy.

In 1890 it was decided to enlarge the Library by enclosing the colonnades.

PRINTING HOUSE.

The Printing House was built between 1758 and 1761, by Dr. Stearne, Bishop of Clogher and Vice-Chancellor of the University.

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[a] For most of the statements contained under this head, the Editor is indebted to the kindness of Dr. Stubbs.

DINING HALL.

The Dining Hall was erected between 1740 and 1745. It contains a number of portraits, chiefly of Chancellors of the University.

The portrait of Frederick Prince of Wales, over the entrance, was painted by Hudson, master of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and was presented to Trinity College by George III. Its frame was carved by G. Gibbons, and was originally in Windsor Castle.

FRONT OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

The West Front of Trinity College was erected in 1759, the architect being Sir William Chambers, who constructed Somerset House in London. The College received £40,000 from George II. upon the address of the Irish House of Commons, for the purpose of building this Front and the adjoining Parliament Square.

The statues of Goldsmith and of Burke, standing in front of the College, executed by J. H. Foley, were erected by public subscription in 1864 and 1868.

PROVOST'S HOUSE.

The Provost's House was erected in 1760, at a cost of £13,000, by Provost Andrews. It is a fac-simile of a house designed by the Earl of Burlington, and erected for General Wade, in Piccadilly, London.

The Provost's House contains original portraits of Queen Elizabeth and Archbishop Ussher, painted by Zuccheri, and a fine portrait of the Duke of Bedford, by Gainsborough.

PUBLIC THEATRE.

The Public Theatre, usually called the Examination Hall, was opened in 1787. It contains a Monument to Provost Baldwin, who died in 1758), and a number of portraits. Those of Queen Elizabeth and Archbishop Ussher are copies of the original portraits in the Provost's House. That of Bishop Berkeley is copied from a picture in Lambeth Palace. The portrait of Edmund Burke was painted by Hopner.

In the gallery is the case belonging to the organ of the old chapel. This organ was built in Holland for a church in Spain, but was taken from the Spaniards in Vigo Bay, 1702, and repaired and enlarged in 1705. It was presented to the College by the Second Duke of Ormonde.

CHAPEL OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

The present Chapel is the third which has existed in Trinity College. It was opened in 1798, and cost £22,000. It contains three painted glass windows:—

One, representing the Recapitulation of the Law by Moses and the Restoration of the Jews, was erected in memory of Richard

Graves, D.D., author of "Lectures on the Pentateuch," by his son and other relatives, in 1865.

The corresponding window on the other side of the Communion Table was erected in 1867, in memory of Bishop Berkeley by the Right Honourable Robert Richard Warren, Judge of the Court of Probate.

The central window, directly over the Communion Table, was painted in Munich, and was erected in memory of Archbishop Ussher, by Dr. Butcher, late Bishop of Meath, in 1867.

The Chapel which preceded the present was consecrated in 1686. Its dimensions were the same as those of the present structure.

CAMPANILE.

The Campanile was erected in 1853, by Lord John George Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh and Chancellor of the University. The Bell which was cast at Gloucester in 1744, weighs 36 cwt. 12 lbs.; and its clapper 2 cwt. 13 lbs.

MUSEUM BUILDING.

This Building was erected by the Provost and Senior Fellows in 1857.

It contains the Museums of Natural Philosophy, Geology, and Mineralogy, and of Engineering Models, the Drawing Room of the Engineering School, the Room of the Lending Library, a Physical Lecture Room and Laboratory, the Lecture Room of the Schools of Divinity and Law, and a number of other Lecture Rooms. It contains also a Clock in electric connexion with the Observatory clock at Dunsink.

MEDICAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

These comprise three blocks.

In the middle one are :—

I. The Anatomical Department, which includes a large Dissecting Room with electric light; a Bone Room, in which are Sections of the frozen body, and various preparations and models illustrating the Development and the Topography of the Brain; a Lecture Theatre, with a powerful projecting Lantern; the Professors' rooms.

II. The Chemical Science School, including four general Laboratories, as well as special Laboratories for Quantitative and Gas Analysis; a Balance Room; a Chemical Museum, in which are a number of the rarer Chemical substances; a large Lecture Theatre; the Professors' rooms and laboratory.

III. A spacious Pathological Museum (see p. 235), with rooms for the Professor of Surgery.

IV. The Department of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, including a Laboratory, a Museum (see p. 235), and the Professors' rooms.

V. Two Lecture Theatres, Professors' rooms, the Office of the Registrar of the School, a Tutorial Class Room and a Students' Luncheon Room.

This part of the block was completed in 1887.

VI. The Museum of Anatomy and Zoology (see p. 234) completed in 1876.

At the north end of the Zoological Museum is the block containing the Department of Institutes of Medicine, which includes a large Laboratory for Histology, a Theatre in which the Lectures in Physiology are given and the Professors' rooms. This block was finished in 1878.

On the south of the middle block is the School of Pathology, which contains a large Laboratory, a Theatre, the Lecturer's room, and a number of work and preparation rooms. In this building also accommodation is at present provided for the Department of Röntgen photography.

This building was completed in 1898.

All the Theatres have their seats numbered consecutively, one being assigned to each Student on entering for the corresponding course of Lectures.

SQUARES.

The Front Square, also known as Parliament Square, was erected along with the West Front.

The Library Square contains the oldest buildings in College, some of which were standing in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

The greater part of Botany Bay Square was built about the year 1816.

The New Square was begun in 1838, and finished in 1844.

GRADUATES' MEMORIAL.

The north side of the Library Square, which contained the old houses numbered 26 to 31, was demolished in 1899.

The Graduates' Memorial occupies the centre of the new building which is being erected in the space thus vacated, and contains a theatre, a library, a reading room, recreation rooms, rooms for the use of the College Societies, cloak rooms, &c.

The wings of the new building contain forty sets of single students' chambers, and the entrances are at the east and west ends.

Undergraduate Ordinary Examination Papers,

1900–1901.

Michaelmas Term, 1900.

AUTUMN ENTRANCE.

OCTOBER.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR THRIFT.

1. Reduce 1·85 of 3*s.* 4*d.* to the decimal of a guinea.

2. Find the cost of papering a room 15 ft. 8 in. wide, 19 ft. 4 in. long, and 13 ft. 6 in. high, with paper $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, which costs 5*s.* 6*d.* per piece of 12 yds. : the parts of the walls not requiring paper making up one-sixth of the whole surface.

3. If a merchant gain 5 per cent. by selling tea at 2*s.* 4*d.* per lb., what per cent. will be gained by selling it at 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb. ?

4. Find the income derived from investing £1870 17*s.* 1*d.* in 4 per cent. Stock, at £111$\frac{1}{4}$.

5. Find the present worth of £205 6*s.* 10*d.* due 2 years 4 months hence, at 4 per cent. per annum.

6. Divide

$$51x^2y^2 + 10x^4 - 48x^3y - 15y^4 + 4xy^3 \quad \text{by} \quad 4xy - 5x^2 + 3y^2.$$

7. Add together the fractions

$$\frac{x-1}{x^2+x-6}, \quad \frac{x-3}{5x+2-3x^2}, \quad \frac{x+2}{3x^2+10x+3}.$$

8. Simplify

$$\left(\frac{x+y}{x-y}+\frac{x-y}{x+y}\right) \div \left(\frac{x^3+y^3}{x^3-y^3}+\frac{x^3-y^3}{x^3+y^3}\right).$$

9. Solve the equation

$$\frac{\frac{2}{5}x-1}{5}+\frac{x+1\frac{2}{5}}{7}=x-1\tfrac{2}{3}.$$

10. Solve the equation

$$\sqrt{3x+1}+\sqrt{2(x-1)}=\sqrt{2x-3}+\sqrt{3x+2}.$$

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. EXHAM.

1. Mention any acts by which the power of the monarchy in England was limited, stating in whose reign they were passed.

2. On what occasions were laws enacted by the British Parliament dealing with religious questions?

3. For what events are the following years famous:—1485, 1513, 1588, 1649, 1665, 1776, 1800, 1854?

4. How and when were Wales and Scotland incorporated into the United Kingdom?

5. What do you know of the following treaties:—Treaty of Utrecht, Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Treaty of Versailles?

6. Explain the terms—Equator, Latitude, Longitude, Trade Winds, Tropics.

7. Enumerate the counties in Wales which border on the coast.

8. Where are Zanzibar, Aden, Quito, Brisbane, Klondike, Odessa, Montreal, Teneriffe, Cape Horn, Gulf of Pechili, Walfish Bay.

9. Point out the respective spheres of influence of the various European nations in Africa.

10. Name the chief peninsulas of Europe. Where are the Pyrenees, the Balkan mountains, the Appennines?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. KENNEDY.

Apollodorus says:—'Cresphontes had not reigned long in Messenia when he was murdered, together with two of his sons. And Polyphontes reigned in his stead, he, too, being of the family of Hercules; and he had for his wife, against her will, Merope, the widow of the murdered king. But Merope had borne to Cresphontes a third son, called Æpytus; him she gave to her own father to bring up. He, when he came to man's estate, returned secretly to Messenia, and slew Polyphontes and the other murderers of his father.'

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. L. H. GWYNN.

Subjects for Essay.

Norman and Saxon in the twelfth century.

Or—

The story of the Merchant of Venice.

QUESTIONS.

[*Not to be attempted till the Essay is finished.*]

1. Quote from the passages which commence with the following lines:—

(*a*) '. . . Let me play the fool:
With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come . . .'

(*b*) 'I'll prove the prettier fellow of the two,
And wear my dagger with the braver grace.'

(*c*) 'How sweet the moonbeam sleeps upon this bank!'

2. What was the sentence pronounced on Shylock?

3. Tell the story of Ulrica.

SUPPLEMENTAL ENTRANCE.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. SMYLY.

1. What is the value of 245 cwt. 3 qrs. 20 lbs. at £2 16*s.* 7*d.* the cwt.?

2. If the simple interest for one year on £50 is £1 17*s.* 6*d.*, find the interest on £376 for 4 years and 7 months.

3. Find the cube root of 74088.

4. State fully the rules for reducing recurring decimals to vulgar fractions, and show that the results of applying them to the decimals $\cdot\dot{4}35\dot{1}2\dot{3}$, $\cdot 435\dot{1}23435$, and $\cdot\dot{4}35123435\dot{1}2\dot{3}$ are identical.

5. Find the least number of six digits which is divisible without remainder by 123, and resolve the result into prime factors.

6. Divide $a^2 - b^2 - c^2 - 2bc$ by $\dfrac{a+b+c}{a+b-c}$.

7. Simplify

$$\frac{2}{a-b} + \frac{2}{b-c} + \frac{2}{c-a} + \frac{(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2}{(b-c)(c-a)(a-b)}.$$

8. Find the value of

$$(x-y)^3+(x+y)^3+3(x+y)^2(x-y)+3(x-y)^2(x+y),$$

when $x=\frac{1}{2}$.

9. Solve the equation

$$(x+1)^2=\{6-(1-x)\}x-2.$$

10. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x^2+2x+3}{2x^2+3x+4}=\frac{x+2}{2x+3}.$$

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. MOONEY.

1. Give the names, and dates of accession, of the monarchs of the Plantagenet line.

2. Give an account of the Civil War in the reign of Charles I.

3. Trace the causes and progress of the American War of Independence.

4. What was the historical origin of the word 'cabal'?

5. Mention the counties on the east coast of England, with their capitals.

6. What are the divisions of Central America?

7. What rivers flow into—(*a*) the Baltic Sea; (*b*) the Black Sea?

8. Where are the following:—Hamburg, Smyrna, Mauritius, Alexandria, Auckland, Kabul, St. John's, Philadelphia, Ostend, Gothenburg?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. BEARE.

There are matters which human vision is hardly able to penetrate. But this I must say on my own part: I never will and I never can be a party to bequeathing to my country this heritage of discord which has been handed down from generation to generation with hardly a moment of interruption through seven centuries, and with all the evils that follow in its train. It would be misery to me, if I had forgotten or omitted, in these my closing years, any measure possible for me to take towards upholding and promoting the cause which I believe to be, not that of any one party, but that of the whole nation.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. MACRAN.

Describe the scene in which Bassanio chooses among the caskets.

Or—

Tell briefly, in your own words, the story of *Ivanhoe*.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

NOVEMBER.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. Divide $5x^3 + x - 42$ by $5x^2 + 10x + 21$.

2. Simplify

$$\frac{a^4 - b^4}{a^3 + b^2a - b^3 - ba^2} + \frac{a^3 + b^3}{a^2 + b^2 - ab}.$$

3. Solve the equation

$$\frac{4x+3}{9} + \frac{7x-5\frac{1}{2}}{5} = \frac{2x+11}{7} - \frac{9x-13\frac{1}{2}}{11}.$$

4. Find, in its simplest form, the sum of the fractions

$$\frac{1}{4(x-3)}, \quad \frac{1}{6-3x}, \quad \frac{1}{12x+12}.$$

5. Find the value of

$$a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc$$

when

$$a = \frac{2}{3}, \quad b = \frac{1}{4}, \quad c = -\frac{11}{12}.$$

6. Find the value of

$$\frac{\frac{1}{7}}{\frac{9}{35}\left(\frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{3}\right)} + \frac{\frac{2}{5}}{\left(\frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{7}\right)\left(\frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{3}\right)} - \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{4}{27} \times \frac{1}{15}}.$$

7. Divide ·0931 by ·00341.

8. Find the cost of 175 cwt. 14 lbs. 12 oz., at £1 13*s*. 4*d*. per cwt.

9. At what time are the hands of a watch together between 7 and 8?

10. If 15 pumps, working 8 hours a day, can raise 1260 tons of water in 7 days, how many pumps, working 12 hours a day, will raise 7560 tons of water in 14 days?

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. MACRAN.

1. What was the last English possession in France, and how was it lost?

2. Explain how the succession to the English throne devolved upon George I.

3. Write a short account of the causes and events of the Crimean war.

4. When, and under what circumstances, did Greece regain its independence?
Who were its first monarchs?

5. Give a short account of the policy of Bismarck.

6. What territory did France lose by the Franco-German war?

7. Mention some important towns on the Danube.

8. Where are the following—Bologna, Louvain, Assouan, Tobolsk, Pietermaritzburg, Flushing, Singapore, Barcelona, Heligoland, Potsdam?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. SMYLY.

A great part of Judæa consists of scattered villages. There are also towns. Jerusalem is the capital. There stood a temple of immense wealth. First came the city with its fortifications, then the royal palace, then, within the innermost defences, the temple itself. Only the Jew might approach the gates; all but priests were forbidden to pass the threshold. Cneius Pompeius was the first of our countrymen to subdue the Jews. Availing himself of the right of conquest, he entered the temple. Thus it became commonly known that the place stood empty with no similitude of gods within, and that the shrine had nothing to reveal. The walls of Jerusalem were destroyed, the temple was left standing.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. WILKINS.

[Choose *one* subject.]

1. Describe the opening scene of *Ivanhoe*.

2. Give your impressions of Portia, Nerissa, and Jessica.

3. Contrast Shakspere's picture of 'the Jew' with Scott's.

GENERAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Michaelmas Term, 1900.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. THRIFT.

1. How would you draw at any place a line on the Earth's surface in the plane of the meridian?

2. How may the latitude of an observatory be determined by means of the transit instrument?
Show how to eliminate the effects of refraction on the observations made.

3. How may the Periodic Time of a planet be determined?

4. Enunciate Kepler's laws, and explain a method of verifying them for the Earth.

5. Explain a method of determining the position of the first point of Aries.
How is it proved that this point has a motion in space?

6. What are the Moon's librations, and to what causes are they due?

7. Deduce a rule for determining the sidereal time at any place corresponding to mean solar time.

8. Explain fully how it happens that at some oppositions a lunar eclipse may occur when the Moon is 12° distant from its node, while at others it may be only 10° distant from its node without an eclipse occurring.

9. How is the latitude of a ship at sea determined?

10. Give an account of some *nebulæ*, *double* stars, and *variable* stars.

ETHICS.

MR. BEARE.

1. What is Stewart's account of the various theories as to the basis of moral *obligation*? Compare his own theory with that of Butler.

2. What are the 'various mental qualities' which, according to Stewart, have 'no immediate connexion with moral desert, but are necessary to insure happiness'?

3. How does Butler explain the—(*a*) *meaning*, and (*b*) *importance* of 'probable' reasoning?

4. He refers to certain speculations for which he says, 'we have no faculties': what are these? How does he show that we have no faculties for them?

5. How does he deal with the position of Fatalism (the 'opinion of Necessity')?

6. What are the 'two ways in which,' according to him, 'the subject of morals may be treated'? Which does he usually employ in the Sermons?

7. What, for Butler, is the relation between prudence and virtue?

8. Why is revenge unlawful?

9. How far may legitimate resentment go without degenerating into revenge?

10. How does Butler argue against Hobbes to show that there is in men a natural principle of Benevolence?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

DR. TYRRELL.

Choose *one* of the following subjects for an Essay:—

(*a*) Ought an University to be a place of professional education?

(*b*) 'I do not agree with those reformers who would give a regular and prominent place in the school or university course to modern languages.'—J. S. Mill.

(*c*) The manysidedness of the character of *Hamlet*.

(*d*) *Hamlet* as played by different actors whose performances you have witnessed.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. If three forces balance one another, prove

(*a*) The algebraic sum of their components in any direction is zero.

(*b*) The sum of their moments round any point is zero.

2. From a right-angled triangle whose sides BC, CA, AB are respectively 12, 16, 20 inches, a portion is cut off by a line parallel to BC, and at a distance of 10 inches from it: find the position of the centre of gravity of the four-sided figure thus formed

3. A mass of 10 lbs. moving due north with a velocity of 30 feet per second is acted on by a constant force in a given direction; if at the end of 10 seconds it is moving due west at the rate of 40 feet per second: find the magnitude of the force acting, and show by a diagram the direction in which it acts.

4. Define the terms *unit mass* and *unit force*. Describe any method for finding the numerical value of g.

5. A light rope hangs over a smooth pulley, and has a weight of 10 lbs. attached to one end; if a monkey whose weight is that of 5 lbs. takes hold of the other end, how ought he to ascend in order that the weight may remain at rest?

6. Show that the introduction of ballast into the bottom of a yacht renders it more stable.

7. 60 gallons of water are mixed with 40 gallons of a liquid whose specific gravity is ·78: find the specific gravity of the mixture.

8. Draw a diagram and explain the use of one of the following instruments:—(*a*) Nicholson's Hydrometer; (*b*) an Air-pump.

9. Prove the formula in optics $\frac{1}{d} - \frac{1}{D} = \frac{1}{f}$

10. Given a double convex lens, how would you find its focal length?

CLASSICS.

MR. WILKINS.

Translate:—

I.

Ἡνίχ' ἡμεῖς δεῦρ' ἀφορμᾶσθαι παρεσκευάσμεθα,
ἡ Σελήνη ξυντυχοῦσ' ἡμῖν, ἐπέστειλε φράσαι
πρῶτα μὲν χαίρειν Ἀθηναίοισι, καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις·
εἶτα θυμαίνειν ἔφασκε· δεινὰ γὰρ πεπονθέναι,
ὠφελοῦσ' ὑμᾶς ἅπαντας, οὐ λόγοις, ἀλλ' ἐμφανῶς·
πρῶτα μὲν τοῦ μηνὸς εἰς δᾷδ' οὐκ ἔλαττον, ἢ δραχμήν,
ὥστε καὶ λέγειν ἅπαντας, ἐξιόντας ἑσπέρας·
Μὴ πρίω, παῖ, δᾷδ', ἐπειδὴ φῶς Σεληναίης καλόν.
ἄλλα τ' εὖ δρᾶν φησίν· ὑμᾶς δ' οὐκ ἄγειν τὰς ἡμέρας
οὐδὲν ὀρθῶς, ἀλλ' ἄνω τε καὶ κάτω κυδοιδοπᾶν.
ὥστ' ἀπειλεῖν φησιν αὐτῇ τοὺς θεοὺς ἑκάστοτε,
ἢνίκ' ἂν ψευσθῶσι δείπνου, κἀπίωσιν οἴκαδε,
τῆς ἑορτῆς μὴ τυχόντες, κατὰ λόγον τῶν ἡμερῶν.

ARISTOPHANES.

1. Give the meaning of:—*ἵππερος, ὕτης, ὀβολοστάτης, ἀπολιταργεῖν, λημᾷν.*

2. Parse the words:—*πρίω, ψευσθῶσι, κἀπίωσιν, ἐῤῥάγη, νύξασα.*

Translate:—

II.

Musa dedit fidibus divos puerosque deorum
Et pugilem victorem et equum certamine primum
Et iuvenum curas et libera vina referre.
Descriptas servare vices operumque colores
Cur ego si nequeo ignoroque, poeta salutor?
Cur nescire pudens prave quam discere malo?

Versibus exponi tragicis res comica non vult;
Indignatur item privatis ac prope socco
Dignis carminibus narrari coena Thyestae.
Singula quaeque locum teneant sortita decentem.
Interdum tamen et vocem comoedia tollit,
Iratusque Chremes tumido delitigat ore;
Et tragicus plerumque dolet sermone pedestri
Telephus et Peleus, quum pauper et exsul uterque
Proiicit ampullas et sesquipedalia verba,
Si curat cor spectantis tetigisse querela.

HORACE.

1. Write down the meaning of:—quotus, posticum, tesqua, glomus, curarier, pituita, senium.

2. What references does Horace make to Archilochus, Aristarchus, Dossennus, Epicharmus, Menander?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. BURY.

The country had been left desert in the age of Augustus by the emigration of its ancient inhabitants. The fertility of the soil soon attracted a new colony from the adjacent provinces of Gaul. Crowds of adventurers occupied the doubtful possession and acknowledged, by the payment of tithes, the majesty of the Empire. To protect these new subjects a line of frontier garrisons was gradually extended from the Rhine to the Danube. About the reign of Hadrian, when that mode of defence began to be practised, these garrisons were connected and covered by strong entrenchments of trees and palisades. In the place of so rude a bulwark, the Emperor Probus constructed a stone wall of a considerable height, and strengthened it by towers at convenient distances.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. FITZ GERALD.

1. Describe how an aneroid barometer may be constructed? Why is it desirable to have no air in the box?

2. How are chemical hygrometers used? How is the hygrometric state of the air determined from an observation made with a chemical hygrometer?

3. What is meant by the polarisation of a galvanic cell? How is it avoided in Grove's cell? Why is a porous cell used in this case?

4. Describe how some one kind of electric telegraph is worked.

5. Describe a spectroscope, and explain the uses of its various parts.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. EMERSON REYNOLDS.

1. What is meant by the 'valence' or 'atomicity' of an element? What is the evidence for the valence of carbon?

2. State Avogadro's Law, and illustrate its use in ascertaining the atomic weight of an elementary gas.

3. How is the element iodine obtained and distinguished from all other forms of matter?

4. Shortly describe, and explain the usual method by which cast iron is produced from iron ore. Point out the chemical and physical distinctions between cast iron, wrought iron, and steel.

5. How is acetic anhydride produced? Explain the interactions of the anhydride with (*a*) water, and (*b*) ethylic alcohol.

6. Define the terms *amine*, *amide*, *ester*, and *ketone*, as used in organic chemistry, and write the formulæ of several substances belonging to each class.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

MR. BASTABLE.

1. 'The distinction between order . . . and progress, employed to define the qualities necessary in a government, is unscientific and incorrect.'

Summarize the grounds on which Mill bases this statement.

2. Estimate the advantages and disadvantages of appointing executive functionaries by popular election.

3. What are the different modes of organizing a federal union? State the characteristic features of each, and give actual or historical examples.

4. The ministers of the American President are not permitted to be members of, or even speak in, Congress.

Explain the reason of this rule, and consider whether it is advantageous.

5. How does Bagehot argue 'that party organization is the vital principle of representative government?'

6. Estimate the effects of custom and habit on prices.

7. Consider the influence on wages of (*a*) a great increase in the number of labourers, (*b*) a large addition to capital.

8. State shortly the chief provisions of the Bank Charter Act (1844). On what theory was it based?

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS AND SENIOR SOPHISTER SUPPLEMENTALISTS.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. FRY.

1. To a uniform beam 20 feet long weighing 103 lbs., weights of 13, 16, 11, and 7 lbs. are attached at distances of 0, 3, 12, and 20 feet from one end: find the point about which the beam will balance.

2. What horizontal force will just support a bead weighing 10 oz. on a rough vertical circle of wire at the point on its circumference where the radius is inclined at an angle of 30° to the vertical, taking the coefficient of friction to be $\frac{1}{3}$?

3. Make an arrangement with four pulleys so that the power shall be to the weight as 1 to 8, and prove that the work done by the power is equal to the work done in lifting the weight.

4. A particle is shied straight up with a velocity of 240 feet per second. Will it be ascending or descending, and how far will it move during the 9th second from the start?

5. Prove the formula for the acceleration when a particle is moving on a smooth inclined plane.

6. If a pendulum is beating seconds, and if its length is doubled, how long will it then take to make 50 beats?

7. A rectangular opening, 5 feet by 4 feet, is made in the side of a tank containing water, with the upper side 5 feet and horizontal, and 7 feet below the level of the water. If the opening is closed by a cover, what force must be exerted on the cover to prevent the water escaping? Must the force be applied at a point above or below the centre of the cover, and why so?

8. Find the magnitude and position of the image of a candle flame two inches long, held at a distance of 9 in. from a concave spherical mirror of radius 16 in.

9. The radius of curvature of one spherical face of a convex lens of glass is 12, and the index of refraction of glass is $\frac{3}{2}$. What must be the radius of curvature of the other face so that the lens may be a convex one of focal length 18? There are two answers to this question.

10. Draw a diagram of the eye, naming the different parts, and exhibiting in your diagram the formation of an image of an external object on the retina.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. THRIFT.

1. Explain what is meant by the line of collimation of a telescope, and by the collimation error of the transit instrument. Describe fully how the instrument is to be adjusted to correct for this error.

2. The apparent meridian altitudes of a circumpolar star are 30° and 45°. Find the declination of the star and the latitude of the place at which the observations were made. [Coefficient of refraction = 58″·2].

3. What is meant by the Horizontal Parallax of the Moon? How is its amount determined?

4. What is known about the rotations of the planets on their own axes?

5. Find the average daily retardation of the moon in rising. Explain, with the aid of a diagram, the phenomenon of the harvest Moon.

6. Find the sidereal time corresponding to $1^h\ 36^m\ 25^s$ mean time at Dublin on a certain day, being given that at Greenwich on that day the right ascension of the mean Sun at mean noon was $10^h\ 11^m\ 23^s$, and that the longitude of Dublin is 6° 20′ W.

7. How may the latitude of a ship at sea be found?

8. Explain what is meant by the Equation of Time and the causes to which it is due.

9. How would you find, by means of a celestial globe, the length of time that the Sun will be above the horizon on a given day at Dublin?

10. What do you know of double stars, binary stars, and variable stars?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. BEARE.

[1.]

(*For Junior Sophisters.*)

1. Write an essay on any *one* of the following:—

   (*a*) 'Of all Coleridge's poems the loveliest is assuredly "Christabel"' (Swinburne).

   (*b*) The tender sentiment, imaginative force, and musical rhythm of 'The Ancient Mariner.'

   (*c*) Scott's conceptions of Callum Beg and of Davie Gellatly.

   (*d*) Waverly's sojourn in The Highlands.

2. What parts of 'The Ancient Mariner' are due to the suggestion of Wordsworth?

[II.]

(*Senior Sophister Supplementalists, Hilary Term.*)

Write an essay on any *one* of the following:—

1. Wordworth's *patriotism*, with illustrations from his poem.
2. The reasons for the popularity of Burns.
3. The strength and weakness of Dr. Samuel Johnson.

[III.]

(*Senior Sophister Supplementalists, Trinity Term.*)

Write an essay on any *one* of the following:—

1. The character of Horace Walpole.
2. Clive's work in India as a pioneer of England's empire.
3. Tennyson's conception of the *heroic* as illustrated in his poems.
4. Write an analysis of his poem, 'The Brook,' and a critical appreciation of its literary worth.

ETHICS.

MR. WILKINS.

(*Senior Sophisters.*)

1. What are the four kinds of agreement and disagreement between our ideas?

2. How is it that particular demonstrations in mathematics afford general knowledge?

3. What constitutes our knowledge of the 'essence' of anything?

4. Give Locke's proof of the existence of God.

(*For Hilary Supplementalists only.*)

5. How does Stewart analyse the state of mind of the spectator of a good or bad action?

6. Mention the most remarkable theories concerning the origin of moral ideas.

7. What place does the doctrine of the soul's immateriality hold in the argument for a future state?

8. State the opinions of the Ancients concerning the Sovereign Good.

9. Various mental qualities, which have no immediate connexion with moral desert, are necessary to ensure happiness. What are they?

10. How does Stewart classify the pleasures belonging to our nature?

(*For Trinity Supplementalists only.*)

5. How does Butler explain analogical reasoning? What words of Origen suggested the plan of the *Analogy*?

6. How does he answer objections against the wisdom and goodness of the Divine government?

7. Show the distinction between self-love and the particular passions.

8. How does Butler show the difference in kind between self-love and the moral faculty?

9. How does Butler explain the manner in which creatures made upright fall?

10. What does Butler aim at proving in his chapter on Moral Government?

CLASSICS.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

[1.]

(*For Junior Sophisters.*)

Translate into English:—

I.

(*a*) Cum prorepserunt primis animalia terris,
Mutum et turpe pecus, glandem atque cubilia propter
Unguibus et pugnis, dein fustibus, atque ita porro
Pugnabant armis, quae post fabricaverat usus,
Donec verba, quibus voces sensusque notarent,
Nominaque invenere; dehinc absistere bello,
Oppida coeperunt munire et ponere leges.

HORACE.

(*b*) Nam male re gesta cum vellem mittere operto
Me capite in flumen, dexter stetit, et, 'cave faxis
Te quicquam indignum; pudor,' inquit, 'te malus angit
Insanos qui inter vereare insanus haberi.
Primum nam inquiram, quid sit furere: hoc si erit in te
Solo, nil verbi, pereas quin fortiter, addam.

Ibid.

1. Parse, giving the principal parts of each verb—*prorepserunt, faxis, vereare, operto, pereas.*

2. What do these phrases mean?—*ludere par impar, musa pedestris, Chium maris expers, trecentos inseris, malis ridentem alienis.*

II.

Translate into English:—

ΧΟ. καὶ προσδοκᾶν χρὴ δεσπόσειν Διός τινα;
ΠΡ. καὶ τῶνδέ γ' ἕξει δυσλοφωτέρους πόνους.
ΧΟ. πῶς δ' οὐχὶ ταρβεῖς τοιάδ' ἐκρίπτων ἔπη;
ΠΡ. τί δ' ἂν φοβοίμην ᾧ θανεῖν οὐ μόρσιμον;
ΧΟ. ἀλλ' ἄθλον ἄν σοι τοῦδ' ἔτ' ἀλγίω πόροι.
ΠΡ. ὁ δ' οἶν ποιείτω· πάντα προσδοκητά μοι.
ΧΟ. οἱ προσκυνοῦντες τὴν Ἀδράστειαν σοφοί.
ΠΡ. σέβου, προσεύχου, θῶπτε τὸν κρατοῦντ' ἀεί.
ἐμοὶ δ' ἔλασσον Ζηνὸς ἢ μηδὲν μέλει.
δράτω, κρατείτω τόνδε τὸν βραχὺν χρόνον,
ὅπως θέλει· δαρὸν γὰρ οὐκ ἄρξει θεοῖς.

AESCHYLUS.

1. Parse, giving the principal parts of each verb—*δράτω*, *ἀλγίω*, *ἐκρίπτων*, *προσεύχου*, *προσδοκητά*.

2. Give the meanings of these phrases—*μητρυιὰ νεῶν*, *κακῶν τρικυμία*, *ἀνήριθμον γέλασμα*, *δρακοντόμαλλοι Γόργονες*, *οὐ χριστὸν οὔτε πιστόν*.

[II.]

(Senior Sophister Supplementalists, Hilary Term.)

I.

Translate into Euglish:—

εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ ἄλλαι τρεῖς μεσότητες, ἔχουσαι μέν τινα ὁμοιότητα πρὸς ἀλλήλας· διαφέρουσι δὲ ἀλλήλων· πᾶσαι μὲν γάρ εἰσι περὶ λόγων καὶ πράξεων κοινωνίαν· διαφέρουσι δὲ, ὅτι ἡ μέν ἐστι περὶ τὸ ἀληθὲς τὸ ἐν αὐτοῖς· αἱ δὲ περὶ τὸ ἡδύ· τούτου δὲ, τὸ μὲν, ἐν παιδιᾷ· τὸ δὲ, ἐν πᾶσι, τοῖς κατὰ τὸν βίον. ῥητέον οὖν καὶ περὶ τούτων, ἵνα μᾶλλον κατίδωμεν, ὅτι ἐν πᾶσιν ἡ μεσότης ἐπαινετόν· τὰ δ' ἄκρα οὔτε ὀρθὰ, οὔτε ἐπαινετὰ, ἀλλὰ ψεκτά. ἔστι μὲν οὖν καὶ τούτων τὰ πλείω ἀνώνυμα· πειρατέον δ' ὥσπερ καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ἄλλων, αὐτοὺς ὀνοματοποιεῖν, σαφηνείας ἕνεκεν, καὶ τοῦ εὐπαρακολουθήτου.—ARISTOTLE.

1. Parse, giving the principal parts of each verb—*εἰώθασιν*, *ὁρίσειε*, *διελόμενοι*, *ἐθισθείη*, *ἐγκεχρωσμένον*.

2. What difficulty arises from the assertion that it is by doing just acts that we become just?

What solution is offered?

II.

Translate into English:—

Si Aeacus aut Minos diceret,
'Oderint, dum metuant': . . .
aut, ——'natis sepulchro ipse est parens':

indecorum videretur, quod eos fuisse iustos accepimus: at Atreo dicente, plausus excitantur: est enim digna persona oratio. Sed poetae, quid quemque deceat, ex persona iudicabunt: nobis autem personam imposuit

ipsa natura, magna cum excellentia praestantiaque animantium reliquarum. Quocirca poetae in magna varietate personarum, etiam vitiosis quid conveniat et quid deceat, videbunt; nobis autem quum a natura constantiae, moderationis, temperantiae, verecundiae partes datae sint, quumque eadem natura doceat, non negligere, quemadmodum nos adversus homines geramus: efficitur, ut et illud, quod ad omnem honestatem pertinet, decorum, quam late fusum sit, appareat; et hoc, quod spectatur in uno quoque genere virtutis.—CICERO.

(i.) What argument does Cicero found on the original meaning of the word *hostis*?

(ii.) Translate *nec cauponantes bellum*. Of whom is the phrase used?

(iii.) *Nihilominus ipsi lucet*. What is the literal meaning of this phrase, and what general application does Cicero give it?

(iv.) Quote Ennius' famous line on Q. Fabius Maximus.

(v.) What was M. Crassus' idea of a competent fortune?

[III.]

(*Senior Sophister Supplementalists, Trinity Term.*)

I.

Translate into English:—

εἶεν, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, ὦ Θρασύμαχε· δοκῶ σοι συκοφαντεῖν; πάνυ μὲν οὖν, ἔφη. οἴει γάρ με ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς ἐν τοῖς λόγοις κακουργοῦντά σε ἐρέσθαι ὡς ἠρόμην; εὖ μὲν οὖν οἶδα, ἔφη. καὶ οὐδέν γέ σοι πλέον ἔσται· οὔτε γὰρ ἄν με λάθοις κακουργῶν, οὔτε μὴ λαθὼν βιάσασθαι τῷ λόγῳ δύναιο. οὐδέ δ' ἂν ἐπιχειρήσαιμι, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, ὦ μακάριε. ἀλλ' ἵνα μὴ αὖθις ἡμῖν τοιοῦτον ἐγγένηται, διόρισαι, ποτέρως λέγεις τὸν ἄρχοντά τε καὶ τὸν κρείττονα, τὸν ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν ἢ τὸν ἀκριβεῖ λόγῳ, ὃ νῦν δὴ ἔλεγες, οὗ τὸ ξυμφέρον κρείττονος ὄντος δίκαιον ἔσται τῷ ἥττονι ποιεῖν. τὸν τῷ ἀκριβεστάτῳ, ἔφη, λόγῳ ἄρχοντα ὄντα. πρὸς ταῦτα κακούργει καὶ συκοφάντει, εἴ τι δύνασαι. οὐδέν σου παρίεμαι. ἀλλ' οὐ μὴ οἷός τ' ᾖς. —PLATO.

1. Parse, giving the meanings and principal parts of each verb—ξύνισθι, μεταθώμεθα, ἑστιάσεσθαι, ὡμολόγηται, διεπτοήθημεν.

2. (*a*) What exactly is meant by ἡ εἰωθυῖα εἰρωνεία Σωκράτους?
(*b*) What class, according to Socrates, ycare most for mone?

II.

Translate into English:—

Iamque domum mirans genetricis, et humida regna,
Speluncisque lacus clausos, lucosque sonantes,
Ibat, et ingenti motu stupefactus aquarum,
Omnia sub magna labentia flumina terra
Spectabat diversa locis, Phasinque, Lycumque,
Et caput, unde altus primum se erumpit Enipeus,
Unde pater Tiberinus, et unde Aniena fluenta,
Saxosumque sonans Hypanis, Mysusque Caicus,
Et gemina auratus taurino cornua vultu
Eridanus: quo non alius per pinguia culta
In mare purpureum violentior effluit amnis. VIRGIL.

1. Translate these lines:—

(i.) infelix lolium et steriles dominantur avenae.

(ii.) . . . oculis capti fodere cubilia talpae.

(iii.) invitat genialis hiems, curasque resolvit.

(iv.) nunquam imprudentibus imber obfuit.

(v.) nescio qua praeter solitum dulcedine laeti.

2. What references does Virgil make in the *Georgics* to the civil and foreign wars of his time?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. EXHAM.

But there was also a third way, not less deserving of notice, in which they contributed to the result. As soon as the congress of deputies met at the Isthmus of Corinth, it became essential to recognize some one commanding city. With regard to the land force, no one dreamt of contesting the pre-eminence of Sparta. But in respect to the fleet, her pretensions were more disputable, since she furnished at most only sixteen ships, and little or no nautical skill; while Athens brought two-thirds of the entire naval force, with the best ships and seamen. Upon these grounds the idea was at first started, that Athens should command at sea and Sparta on land: but the majority of the allies manifested a decided repugnance, announcing that they would follow no one but a Spartan.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. FITZGERALD.

1. Describe how the pendulum in a clock regulates its rate of going.

2. When a liquid is evaporating, what is the effect on the evaporation of the other gases besides its own in the space above the liquid? Does the relative density of the gas above to that of the vapour of the liquid affect the question? Give reasons.

3. What is the distribution of magnetic force near a wire carrying an electric current? How would you show it? How has this force been used in making electro-magnets?

4. Explain how a wavy line can be used to represent the nature of the motion taking place when a sound-wave is passing through the air.

5. Two lights A and B are respectively 5 and 10 feet from a bar which throws shadows of equal intensity on a screen 1 foot away. Calculate the relative brightnesses of the two lights. Explain why your calculation is the right way of getting at the answer desired.

6. Define the refractive index of a material; and explain why, when a ray of light is going nearly perpendicularly through a surface, the angle of refraction is proportional to the angle of incidence.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. EMERSON REYNOLDS.

(*Junior Sophisters.*)

1. How is the molecular weight of a gaseous compound determined?
2. Two oxides of hydrogen are known; how are they obtained and distinguished? State the law which they illustrate.
3. How is chlorine commonly obtained, and distinguished from other elements?
4. Write the formulæ of the three chief oxides of iron, and write equations explaining the solvent action of hydrochloric acid on each oxide. How would you detect iron in the solutions?

(*Senior Sophister Supplementalists.*)

1. Point out the characters of olefiant gas, and of the series of hydrocarbides of which it is the first member.
2. What is meant by the 'constitutional formula' of a compound? Write that of formic acid, and point out the evidence on which it rests.
3. How is ethyl iodide produced from alcohol? Explain the action of the iodide on silver acetate.
4. Point out the relations of aldehyde and of chloral to ordinary alcohol. Explain the action of an alkali in chloral.

MODERN HISTORY.

MR. BURY.

(*Junior Sophisters.*)

1. Write *brief* sketches of the careers of Sir Thomas More, Thomas Cromwell, and Cranmer.
2. Sketch the history of Ireland under Elizabeth.
3. What charters of English liberty were passed in the seventeenth century?
4. Give some account of the growth of manufactures in the eighteenth century in England.
5. Write an account of the political career of the second Pitt.
6. Describe the French enterprises in Italy under Francis I. State the terms of the Peace of Cambrai.
7. Give some account of the domestic reforms in France under Henry IV.
8. What do you know of—(*a*) Colbert; (*b*) Louvois; (*c*) Madame de Maintenon?
9. Give some account of the Jansenist Controversy.
10. Describe the career of the French Revolution from the execution of the king to the establishment of the Directory.

FINAL FRESHMAN EXAMINATION AND SENIOR FRESHMEN SUPPLEMENTING HILARY AND TRINITY EXAMINATIONS.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1900.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. Find the value of $xyz + x + y + z$, when

$$x = \frac{b-c}{a}, \quad y = \frac{c-a}{b}, \quad z = \frac{a-b}{c}.$$

2. Simplify

$$\left(x - y - \frac{1}{x - y + \frac{xy}{x-y}}\right) \times \frac{x^3 + y^3}{x^2 - y^2}.$$

3. Solve the equation

$$59x^2 - 3482x + 59 = 0.$$

4. Express

$$\sqrt{12 + 2\sqrt{35}} \text{ in the form } \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}.$$

5. Solve the equations

$$\begin{aligned} 3x + 2y + z &= 3, \\ 5x + 4y + 3z &= 11, \\ x + y + 4z &= 16. \end{aligned}$$

6. The distance between two places, A and B, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Two persons, C and D, start together from A to go to B, C travelling by carriage at 6 miles an hour, and D walking at 3 miles an hour. If C remain at B for 15 minutes and then return by carriage to A, find where he will meet D.

7. Reduce to its lowest terms the expression

$$\frac{x^5 + x^2 + 2x + 2}{x^4 - x^3 + x^2 + 2}.$$

8. Solve the equation

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{a} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{a^2} + \sqrt{\frac{4}{a^2x^2} + \frac{9}{x^4}}}.$$

9. A man buys 130 yards of a certain material: he sells half of it at a gain of 20 per cent., and the remainder at a gain of 15 per cent., and realises £95 9*s.* $4\frac{1}{2}d$. What was the cost price per yard?

10. In a game of skill, A can give B, and B can give C, 10 points in a game of 50. How many points should A give C in a game of 50?

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. Prove the formula

$$\cos(A - B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B.$$

2. Prove that

$$\sin 15° = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{2\sqrt{2}}, \quad \cos 15° = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2\sqrt{2}}, \quad \tan 15° = 2 - \sqrt{3}.$$

3. Prove the formulæ for a triangle

$$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}; \quad \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}.$$

4. Prove the formula

$$\frac{a - b}{a + b} = \frac{\tan \frac{1}{2}(A - B)}{\tan \frac{1}{2}(A + B)},$$

where A and B are the angles of a triangle, and a, b the sides opposite to them.

5. Find the simplest value of

$$\frac{\sin^2 A - \sin^2 B}{\cos^2 A - \sin^2 B} \cdot \frac{1 - \tan^2 A \tan^2 B}{\tan^2 A - \tan^2 B}$$

6. The sides of a triangle are 68 yds., 40 yds., 84 yds.: find the tangents of the halves of the angles, and the area.

7. Give a short sketch of the different cases of the trigonometrical solutions of plane triangles.

8. Prove that the number of seconds in the angle whose circular measure is unity is 206265, nearly.

Show how to find the magnitude of a distant object if its distance is known.

9. If $\sin 2A = \cos 3A$, find the value of each.

10. From two stations A and B, whose distance apart is 500 yards, two inaccessible objects C, D are observed. Being given the following angles, viz.—

$$BAD = 135°, \quad BAC = 60°, \quad ABC = 90°, \quad ABD = 30°,$$

find the distance CD.

MECHANICS.

MR. THRIFT.

1. Show that three equal forces acting outwards from a point in directions inclined to one another at angles of 120° degrees are in equilibrium.

Find the magnitude of the resultant of three forces of 9, 10, and 11 lbs., respectively, acting outwards from a point in directions inclined to one another at angles of 120°.

2. A uniform rod, weighing 14 lbs., is hinged at one of its extremities to a fixed point, and is in equilibrium in a position inclined at 60° to the horizontal, being acted on by a horizontal force applied at its lower extremity: find the pull of the rod on the hinge, and the magnitude of the horizontal force.

3. A uniform beam AB, 15 ft. in length, weighing 33 lbs., rests horizontally on two props, placed at distances of 1 foot and 12 feet from its extremity A; midway between the props a weight of 56 lbs. is hung from the beam: find the pressures on the props.

4. Draw a diagram of a system of three pulleys by means of which a man standing upon the ground can support a weight equal to his own weight in such a way that his pressure on the ground is reduced by one-seventh of his weight.

Mark the tensions of the strings employed, and find the pull on the support from which the system of pulleys is hung.

5. A body of 12 lbs. weight is placed on a rough plane inclined to the horizontal at 30°, and is acted on by a force of 2 lbs. in an upward direction inclined at an angle of 30° to the plane: find the magnitude of the force acting parallel to the plane required (a) to support the body on the plane, (b) to push the body up the plane.

[Coefficient of friction = $\frac{1}{4}$.]

6. A square slab, $ABCD$, weighs 10 lbs., and the length of each of its sides is 9 in. If weights of 9 lbs., 7 lbs., 3 lbs., and 7 lbs. are placed on the four corners A, B, C, D of the slab, find where a single prop must be placed under it so that it may be supported in equilibrium.

7. Define 'acceleration.'

If a train, starting from rest, move for 2 minutes with a uniform acceleration, and pass over 1 mile in that time, find the velocity it will have acquired at the end of the time.

8. A mass, weighing 7 lbs., is lifted 6 feet from the ground, and then projected vertically upwards with a velocity of 24 feet per second. To what height from the ground will it rise, and what was the amount of work expended?

9. A mass of $13\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. on a smooth horizontal table is connected by a string passing over a pulley at the edge of the table with a mass of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.: find the acceleration with which the system will move, and the force which must have acted on the mass of $13\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in order to give it that acceleration.

10. An engine of 50 tons mass is passing round a curve of 1000 yards radius with a velocity of 15 miles per hour: find, in poundals, the pressure towards the centre of the curve exerted on the engine by the rails.

The following questions are for Senior Freshmen Supplementalists only, who may substitute them for the questions numbered 7–10 :—

11. If in a screw-press a force of 1 lb., applied perpendicularly to the arm at a distance of 9 inches from the axis, produces a pressure of 198 lbs. in the direction of the axis of the screw, find the interval between the threads of the screw.

12. What is a 'couple,' and when will two 'couples' equilibrate each other?

What is the work done by a couple when its arm rotates through one complete revolution?

13. State the laws of friction, and explain what is meant by the angle of friction, and how it may be experimentally determined.

14. A bucket, weighing 324 lbs., is raised from a well by means of a wheel and axle. If the radii of the wheel and axle are 3 ft. and 4 in., respectively, find the least force required, and the work done in raising the bucket through 18 ft.

CLASSICS.

DR. TYRRELL.

I.

Σπεύσατέ μοι, κακὰ τέκνα, κατηφόνες! αἴθ' ἅμα πάντες
Ἕκτορος ὠφέλετ' ἀντὶ θοῆς ἐπὶ νηυσὶ πεφάσθαι!
ὤ μοι ἐγὼ πανάποτμος, ἐπεὶ τέκον υἷας ἀρίστους
Τροίῃ ἐν εὐρείῃ, τῶν δ' οὔτινά φημι λελεῖφθαι·
Μήστορά τ' ἀντίθεον καὶ Τρωΐλον ἱππιοχάρμην,
Ἕκτορά θ', ὃς θεὸς ἔσκε μετ' ἀνδράσιν, οὐδὲ ἐῴκει
ἀνδρός γε θνητοῦ παῖς ἔμμεναι, ἀλλὰ θεοῖο·
τοὺς μὲν ἀπώλεσ' Ἄρης· τὰ δ' ἐλέγχεα πάντα λέλειπται,
ψεῦσταί τ' ὀρχησταί τε, χοροιτυπίῃσιν ἄριστοι,
ἀρνῶν ἠδ' ἐρίφων ἐπιδήμιοι ἁρπακτῆρες.
οὐκ ἂν δή μοι ἅμαξαν ἐφοπλίσσαιτε τάχιστα,
ταῦτά τε πάντ' ἐπιθεῖτε, ἵνα πρήσσωμεν ὁδοῖο;

HOMER.

1. Parse—πεφάσθαι, ἐπιθεῖτε, τέτατο, ἀλείς, ἐμπλήσατο.

2. Write a note on the meaning of the following words:—πλυνοί, μυελός, κίρκος, κρίκος, ἀργειφόντης, τερπικέραυνος.

3. Quote in Greek, if you can, if not, in English, any passages or expressions in the prescribed books which seem to you particularly fine.

II.

Agit ipse furentem
In somnit ferus Aeneas; semperque relinqui
Sola sibi, semper longam incomitata videtur
Ire viam, et Tyrios deserta quaerere terra:
Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus.
Et solem geminum, et duplices se ostendere Thebas;

Aut Agamemnonius scenis agitatus Orestes,
Armatum facibus matrem et serpentibus atris
Quum fugit, ultricesque sedent in limine Dirae.
Ergo ubi concepit furias, evicta dolore,
Decrevitque mori, tempus secum ipsa modumque
Exigit, et, moestam dictis aggressa sororem,
Consilium vultu tegit, ac spem fronte serenat:
Inveni, germana, viam, gratare sorori,
Quae mihi reddat eum, vel eo me solvat amantem.

VIRGIL.

4. Parse—*decrevit*, *implessem*, *senta*, *nītens*, *nĭtens*, giving the English and (in the case of verbs) the principal parts of the verb.

5. Write notes on the mythological allusions in the above passage.

6. What is the difficulty in *Eumenidum*?

(*Senior Freshmen Supplementalists, Hilary Term.*)

I.

ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑμᾶς χρή, ὦ ἄνδρες δικασταί, εὐέλπιδας εἶναι πρὸς τὸν θάνατον, καὶ ἕν τι τοῦτο διανοεῖσθαι ἀληθές, ὅτι οὐκ ἔστιν ἀνδρὶ ἀγαθῷ κακὸν οὐδὲν οὔτε ζῶντι οὔτε τελευτήσαντι, οὐδὲ ἀμελεῖται ὑπὸ θεῶν τὰ τούτου πράγματα· οὐδὲ τὰ ἐμὰ νῦν ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου γέγονεν, ἀλλά μοι δῆλόν ἐστι τοῦτο, ὅτι ἤδη τεθνάναι καὶ ἀπηλλάχθαι πραγμάτων βέλτιον ἦν μοι. διὰ τοῦτο καὶ ἐμὲ οὐδαμοῦ ἀπέτρεψε τὸ σημεῖον, καὶ ἔγωγε τοῖς καταψηφισαμένοις μου καὶ τοῖς κατηγόροις οὐ πάνυ χαλεπαίνω. καίτοι οὐ ταύτῃ τῇ διανοίᾳ κατεψηφίζοντό μου καὶ κατηγόρουν, ἀλλ' οἰόμενοι βλάπτειν· τοῦτο αὐτοῖς ἄξιον μέμφεσθαι.—PLATO.

1. Parse—*ἀπηλλάχθαι*, *καταψηφισαμένοις*, *ἀπολώλη*, *ὑπείληφα*.

2. Give some account of the trial of Socrates, with the date of it.

II.

Ibis tandem aliquando, quo te iam pridem ista tua cupiditas effrenata ac furiosa rapiebat: neque enim tibi haec res adfert dolorem, sed quandam incredibilem voluptatem. Ad hanc te amentiam natura peperit, voluntas exercuit, fortuna servavit. Numquam tu non modo otium, sed ne bellum quidem nisi nefarium concupisti. Nactus es ex perditis atque ab omni non modo fortuna, verum etiam spe derelictis conflatam improborum manum. Hic tu qua laetitia perfruere! quibus gaudiis exsultabis! quanta in voluptate bacchabere, cum in tanto numero tuorum neque audies virum bonum quemquam neque videbis.—CICERO.

3. Parse (giving the principal parts of the verb) *confertus*, *nactus*, *perfruere*, *rapiebat*, *refer*.

4. Give a very brief account of the Catilinarian conspiracy.

(*Senior Freshmen Supplementalists, Trinity Term.*)

I.

ὥστ' οὐ Κρέοντος προστάτου γεγράψομαι.
λέγω δ', ἐπειδὴ καὶ τυφλόν μ' ὠνείδισας·
σὺ καὶ δέδορκας κοὐ βλέπεις ἵν' εἶ κακοῦ,
οὐδ' ἔνθα ναίεις οὐδ' ὅτων οἰκεῖς μέτα.
ἆρ' οἶσθ' ἀφ' ὧν εἶ; καὶ λέληθας ἐχθρὸς ὢν
τοῖς σοῖσιν αὐτοῦ νέρθε κἀπὶ γῆς ἄνω,
καί σ' ἀμφιπλὴξ μητρός τε καὶ τοῦ σοῦ πατρὸς
ἐλᾷ ποτ' ἐκ γῆς τῆσδε δεινόπους ἀρά,
βλέποντα νῦν μὲν ὄρθ' ἔπειτα δὲ σκότον.
βοῆς δὲ τῆς σῆς ποῖος οὐκ ἔσται λιμήν,
ποῖος Κιθαιρὼν οὐχὶ σύμφωνος τάχα,
ὅταν καταίσθῃ τὸν ὑμέναιον, ὃν δόμοις
ἄνορμον εἰσέπλευσας, εὐπλοίας τυχών;

SOPHOCLES.

1. Parse—ἐλᾷ, καταίσθῃ, παρῆς (2), ἐξεστεμμένοι, προφάνητε.

II.

ST. Piscis ex sententia
Nactus sum: mihi ne corrumpantur cautiost:
Nam id nobis tam flagitiumst quam illa, Demea,
Non facere vobis, quae modo dixti: et quod queo
Conservis ad eundem istunc praecipio modum:
'Hoc salsumst, hoc adustumst, hoc lautumst parum:
Illud recte: iterum sic memento': sedulo
Moneo, quae possum pro mea sapientia:
Postremo tamquam in speculum in patinas, Demea,
Inspicere iubeo et moneo quid facto usus sit.
Inepta haec esse, nos quae facimus, sentio:
Verum quid facias? ut homost, ita morem geras.
Numquid vis? DE. Mentem vobis meliorem dari.

TERENCE.

2. Parse—*adustumst, nactus, praeterīto, praeterĭto, cĕdo, cēdo.*

3. A literary controversy carried on in the time of Terence closely resembles a similar discussion in our own time?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. L. C. PURSER.

1. Do not forget to obey your parents.

2. It makes considerable difference in transacting business whether you are in good health or not.

3. Metellus wrote to the senate to send reinforcements; for otherwise he would have to surrender.

4. The rams were brought forward in two places, and began to batter the walls. But the townsmen omitted nothing by which the works or the attacks of the besiegers could be obstructed. They resisted in two ways in particular: one of which was to raise constantly, instead of the wall knocked down, a new wall of equal strength on the inside; and the other was to make sudden sallies, at one time against the enemy's works, at another against his advanced guards; and in those attacks they generally proved victorious.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. BEARE.

[I.]

1. Candidates will write essays on any *one* of the following subjects:—

(*a*) 'The dreams of the righteous are good.'—(Aristotle). Develop and illustrate this in connexion with the sleep-walking scene in *Macbeth*.

(*b*) The disturbing effects of a guilty conscience as pourtrayed in Macbeth, and in Lady Macbeth, respectively.

(*c*) The banquet scene.

(*d*) Bacon's thoughts on 'Superstition.'

2. Explain—coign of vantage, surcease, jump, limbec, dudgeon, ravell'd sleave, minions of their race, champion to the utterance, clept, shard-borne.

[II.]

(*Senior Freshman Supplementalists, Hilary Term.*)

1. Candidates will write essays on any *one* of the following:—

(*a*) Addison's remarks on party-spirit.

(*b*) His speculations on immortality.

(*c*) 'The Elegy in a Country Churchyard,' and the reasons of its greatness as a poem.

2. Who were Addison's collaborators in producing the *Spectator*?

[III.]

(*Senior Freshmen Supplementalists, Trinity Term.*)

Candidates will write essays on any *one* of the following:—

(*a*) 'That independence Britons prize too high
Keeps man from man and breaks the social tie.'

(*b*) ''Tis yours to judge how wide the limits stand
Between a splendid and a happy land.'

(*c*) The personal relations between Pope and Addison.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

EUCLID.

MR. THRIFT.

1. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, but the angle contained by the two sides of one of them greater than the angle contained by the two sides equal to them, of the other, the base of that which has the greater angle is greater than the base of the other.

2. If a straight line falling on two other straight lines make the alternate angles equal to one another, the two straight lines are parallel.

3. Describe a rectangle equal to a given triangle.

4. Prove that the rectangle contained by the sum and difference of two right lines is equal to the difference of their squares.

5. If two circles touch, the straight line which joins their centres, produced, if necessary, passes through the point of contact.

6. On a given straight line describe a segment of a circle containing an angle equal to one-third of two right angles.

7. Define *ratio*, and *equal ratios*.
Explain the manner in which Euclid uses his definition of equal ratios in proving that the ratios of the sides about equal angles in two equiangular triangles are equal.

8. Prove that similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

9. Define 'compound ratio.'
Prove that equiangular parallelograms have to one another the ratio which is compounded of the ratios of their sides.

10. Find a third proportional to two given straight lines.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. CULVERWELL.

1. A garrison of 1500 men have provisions for $3\frac{1}{4}$ months; a relief party of 450 having come in, the whole are put on half rations. How long will the provisions last?

2. If £731 15*s.* be the rent of 365 A. 3 R. 20 P., what is the rent of 111 acres?

3. An article costing 3*s.* 6*d.* is sold for 3*s.* $10\frac{1}{2}d.$: what is the profit *per cent.* on the outlay?

4. What is the value of 37 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs. at £7 10*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.?

5. Multiply $4{\cdot}58\dot{3}$ by $0{\cdot}5\dot{8}\dot{1}$.

6. It is stated that at the recent French manœuvres the average rate of marching of infantry carrying 50 lbs. was 6 kilometres per hour—taking 1 metre as three feet three inches and three-eights: find the rate in miles.

7. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x+1}{2} - \frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{x+23}{4} - \frac{10+x}{5}.$$

8. Solve the equation

$$3\sqrt{x} + 5 = 9x - 25.$$

9. Solve the equations

$$7x + 21y = 49,$$
$$13x + 21 = 17y.$$

10. A column, marching with 5 men more in depth than in front, is altered by increasing the front by 845 men; by this change the column is 5 men deep. What was the total number of men?

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. Prove the following formulæ:—

$$\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1, \quad \sin A = \frac{\tan A}{\sqrt{1+\tan^2 A}}, \quad \sec A = \sqrt{1+\tan^2 A}.$$

2. If A and B be two acute angles whose sum is less than a right angle, prove the formulæ

$$\cos(A+B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B,$$

$$\sin(A+B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B.$$

3. What are the usual conventions regarding positive and negative lengths and angles. Adopting these, prove that

$$\sin(180^\circ + A) = -\sin A,$$

$$\sin(180^\circ - A) = +\sin A,$$

$$\cos(180^\circ \pm A) = -\cos A.$$

4. If $\tan A = \frac{2}{5}$, find $\tan 2A$.

5. A tower subtends an angle of 60° at a certain point; walking back from it a distance of 100 yards, the angle subtended is 30°: find the height of the tower.

6. Given two sides of a triangle and the included angle, show how to obtain the base angles.

7. In a triangle prove the formula

$$\tan \tfrac{1}{2}A = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{s(s-a)}},$$

and write out the corresponding logarithmic formula.

8. If $3 \sin x + 4 \cos x = 5$, find $\sin x$.

9. Find the simplest value of

$$\frac{\sin \alpha + \sin (\alpha + \beta)}{\cos \alpha - \cos (\alpha + \beta)}.$$

10. Express in degrees the angle whose circular measure is $\frac{7}{8}$.

CLASSICS.

MR. L. H. GWYNN.

I.

Translate into English :—

Nec nunc illi, quia audent sed quia necesse est, pugnaturi sunt, nisi creditis, qui exercitu incolumi pugnam detractavere, eos duabus partibus peditum equitumque in transitu Alpium amissis, quum plures paene perierint quam supersint, plus spei nactos esse. At enim pauci quidem sunt sed vigentes animis corporibusque, quorum robora ac vires vix sustinere vis ulla possit: effigies, immo umbrae hominum, fame frigore illuvie squalore enecti, contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupesque: ad hoc praeusti artus, nive rigentes nervi, membra torrida gelu, quassata fractaque arma, claudi ac debiles equi: cum hoc equite cum hoc pedite pugnaturi estis, reliquias extremas hostium non hostem habebitis. Ac nihil magis vereor quam ne cui, vos quum pugnaveritis, Alpes vicisse Hannibalem videantur: sed ita forsitan decuit, cum foederum ruptore duce ac populo deos ipsos sine ulla humana ope committere ac profligare bellum, nos, qui secundum deos violati sumus, commissum ac profligatum conficere.—Livy.

1. Parse—quassus, nactus, nive, praeusti, fefelli, sospitem.

2. Give the principal parts of the following verbs—tero, congero, conscendo, divido, cerno.

3. What are the modern names of—Lusitania, Padus, Messana, Liguria?

II.

Translate into English:—

Τῶν δὲ βαρβάρων ἐς φυγὴν τραπομένων καὶ ἐκπλεόντων πρὸς τὸ Φαληρον, Αἰγινῆται ὑποστάντες ἐν τῷ πορθμῷ ἔργα ἀπεδέξαντο λόγου ἄξια. οἱ μὲν γὰρ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν τῷ θορύβῳ ἐκεράιζον τάς τε ἀντισταμένας καὶ τὰς φευγούσας τῶν νεῶν, οἱ δὲ Αἰγινῆται τὰς ἐκπλεούσας· ὅκως δέ τινες τοὺς Ἀθηναίους διαφύγοιεν, φερόμενοι ἐσέπιπτον ἐς τοῦς Αἰγινήτας. ἐνθαῦτα συνεκύρεον νέες ἥ τε Θεμιστοκλέος διώκουσα νέα καὶ ἡ Πολυκρίτου τοῦ Κριοῦ ἀνδρὸς Αἰγινήτεω νηὶ ἐμβαλοῦσα Σιδωνίῃ, ἥ περ εἶλε τὴν προφυλάσσουσαν ἐπὶ Σκιάθῳ τὴν Αἰγιναίην, ἐπ' ἧς ἔπλεε Πυθέης ὁ Ἰσχενόου, τὸν οἱ Πέρσαι κατακοπέντα ἀρετῆς εἵνεκα εἶχον ἐν τῇ νηὶ ἐκπαγλεόμενοι· τὸν δὴ περιάγουσα ἅμα τοῖσι Πέρσῃσι ἦλω νηῦς ἡ Σιδωνίη ὥστε Πυθέην οὕτω σωθῆναι ἐς Αἴγιναν.—Herodotus.

1. What are the Attic forms of—*βώσας, ἀπίκοντο, εἵνεκα, ὅκως, ἦλω, τὴν νέα*?

2. Parse—*κατακοπέντα, ἔγνω, τραπομένος, σωθῆναι.*

3. Give the names of the Spartan, Athenian, and Corinthian admirals at the battle of Salamis.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. WILKINS.

During the progress of his campaigns the proconsul's vigilance had never been entirely diverted from the march of events in the city. Year after year he had repaired, when the season for military operations had closed, to the baths of Lucca, on the southern limit of his province (for the laws did not suffer an imperator to enter Italy while retaining his command), and there concerted with his friends, who flocked to him in large numbers from Rome, the measures most conducive to their interests and his own. During his absence the bands of the triumvirate had already sensibly relaxed. Pompeius and Crassus were pursuing their own private objects, each hastening, as he thought, to the occupation of supreme power. Cicero had given his adhesion to Pompeius; and a scarcity of corn occurring, he had moved that to him an extraordinary commission should be entrusted for supplying it. The Consuls assented, and for the third time Pompeius was placed above the laws.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. EXHAM.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

'Swift's opinion of Criticism and Critics.'

Or—

'The claims of modern authors to originality.'

Or—

'But when to mischief mortals bend their will
How soon they find fit instruments of ill.'

Or—

'The heroine of "The Rape of the Lock."'

SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS.

MR. L. C. PURSER.

Translate into English:—

I.

'Ο δὲ Ξενοφῶν ὡς εἶδε τὰ γιγνόμενα, δείσας, μὴ ἐφ' ἁρπαγὴν τράποιτο τὸ στράτευμα, καὶ ἀνήκεστα κακὰ γένοιτο τῇ πόλει καὶ ἑαυτῷ καὶ τοῖς στρατιώταις, ἔθει καὶ συνεισπίπτει εἴσω τῶν πυλῶν σὺν τῷ ὄχλῳ· οἱ δὲ Βυζάντιοι ὡς εἶδον τὸ στράτευμα βίᾳ εἰσπίπτον, φεύγουσιν ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς, οἱ μὲν εἰς τὰ πλοῖα, οἱ δὲ οἴκαδε, ὅσοι δὲ ἔνδον ἐτύγχανον ὄντες, ἔξω, οἱ δὲ καθεῖλκον τὰς τριήρεις, ὡς ἐν ταῖς τριήρεσι σώζοιντο, πάντες δὲ ᾤοντο ἀπολωλέναι, ὡς ἐαλωκυίας τῆς πόλεως. ὁ δὲ 'Ετεόνικος εἰς τὴν ἄκραν ἀποφεύγει. ὁ δὲ 'Αναξίβιος καταδραμὼν ἐπὶ θάλατταν, ἐν ἁλιευτικῷ πλοίῳ περιέπλει εἰς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν, καὶ εὐθὺς μεταπέμπεται ἐκ Χαλκηδόνος φρουρούς· οὐ γὰρ ἱκανοὶ ἐδόκουν εἶναι οἱ ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλει σχεῖν τοὺς ἄνδρας. οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται ὡς εἶδον τὸν Ξενοφῶντα, προσπίπτουσιν αὐτῷ πολλοὶ καὶ λέγουσι· "νῦν σοι ἔξεστιν, ὦ Ξενοφῶν, ἀνδρὶ γενέσθαι. ἔχεις πόλιν, ἔχεις τριήρεις, ἔχεις χρήματα, ἔχεις ἄνδρας τοσούτους. νῦν ἂν, εἰ βούλοιο, σύ τε ἡμᾶς ὀνήσαις, καὶ ἡμεῖς σὲ μέγαν ποιήσαιμεν."—Xenophon.

II.

Dum haec ad Ruspinam geruntur, M. Cato, qui Uticae praeerat, delectus cotidie libertinorum, Afrorum, servorum denique et cuiusquemodi generis hominum, qui modo per aetatem arma ferre poterant, habere atque sub manum Scipioni in castra summittere non intermittit. Legati interim ex oppido Thisdra, in quo tritici modium milia ccc comportata fuerant a negotiatoribus Italicis aratoribusque, ad Caesarem venere, quantaque copia frumenti apud se sit, docent simulque orant, ut sibi praesidium mittat, quo facilius et frumentum et copiae suae conserventur. Quibus Caesar in praesentia gratias egit praesidiumque brevi tempore se missurum dixit, cohortatusque ad suos cives iubet proficisci. P. Sittius interim cum copiis Numidiae fines ingressus castellum in montis loco munito locatum, in quod Iuba belli gerendi gratia et frumentum et res ceteras, quae ad bellum usui solent esse, comportaverat, vi expugnando est potitus.—Caesar.

MR. L. C. PURSER.

Translate into Latin Prose:—

1. So far from being true, the report was not even probable.

2. He says that we shall not win the battle if the general is dismissed.

3. The Romans surrounded the town with a ditch in order that none of the enemy might escape.

4. Remember Virgil, and do not spare the proud.

5. You ought to have told me this before.

6. He was afraid that the enemy would attack him, and that reinforcements would not come.

MR. L. C. PURSER.

1. Decline, in the singular and plural (omitting the dual), πολίτης, ναῦς, πλήρης, βασιλεύς. Give the comparative and superlative of κακός, ἀνδρεῖος, σώφρων.

2. Write out in full—(*a*) the first aorist indicative active of ἀγγέλλω: (*b*) perfect passive indicative of τιμάω: (*c*) present subjunctive active of δουλόω: (*d*) present indicative active of ἵστημι.

3. Translate into Greek:—

(*a*) There is no fear that he will do this.

(*b*) He set up a statue (ἄγαλμα), but he did not stand himself (use parts of ἵστημι).

(*c*) He says that he will do deeds of a superhuman nature.

(*d*) I do not deny (ἀπαρνεῖσθαι) that this is true.

4. Decline, in the plural, *animal, lis, nix, prudens.* Give the comparative and superlative of *acer, nequam, extra.*

5. Give the first person singular of the future indicative active, and the perfect and future infinitive active of *amicio, consulo, faveo, figo, fodio.*

6. Give examples (with translations) illustrating the constructions of *rĕfert, opus est, quin, utrum.*

MR. L. C. PURSER.

1. Who were Aeschines, Aristophanes, Cimon, Epaminondas, Lysias, Miltiades, Phocion, Pythagoras, Theramenes, Timoleon? State approximately when each lived.

2. Write a short Essay on *one* of the following:—(1) The Ionic Revolt; (2) 'The Four Hundred'; (3) 'The Thirty Tyrants'; (4) The Sacred War.

3. Write short notes on the following:—τριηραρχία: γραφὴ παρανόμων: Ἑλληνοταμίαι: Εὐπατρίδαι: ὀστρακισμός: γερουσία: πεντακοσιομέδιμνοι: εἰσφορά.

4. Who were Aemilius Paulus Macedonicus, Jugurtha, Labienus, Livius Drusus, Marius, Mithradates, Pyrrhus, Saturninus, Sertorius, Sulla? State approximately when each lived.

5. Write an Essay on *one* of the following:—(1) Roman conquest of Achaea; (2) Legislation of C. Gracchus; (3) Legislation of Sulla: (4) Cicero as a statesman.

6. State what you know about the works of any *two* of the following:—Ennius, Livy, Lucretius, Ovid, Tacitus.

7. Where and what were the following:—Achelous, Achradina, Chalcidice, Epirus, Eryx, Issus, Lilybaeum, Mutina, Pindus, Sphacteria?

Hilary Term, 1901.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

JANUARY.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. THRIFT.

1. Find the cost of 28 cwt. 3 qrs. 21 lbs. at £3 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

2. Divide the product of $\cdot 0\dot{2}\dot{7}$ and $\cdot 2\dot{2}\dot{5}\dot{5}\dot{5}$ by $\cdot 0\dot{1}\dot{4}\dot{8}$.

3. Find the cost of carpeting the floor of a room, 19 ft. 6 in. long and 15 ft. 9 in. wide, with carpet 2 ft. 3 in. in width, costing 4*s.* 6*d.* per yard.

4. Find the simple interest on £875 for 3 years 5 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

5. Divide $x^5 - 3x^4 + x^3 - 3x^2 + x - 3$ by $x^2 - x + 1$.

6. Simplify $$\frac{x+y}{y} - \frac{2x}{x+y} + \frac{x^2y - x^3}{x^2y - y^3}.$$

7. Find the greatest common measure of

$$x^3 - 5x^2 + 13x - 21, \quad \text{and} \quad x^3 + 3x + 14.$$

8. Solve the equation

$$\tfrac{1}{3}(5x - 7) - \tfrac{1}{2}(4x - 9) = 3\tfrac{4}{5}.$$

9. Solve the equation

$$\frac{2x - 1}{x + 3} - \frac{x - 4}{x - 2} = \frac{x - 4}{x + 1}.$$

10. If 3 were subtracted from the denominator of a fraction, the value of the fraction would be 1. If 2 were added to the denominator, the value of the fraction would be $\frac{1}{2}$. Find the fraction.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. EXHAM.

1. Explain the terms—Domesday Book, Gemot, Feudal System.

2. Mention some of the chief steps by which the present constitutional monarchy of England has been established.

3. Give some account of the career of Edward I.

4. On what occasions have the English and Dutch been at war, and with what result?

5. Name the most important events from 1837–1887.

6. Where are—Aden, Bangkok, Barcelona, Bloemfontein, Cabul, Canton, Havana, Kumassi, Munich, Teheran?

7. Enumerate the chief British possessions within the Tropics.

8. Name the nine counties of Ulster, with their chief towns.

9. What are the principal lakes and rivers of North and Central Africa?

10. Name the divisions of Australia, with their capital towns.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. MACRAN.

Harold in this emergency did everything which became him, everything possible to collect his troops and to renew the engagement; but whilst he flew from place to place, and in all places restored the battle, an arrow pierced his brain; and he died a king, in a manner worthy of a warrior. The English immediately fled; the rout was total, and the slaughter prodigious. The consternation which this defeat and the death of Harold produced over the kingdom, was more fatal than the defeat itself. If William had marched directly to London, all contest had probably been at an end; but he judged it more prudent to secure the sea-coast, to make way for reinforcements; distrusting his fortune in his success more than he had done in his first attempts.—E. Burke.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

Write an Essay on *one* of these subjects:—

1. Queen Elizabeth and Queen Victoria.
2. Will England maintain her position in Europe?
3. The literary production of Ireland during the nineteenth century.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DEGREE EXAMINATION.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. How would you determine by observation the time taken by the Earth to complete one rotation on its axis and the direction of the axis?

2. Prove the following relation connecting the lengths of a mean solar and a sidereal day,

$$M : S = 366\tfrac{1}{4} : 365\tfrac{1}{4}.$$

3. If a star was due north at 7 p.m. on 1st January, 1901, when will it be due north in the 2nd March, 1901.

4. State the rule for determining the displacement of a star owing to atmospheric refraction, and explain how the constant is found.

5. You are in an observatory and provided with a Nautical Almanac: explain the method you would adopt to start correctly a sidereal clock.

6. From two stations A and B in the same meridian, but on opposite sides of the equator, the following observations of the meridian zenith distances of the Moon and a star that cross at the same time are made:—

	A	B
Moon,	30°	30°,
Star,	31° 5′ 19″	27° 57 24″:

find the ratio of the Earth's radius to the Moon's distance.

7. Define for the Moon Periodic and Synodic times, and explain how each is found.

8. There are two cycles connected with the Moon. Explain how they arise, and why any importance is attached to them.

9. How does the aberration of the fixed stars establish that the Earth revolves round the Sun?

10. Explain the mechanism by which one is enabled to measure accurately the angle through which a transit instrument has been raised or lowered.

ETHICS.

MR. WILKINS.

[A.]

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

1. How are the several degrees of knowledge distinguished by Locke?

2. What are his remarks on the extent of human knowledge?

3. What is his proof of the existence of God?

4. How does he vindicate a knowledge of the real existence of things?

5. What arguments does Stewart use to show that we have a sense of duty not resolvable into a regard to our happiness?

6. He mentions various accounts which have been given of the foundation of Moral Obligation. State them.

7. Give the principal arguments in favour of a Future State.

8. What were the views of the Epicureans and Stoics with regard to the chief good?

9. To what does Cicero refer when he speaks of the *certamen honestum et disputatio splendida*?

B.]

(*For Supplemental Degree Candidates.*)

1. Mention some circumstances in the natural course of punishments at present, which are analogous to what religion teaches us concerning a future state of punishment.

2. Show that the notion of a moral scheme of government of the world is not fictitious, but natural.

3. How does Butler show that in our natural or temporal capacity we are in a state of trial resembling our moral and religious trial?

4. The obligations of religion may be shown not to be destroyed by the opinion of necessity. How?

5. Explain how nothing can possibly be more contrary to nature than vice.

6. Show the distinction between Self-love and the 'particular passions.'

7. 'The goodness or badness of actions does not arise from their being interested or disinterested.' Who had fallen into error on this point? How does Butler establish the truth of his thesis?

8. Butler mentions some reflections which may subdue resentful passions, and beget in us a right temper towards those who have offended us. What are they?

9. Answer question 8 in [A].

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. BEARE.

[A.]

(For Senior Sophisters.)

1. Write an Essay on *one* of the following:—
   (*a*) The early life and circumstances of Burns.
   (*b*) The effects of literary success and reputation on his life and character.
   (*c*) Wordsworth's love of Nature as exhibited in 'Tintern Abbey.'
2. Complete, or continue, the following quotations:—
   (*a*) 'My heart leaps up when I behold—'
   (*b*) 'The clouds that gather round the setting sun
   Do take—'
   (*c*) 'Be taught, O faithful consort, to control—.'

[B.]

(For Senior Sophister Trinity Supplementalists.)

1. Write an Essay on *one* of the following:—
   (*a*) That 'honesty is the best policy,' is a sound maxim for individuals, and still more for states. It is not *prudent* to oppose perfidy to perfidy.
   (*b*) The character of Surajah Dowlah and his relations with the English.
   (*c*) The principles of Parliamentary government under Sir Robert Walpole.
   (*d*) Tennyson's *Palace of Art*—the detail and the general meaning of the poem.
2. (*a*) Whence was this line suggested to Tennyson—
   'The first of those who know'?
   (*b*) Who were the 'wood-nymph,' and the 'Ausonian king' referred to in *The Palace of Art*?
   (*c*) What is the subject of the 'Lord of Burleigh.'
   (*d*) Name the great magician of the Arthurian legends.

[C.]

(For Degree Candidates.)

1. Write an Essay on *one* of the following:—
   (*a*) A list of the studies subsidiary, respectively, to intellectual, moral, and æsthetic education.

(*b*) The duty of universities as to the teaching of modern languages.

(*c*) The soliloquy of Hamlet beginning, 'O what a rogue and peasant slave am I,' and the situation which gives rise to it.

(*d*) Hamlet's friends.

2. Meanings of—*cataplasm, sliver, mazzard, chapless, eisel?*

3. Annotate:—

Pol. I did enact Julius Cæsar: I was killed i' the Capitol; Brutus killed me.

Ham. It was a brute part of him to kill so capital a calf there.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. FRY.

1. Find the distances of the centre of gravity of eight weights of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 lbs., placed in order at the vertices and middle points of the sides of a rectangle $ABCD$, beginning with the vertex A, from the sides of the rectangle. The sides AB, BC of the rectangle are 2 and 1 ft., respectively.

2. Draw a side and front view of the Differential Wheel and Axle, and find the relation between the power and the weight.

3. Prove that the sum of the moments of two forces about any point is equal to the moment of their resultant about the same point.

4. A weight of 48 lbs. rests on a lift, which is made to descend (*a*) with a uniform velocity of 16 feet per second, (*b*) with an acceleration of 16 feet per second, and (*c*) is allowed to fall freely under gravity: find in each case the pressure which the weight exerts on the lift.

5. In Atwood's machine, find the acceleration and the tension of the string when the weights are 22 oz. and 18 oz.

6. A weight is projected up a rough inclined plane with an initial velocity of 96 feet per second. The height of the plane is to its length as 5 : 13, and the coefficient of friction is $\frac{1}{4}$. Find how far up the weight will slide, and find whether it will slide down again or not.

7. A piece of copper weighed 28·14 grams in water, and when a piece of wood weighing 1·42 grams was tied to it, the two together weighed 26·05 grams in water. Find the specific gravity and the volume of the piece of wood.

8. Describe a *condensing* air-pump, and prove a formula for the pressure in the receiver after n strokes.

9. What would be the focal lengths of, and the kind of glasses, which a short-sighted person who could see print best at a distance of 4 in., and a long-sighted person who could see it best at a distance of 24 in., would require in order that they might see the print best when held at a distance of 12 in. ?

10. Describe exactly the conditions under which it is possible for a ray of light to pass from a dense into a rarer medium, and from a rare into a denser medium.

CLASSICS.

MR. EXHAM.

(For Supplemental Degree.)

[I.]

(*a*) Translate :—

ὦς θεώμενοι, κατερῶ πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἐλευθέρως
τἀληθῆ, νὴ τὸν Διόνυσον τὸν ἐκθρέψαντά με.
οὕτω νικήσαιμί τ' ἐγὼ καὶ νομιζοίμην σοφός,
ὡς ὑμᾶς ἡγούμενος εἶναι θεατὰς δεξιοὺς
καὶ ταύτην σοφώτατ' ἔχειν τῶν ἐμῶν κωμῳδιῶν,
πρώτους ἠξίωσ' ἀναγεῦσ' ὑμᾶς, ἣ παρέσχε μοι
ἔργον πλεῖστον· εἶτ' ἀνεχώρουν ὑπ' ἀνδρῶν φορτικῶν
ἠττηθείς, οὐκ ἄξιος ὤν· ταῦτ' οὖν ὑμῖν μέμφομαι
τοῖς σοφοῖς, ὧν εἵνεκ' ἐγὼ ταῦτ' ἐπραγματευόμην.
ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὡς ὑμῶν ποθ' ἑκὼν προδώσω τοὺς δεξιούς.
ἐξ ὅτου γὰρ ἐνθάδ' ὑπ' ἀνδρῶν, οἷς ἡδὺ καὶ λέγειν,
ὁ σώφρων τε χὠ καταπόγων ἄριστ' ἠκουσάτην,
κἀγώ, παρθένος γὰρ ἔτ' ἦν, κοὐκ ἐξῆν πώ μοι τεκεῖν,
ἐξέθηκα, παῖς δ' ἑτέρα τις λαβοῦσ' ἀνείλετο,
ὑμεῖς δ' ἐξεθρέψατε γενναίως κἀπαιδεύσατε·

ARISTOPHANES.

(*b*) Parse κατερῶ, ἀναγεῦσ', ὅτου, τεκεῖν, ἀνείλετο.

(*c*) What was the purpose of Aristophanes in the *Clouds*.

[II.]

(*a*) Translate :—

Si proprium est quod quis libra mercatus et aerest,
Quaedam, si credis consultis, mancipat usus,
Qui te pascit ager, tuus est, et vilicus Orbi,
Cum segetes occat tibi mox frumenta daturas,
Te dominum sentit. Das nummos, accipis uvam,
Pullos, ova, cadum temeti. Nempe modo isto
Paullatim mercaris agrum, fortasse trecentis
Aut etiam supra nummorum milibus emptum
Quid refert, vivas numerato nuper an olim ?
Emptor Aricini quondam Veientis et arvi
Emptum cenat holus, quamvis aliter putat ; emptis

Sub noctem gelidam lignis calefactat aenum:
Sed vocat usque suum, qua populus adsita certis
Limitibus vicina refugit iurgia; tamquam
Sit proprium quicquam, puncto quod mobilis horae
Nunc prece, nunc pretio, nunc vi, nunc morte suprema.
Permutet dominos et cedat in altera iura.

HORACE.

(*b*) Parse—daturas, mercaris, adsita, refert, prece.

(*c*) Give the meaning and mark the quantity of—subucula, mediastinus, trutina.

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

I.

(*a*) Translate:—

ἔτι οὐδ' ὅμοιόν ἐστιν ἐπὶ τῶν τεχνῶν καὶ τῶν ἀρετῶν· τὰ μὲν γὰρ ὑπὸ τῶν τεχνῶν γινόμενα τὸ εὖ ἔχει ἐν αὑτοῖς, ἀρκεῖ οὖν ταῦτά πως ἔχοντα γενέσθαι· τὰ δὲ κατὰ τὰς ἀρετὰς γινόμενα οὐκ ἐὰν αὐτά πως ἔχῃ, δικαίως ἢ σωφρόνως πράττεται, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐὰν ὁ πράττων πως ἔχων πράττῃ, πρῶτον μὲν ἐὰν εἰδώς, ἔπειτ; ἐὰν προαιρούμενος, καὶ προαιρούμενος δι' αὐτά, τὸ δὲ τρίτον καὶ ἐὰν βεβαίως καὶ ἀμετακινήτως ἔχων πράττῃ. ταῦτα δὲ πρὸς μὲν τὸ τὰς ἄλλας τέχνας ἔχειν οὐ συναριθμεῖται, πλὴν αὐτὸ τὸ εἰδέναι· πρὸς δὲ τὸ τὰς ἀρετὰς τὸ μὲν εἰδέναι μικρὸν ἢ οὐδὲν ἰσχύει, τὰ δ' ἄλλα οὐ μικρὸν ἀλλὰ τὸ πᾶν δύναται, ἅπερ ἐκ τοῦ πολλάκις πράττειν τὰ δίκαια καὶ σώφρονα περιγίνεται.—ARISTOTLE.

(*b*) Parse—εἰδέναι, πράξειεν, ὑποθεμένου, γένεσθαι.

(*c*) Show how Aristotle arrive at his definition of Virtue.

II.

(*a*) Translate:—

Omnino, qui reipublicae praefuturi sunt, duo Platonis praecepta teneant: unum, ut utilitatem civium sic tucantur, ut, quaecumque agunt, ad eam referant, obliti commodorum suorum: alterum, ut totum corpus reipublicae curent, ne, dum partem aliquam tuentur, reliquas deserant. Ut enim tutela, sic procuratio reipublicae ad utilitatem eorum, qui commissi sunt, non ad eorum, quibus commissa est, gerenda est. Qui autem parti civium consulunt, partem negligunt, rem perniciosissimam in civitatem inducunt, seditionem atque discordiam: ex quo evenit, ut alii populares, alii studiosi optimi cuiusque videantur, pauci universorum.—CICERO.

(*b*) Parse—praefuturi, obliti, tueantur, commissi, gerenda.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

DR. TYRRELL.

Thus it was that when Marius appeared in Rome he found his election to the consulship assured. No demagogue ever possessed fewer of the qualities likely to secure the favour and the confidence of the multitude. Born and bred in the country, trained from his youth to the profession of arms, and having grown up amid the toils and dangers of uninterrupted

war, he thoroughly understood military affairs and he understood nothing else. The business of the forum, the arts of the politician and diplomatist, the learning of books, the taste for the fine arts, and for the more refined and luxurious enjoyments of life, everything that distinguished a Roman noble at that time were unknown or even distasteful to him.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. FITZ GERALD.

1. Describe the transformations that take place when the heat-energy of the sun is transformed into the energy of a tramcar driven by an electric current derived from turbines driven by a waterfall. What is the final condition of all this energy?

2. Describe the phenomenon of boiling, and describe an experiment by which the boiling point of a liquid at various pressures can be measured.

3. What are primary, and what secondary, electrolytic actions? Illustrate your answer by describing what happens when a solution of sodium sulphate is decomposed by an electric current led into the solution by means of platinum electrodes.

4. Draw a diagram showing in section an eye looking at an object through a magnifying glass. Show paths of sufficient rays of light to explain how the object appears larger than it would do without the magnifying glass.

5. What are musical beats? Explain how they arise, and how to determine their frequency when that of the notes is given.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. EMERSON REYNOLDS.

1. Give an example of the method of studying the molecular constitution of an organic substance such as acetic acid, alcohol, or ether.

2. By what means can part or the whole of the hydrogen of NH_3 be replaced by CH_3 or C_2H_5?

3. How are the ethylic salts of hydrochloric or oxalic acids obtained?

4. How are metones generally formed? Point out the general characters by which they can be recognised.

(*For Degree Candidates, in addition to the above.*)

5. Explain the principles involved in (*a*) the extraction of phosphorus from bone, and (*b*) the production of wrought iron from clay ironstone.

6. How is the atomic weight of an element such as silicon ascertained?

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

MR. L. C. PURSER.

1. State and criticise Mill's view as to the 'Friction of Retail Trade.'

2. Discuss the relation of Inconvertible Paper-money to International Exchanges.

3. Examine Ricardo's statement, 'While the State alone coins, there can be no limit to the charge of seigniorage.'

4. Show, in some detail, how Mill would regard the maxim 'Bear and forbear'?

5. What are the proper functions of representative bodies?

6. Estimate what should be the duration of Parliaments, giving reasons.

7. Show how a Federal Goverment tends to the maintenance of peace.

8. Mention some of the arguments for and against Imperial Federation.

(*For Trinity Supplementalists.*)

9. Why are Interest and Rent treated separately by economists? Why are there different rates of Interest in different markets?

10. Examine the injurious effects on the labouring class of imperfect competition: and some of the means by which those effects may be alleviated.

11. State what you know of English Factory Legislation; and examine the grounds on which economists object to Factory Legislation generally.

12. What two great movements have been unfavourable to the social prestige of the aristocracy?

13. What is the principal peculiarity of the House of Commons in financial matters?

14. Examine what is the proper council of a Cabinet Minister.

15. Discuss the advisability of Life Peerages.

16. What, according to Bagehot, are the three great periods in the English Constitution?

(*For Degree Candidates.*)

Questions 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 13, 15, 16.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. THRIFT.

1. Two strings, 24 inches and 7 inches in length, are fastened to the ends AB of a uniform rod, 25 inches long, and weighing 7 lbs. The other extremities of the strings are tied together at C. If the system be lifted up by the knot at C, draw a diagram showing how the rod will hang, and calculate the tensions in the strings CA, CB.

2. Draw a diagram of a system of 4 pulleys, in which the mechanical advantage is 15, marking the tensions of the strings.

(a) What would be the work done in lifting, by this system, a weight of 15 lbs. through 2 feet, and verify that the same amount of work is done by the power causing motion, if friction and the weights of the pulleys may be disregarded?

3. A stone is sliding over a rough horizontal surface with a velocity of 56 feet per second; determine the coefficient of friction if it passes over 392 feet before it comes to rest.

4. A mass of $8\frac{1}{2}$ oz. on a smooth table is connected by a string passing over a pulley at the edge of the table with a mass of $7\frac{1}{2}$ oz. hanging vertically. Write down the equations which determine the acceleration with which each mass will move, and find the space moved through in 2 seconds from rest.

5. Describe fully how you would show that the acceleration due to gravity is different at different places on the Earth's surface.

6. Explain what is meant by the *pressure at a point* in a liquid.

(a) The upper side of a vertical sluice-gate is 15 feet beneath the surface of a reservoir of water; the width of the gate is 4 feet and its depth $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet: determine the total force acting on the gate, and the pressure at its lowest edge.

7. 10 grams of water are mixed with 35 grams of sulphuric acid of specific gravity 1·75. If a contraction of one per cent. by volume occurs, calculate the specific gravity of the mixture.

8. Prove that the deviation of a ray of light, falling nearly perpendicularly on a thin prism, is constant.

9. An object is placed at a distance of 18 c.m. from a screen, and a distinct image of the object is formed on the screen, if a lens be placed at a distance of 3 c.m. from the object. Determine the focal length of the lens, and show that a distinct image of the object would also be formed on the screen if the lens were placed at a distance of 15 c.m. from the object.

(a) Compare the sizes of the two images.

10. Explain, with the aid of diagrams, the manner in which the defects of vision in long-sighted and short-sighted persons, respectively, may be rectified by means of spectacles.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. E. J. OWYNN.

Write an Essay on *one* of these subjects:—

1. The case for and against the retention of the Tea Duty imposed by the Act of 1767.

2. Would Burke approve the recent colonial policy of England?

3. The clergy of the Church of England as seen by Cowper.

4. 'God made the country, and man made the town.'

CLASSICS.

MR. KENNEDY.

Translate:—

διαφέρομεν δὲ καὶ ταῖς τῶν πολεμικῶν μελέταις τῶν ἐναντίων τοῖσδε· τήν τε γὰρ πόλιν κοινὴν παρέχομεν καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν ὅτε ξενηλασίαις ἀπείργομέν τινα ἢ μαθήματος ἢ θεάματος, ὃ μὴ κρυφθὲν ἄν τις τῶν πολεμίων ἰδὼν ὠφεληθείη, πιστεύοντες οὐ ταῖς παρασκευαῖς τὸ πλέον καὶ ἀπάταις ἢ τῷ ἀφ' ἡμῶν αὐτῶν ἐς τὰ ἔργα εὐψύχῳ. καὶ ἐν ταῖς παιδείαις οἱ μὲν ἐπιπόνῳ ἀσκήσει εὐθὺς νέοι ὄντες τὸ ἀνδρεῖον μετέρχονται, ἡμεῖς δὲ ἀνειμένως διαιτώμενοι οὐδὲν ἧσσον ἐπὶ τοὺς ἰσοπαλεῖς κινδύνους χωροῦμεν. τεκμήριον δέ· οὔτε γὰρ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καθ' ἑαυτούς, μετὰ πάντων δ' ἐς τὴν γῆν ἡμῶν στρατεύουσι, τήν τε τῶν πέλας αὐτοὶ ἐπελθόντες οὐ χαλεπῶς ἐν τῇ ἀλλοτρίᾳ τοὺς περὶ τῶν οἰκείων ἀμυνομένους μαχόμενοι τὰ πλείω κρατοῦμεν.—THUCYDIDES.

1. Parse—*κρυφθέν, διαιτώμενοι, ἰσοπαλεῖς, τὰ πλείω.*

2. Write a short essay on—Ξυνελὼν λέγω τὴν πᾶσαν πόλιν τῆς Ἑλλάδος παίδευσιν εἶναι.

Translate:—

Igitur domus principis inhorruerat, maximeque quos penes potentia et, si res verterentur, formido, non iam secretis conloquiis, sed aperte fremere, dum histrio cubiculum principis insultaverit, dedecus quidem inlatum, sed excidium procul afuisse: nunc iuvenem nobilem dignitate formae, vi mentis ac propinquo consulatu maiorem ad spem adcingi; nec enim occultum, quid post tale matrimonium superesset. Subibat sine dubio metus reputantes hebetem Claudium et uxori devinctum multasque mortes iussu Messalinae patratas: rursus ipsa facilitas imperatoris fiduciam dabat, si atrocitate criminis praevaluissent, posse opprimi damnatam ante quam ream; sed in eo discrimen verti, si defensio audiretur, utque clausae aures etiam confitenti forent.—TACITUS.

1. Parse—*fremere, superesset, reputantes, devinctum.*

2. (*a*) Write a note on the origin of alphabets.

(*b*) What were the three letters introduced by Claudius?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

Translate into Latin:—

Lentulus marched into Lucania, Curius into Samnium. Pyrrhus chose the latter country for the seat of war. He found Curius encamped near Beneventum, and he resolved on a night attack, so as to surprise him before he could be joined by his colleague. But night attacks seldom succeed: the army missed its way, and it was broad daylight before the Epirote army appeared before the camp of the Consul. Curius immediately drew out his legions, and assaulted the enemy while they were entangled in the mountains. He had instructed his archers to shoot arrows wrapped in burning tow at the elephants, and to this device is attributed the victory he won. One of the females, hearing the cries of her young one, which had been wounded in this way, rushed furiously into the ranks of her own men. Curius now brought up the main body of his foot and attacked the disordered phalanx: it was broken and became helpless. The defeat was complete: Pyrrhus fell back at once upon Tarentum, and resolved to quit the shores of Italy, leaving Milo to hold the citadel.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. FITZ GERALD.

1. Explain how hydrometers of variable immersion are constructed so as to show directly the densities of liquids.

2. Mercury whose density is 13·6 stands in a U-tube, to a height of 5 cm. in one limb, and 4·5 cm. in the other. Calculate the excess of pressure of the fluid pressing on the mercury at the latter surface over that at the former.

3. How is Hope's experiment conducted for the purpose of determining the temperature of the maximum density of water?

4. Define 'specific heat,' and show from your definition how to calculate the resultant temperature when two bodies of known specific heats, masses, and temperatures are mixed together.

5. Describe the phenomenon of boiling, and explain how it may be used to separate liquids whose maximum vapour pressures at each temperature are different.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. EMERSON REYNOLDS.

1. How are the two oxides of hydrogen distinguished? State the law which they serve to illustrate.

2. Chlorine is remarkable as an element which has a strong attraction for hydrogen, even in compounds of the latter. Cite and explain illustrative cases.

3. Explain the theory which serves to account for the strong resemblance which exists between ammoniacal salts and those of potassium and sodium.

4. Calculate the percentage composition of the substance which is represented by the formula CaC_2O_4.

5. 20 litres of nitrous oxides gas are required, measured at 10° C. and 765 m.m.; calculate the weight of ammonium nitrate required to afford that volume of gas.

[Atomic weights—H = 1; O = 16; N = 14; Ca = 40.]

HISTORY.

MR. BASTABLE.

1. Point out the principal changes introduced by Constantine in (*a*) the military organization, (*b*) the financial system of the Empire.

2. 'The ministers of Theodoric . . . have reflected on his reign the lustre of their genius and learning.'
Write an explanatory note on this statement of Gibbon's.

3. Describe concisely the African campaign of Belisarius.
How long did 'Africa' remain a part of the Empire?

4. State what you know of the career of Otto I.

5. What attempts did the Saracens make to capture Constantinople? Account for their failure.

6. (*a*) How did the Normans acquire Sicily?

(*b*) In what way did the Norman rule in that island perish?

7. Compare the *second* and *third* Crusades in respect to (*a*) their immediate causes, (*b*) the leading persons taking part in them, (*c*) the results obtained from each.

8. Sketch the principal events in the life of Arnold of Brescia.

FINAL FRESHMAN SUPPLEMENTAL EXAMINATION.

ALGEBRA.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. Find the G. C. M. of

$$x^4 - 15x^3 + 75x^2 - 145x + 84, \quad \text{and} \quad x^4 - 17x^3 + 101x^2 - 247x + 210.$$

2. Find p and q so that $x^4 + 6x^3 + x^2 + px + q$ may be a perfect square.

3. Solve the equations

$$\begin{aligned} 3x + 4y - 5z &= 12, \\ 4x - 5y + 3z &= -4, \\ -5x + 3y + 4z &= -6. \end{aligned}$$

4. Find the simplest value of

$$\frac{b-c}{a^2-(b-c)^2} + \frac{c-a}{b^2-(c-a)^2} + \frac{a-b}{c^2-(a-b)^2}.$$

5. Solve the equation $7x^2 - 13x - 102 = 0$.

6. A and B are two stations 300 miles apart. Two trains simultaneously start from A and B each to the opposite station. The train from A reaches B nine hours, and that from B reaches A four hours after they meet: find the rate at which each travels.

7. If $\log_{10}2 = \cdot 3010300$, $\log_{10}3 = \cdot 4771213$,

find the values of the following

$$\log_{10}5, \quad \log_{10}12, \quad \log_{10}108, \quad \log_{10}\sqrt{6}.$$

8. A man has £5000 stock in a company paying 3 per cent.; if he sells at 80 and invests in 4 per cent. stock at 96, find the change in his income.

9. Find the present worth of £1000 due $2\frac{1}{2}$ years hence at 3 per cent.

10. Divide £20,000 among three persons, so that the amounts they receive may be in the ratios of 5 : 4 : 3.

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. THRIFT.

1. Explain the *circular measure* method of measurement of angles, stating clearly the geometrical properties upon which it depends.

2. Show that

$$\sin A\,(\tan A - 1) - \cos A\,(\cot A - 1) = \sec A - \operatorname{cosec} A.$$

3. If A and B are *positive acute* angles such that $\sin A = \frac{5}{17}$, $\cos B = \frac{9}{41}$, calculate $\tan (A + B)$.

(*a*) If the above restriction were removed, $\tan (A + B)$ would have one of a certain *number* of values. What number?

4. Prove the expression for $\sin 3A$ in terms of $\sin A$.

(*a*) Calculate the value of $\sin 18°$.

5. Reduce to its simplest form the expression

$$\frac{\sin A - 2 \sin 4A + \sin 7A}{\cos A - 2 \cos 4A + \cos 7A}.$$

6. From the expression for $\cos A$ in terms of the sides of a plane triangle, deduce the expression for $\sin A$ as a product of factors.

(*a*) Write down this equation logarithmically.

7. Prove the formula used in calculating the remaining angles of a triangle, if two of its sides and the included angle are known: and show how the solution of the triangle is completed.

8. In any triangle, prove the formula

$$a^2 \sin 2B + b^2 \sin 2A = 2ab \sin C.$$

9. If two angles A, B of a triangle are 15° and 45°, and the side AB is 12 inches in length, calculate the lengths of the other two sides to two places of decimals.

10. How would you find the breadth of a river which you could not cross?

MECHANICS.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. Three forces of given magnitudes act upon a body and maintain it in equilibrium; show, by means of a figure, how to determine the directions of two of them, being given that of the third.

2. A sphere is supported on two planes, each inclined to the horizon at an angle of 60°; determine the pressures on the planes, the weight of the sphere being 10 lbs.

3. Find the work done in foot-pounds in drawing a weight of 10 lbs. to the summit of a rough inclined plane, whose height is 3 feet and base 4 feet (the coefficient of friction being equal to $\frac{1}{4}$), by means of a force parallel to the plane.

4. Two nails in the same horizontal line, and one foot apart, are driven into a vertical wall; show how to support a stick, 6 feet long and weighing 6 lbs., by means of the nails, so that the pressure on one nail may be 18 lbs.

5. A ladder rests upon rough ground and against a smooth vertical wall: show how to determine the *direction* of the reaction at the ground by means of a figure.

6. Define 'acceleration'; and prove that the spaces described by a falling body in successive seconds are proportional to the series of odd numbers.

7. In what direction should a body be projected with a velocity of 32 feet per second so that the range on the horizontal plane may be 32 feet?

8. A body is projected with a velocity of 64 feet along a rough horizontal plane, and comes to rest after describing a space of 128 feet: find the coefficient of friction.

9. With what velocity must a body be projected vertically upwards to attain a height of 64 feet?

10. What force, acting horizontally for 2 seconds on a mass of 20 lbs. placed on a smooth table, will generate in it a velocity of 12 feet per second?

CLASSICS.

MR. L. H. GWYNN.

Translate:—

I.

"δεῦτε, δύω μοι ἔπεσθον, ἴδωμ' ὅτιν' ἔργα τέτυκται.
αἰδοίης ἐκυρῆς ὀπὸς ἔκλυον, ἐν δ' ἐμοὶ αὐτῇ
στήθεσι πάλλεται ἦτορ ἀνὰ στόμα, νέρθε δὲ γοῦνα
πήγνυται· ἐγγὺς δή τι κακὸν Πριάμοιο τέκεσσιν.
αἳ γὰρ ἀπ' οὔατος εἶη ἐμεῦ ἔπος· ἀλλὰ μάλ' αἰνῶς
δείδω μὴ δή μοι θρασὺν Ἕκτορα δῖος Ἀχιλλεὺς,
μοῦνον ἀποτμήξας πόλιος, πεδίονδε δίηται,
καὶ δή μιν καταπαύσῃ ἀγηνορίης ἀλεγεινῆς,
ἦ μιν ἔχεσκ', ἐπεὶ οὔποτ' ἐνὶ πληθυῖ μένεν ἀνδρῶν,
ἀλλὰ πολὺ προθέεσκε, τὸ ὃν μένος οὐδενὶ εἴκων."
Ὣς φαμένη μεγάροιο διέσσυτο μαινάδι ἴση,
παλλομένη κραδίην· ἅμα δ' ἀμφίπολοι κίον αὐτῇ.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πύργον τε καὶ ἀνδρῶν ἵξεν ὅμιλον,
ἔστη παπτήνασ' ἐπὶ τείχεϊ, τὸν δ' ἐνόησεν
ἑλκόμενον πρόσθεν πόλιος· ταχέες δέ μιν ἵπποι
ἕλκον ἀκηδέστως κοίλας ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν.

HOMER.

1. Parse πέφρικα, μόλῃ, εἵατο, ἄνσχεο, ἔσκε.

2. Give the meanings of—

ἐριούνιος, κροκόπεπλος, ἀελλόπος, ἑλκεσίπεπλος, ὀλιγοδρανέων.

3. What was the warning given by the dying Hector to his conqueror?

Translate:—

II.

Dardanidae venient, mitte hanc de pectore curam,
Sed non et venisse volent. Bella, horrida bella,
Et Thybrim multo spumantem sanguine cerno.
Non Simois tibi nec Xanthus nec Dorica castra

Defuerint: alius Latio iam partus Achilles,
Natus et ipse dea: nec Teucris addita Iuno
Usquam aberit; cum tu supplex in rebus egenis
Quas gentes Italum aut quas non oraveris urbes!
Causa mali tanti coniunx iterum hospita Teucris,
Externique iterum thalami.
Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito,
Quam tua te Fortuna sinet. Via prima salutis,
Quod minime reris, Graia pandetur ab urbe.
Talibus ex adyto dictis Cumaea Sibylla
Horrendas canit ambages antroque remugit,
Obscuris vera involvens; ea frena furenti
Concutit et stimulos sub pectore vertit Apollo.

VIRGIL.

1. Give the meanings of—limbus, Thyias, instaurat, formica.
2. (*a*) Give the nominative singular and gender of—stipite, ancipitis, remige, cineris, Atlantis.
   (*b*) Parse—exstinxem, evanuit, admorunt, fando, hausurus.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. EXHAM.

'My answer,' he went on to say, 'to Himilco is that I have not ceased to repent of the war, and that I never shall cease to find fault with your invincible general till I see the war ended on some tolerable terms. Nothing, indeed, but a new peace will terminate my regret for the peace of old days. And so what Mago has just boastfully told us to the present delight of Himilco and Hannibal's other partisans, may delight me, because success in war, if we choose to use our good fortune, will give us a more favourable peace. If, indeed, we let slip this opportunity when we may have the credit of offering peace rather than of accepting it, I am afraid that even this our present rejoicing will grow wanton and end in vanity.'

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. MACRAN.

1. Draw a contrast between the characters of Macbeth and his wife.
   Or,
   Contrast Atheism and Superstition in respect of their absurdities, their causes, and their effects.
2. Explain the following passages:—

   'the feast is sold
   That is not often vouch'd while 'tis a-making
   'Tis given with welcome.'

   . . . . 'this sore night
   Hath trifled former knowings.'

'The parable of Pythagoras is dark, but true, "Cor ne edito."'

'A prudent King, such as is able to grind with a hand-mill.'

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. CULVERWELL.

1. Find the value of 84 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs. at £12 11*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.

2. Compare the quantities of water held by two cisterns, the first being 13 ft. 4 in. long, 8 ft. broad, and 5 ft. 3 in. deep; and the second 7 ft. long, 6 ft. 8 in. broad, and 6 ft. deep.

3. Find, to the nearest penny, the interest on £320 15*s.* for two years at $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

4. A bankrupt owes three creditors £175, £210, and £265, respectively. His assets are £422 10*s.* What ought each creditor to receive, and how much does he pay in the £?

5. Find, to two decimal places, the square root of 53111·812.

6. A man walks from Donnybrook to Dublin at the rate of 4 miles an hour. A tram starts every 5 minutes each way, and goes 10 miles an hour. Find how many trams he meets and how many pass him while he walks a mile.

7. Simplify $\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a+b}$ divided by $\frac{a}{a-b} - \frac{b}{a}$.

8. Solve the equation $\frac{2}{2x-5} + \frac{1}{x-3} = \frac{6}{3x-1}$.

9. A person has 6 hours at his disposal; how far may he travel on a tram which goes $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour so as to return in time, walking back at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour.

10. What are apples a dozen when two more in a shilling's worth lowers the price a penny a dozen?

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. FRY.

1. What length of arc will subtend an angle of 150° at the centre of a circle whose radius is 12 feet?

2. If $\sec A = \frac{157}{85}$, find the value of all the other trigonometrical functions of A.

Prove the identity

$$2 + \tan A + \cot A = \sin A \cos A \, (\sec A + \operatorname{cosec} A)^2.$$

4. If $\sin A = \frac{3}{5}$, and $\cos B = \frac{5}{13}$,

find the value of $\cos 2(A + B)$.

5. Prove that

$$\cos(A + B)\cos(A - B) = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 B.$$

6. Simplify

$$\frac{\sin(3x - y) - \sin(3y - x)}{\sin 2x - \sin 2y}.$$

7. Assuming the formula for $\cos A$ in terms of the sides a, b, c of a triangle, derive the formula for $\sin \frac{1}{2}A$ in terms of a, b, c, and write down the formula you can thereby obtain for $\log \sin \frac{1}{2}A$.

8. In a plane triangle, if

$$\cos A = \frac{3}{5}, \quad \text{and} \quad \cos B = \frac{5}{13}, \quad \text{and} \quad c = 140,$$

find a and b.

9. In a plane triangle, if

$$\cos A = \frac{4}{5}, \quad a = 15, \quad \text{and} \quad b = 20,$$

find the values of c, $\sin B$, and $\sin C$.

10. Given

$\log 4951 = 3{\cdot}6947$, $\log 5479 = 3{\cdot}7387$, and $\operatorname{Log} \sin 42° = 9{\cdot}8255$;

find the logarithm of

$$\frac{(49{\cdot}51)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{(5{\cdot}479)^{\frac{1}{4}}} \cdot \sin^2 42°.$$

CLASSICS.

DR. TYRRELL.

I.

Translate:—

ὦ θαυμάσιε Μέλητε, ἵνα τί ταῦτα λέγεις; οὐδὲ ἥλιον οὐδὲ σελήνην ἄρα νομίζω θεοὺς εἶναι, ὥσπερ οἱ ἄλλοι ἄνθρωποι; Μὰ Δί', ὦ ἄνδρες δικασταί, ἐπεὶ τὸν μὲν ἥλιον λίθον φησὶν εἶναι, τὴν δὲ σελήνην γῆν. Ἀναξαγόρου οἴει κατηγορεῖν, ὦ φίλε Μέλητε· καὶ οὕτω καταφρονεῖς τῶνδε καὶ οἴει αὐτοὺς ἀπείρους γραμμάτων εἶναι, ὥστε οὐκ εἰδέναι, ὅτι τὰ Ἀναξαγόρου βιβλία, τοῦ Κλαζομενίου, γέμει τούτων τῶν λόγων. καὶ δὴ καὶ οἱ νέοι ταῦτα παρ' ἐμοῦ μανθάνουσιν, ἃ ἔξεστιν ἐνίοτε, εἰ πάνυ πολλοῦ, δραχμῆς ἐκ τῆς ὀρχήστρας πριαμένοις Σωκράτους καταγελᾶν, ἐὰν προσποιῆται ἑαυτοῦ εἶναι, ἄλλως τε καὶ οὕτως ἄτοπα ὄντα.—SOCRATES.

1. Parse—*ἀπεκρίνω, ἀπηλλάθχαι, κατέγνωκας, ὠμόσω, ὤνησας.*

2. Translate and explain the following fully:—(*a*) *ὀλίγου ἐμαυτοῦ ἀπελαθόμην*, (*b*) *οὐκ ὤμην οὕτω παρ' ὀλίγον ἔσεσθαι ἀλλὰ παρὰ πολύ*, (*c*) *εἰ τριακοντα μόναι μετέπεσον τῶν ψήφων ἀποπεφεύγη ἄν.*

II.

Translate:—

Ac ne longum sit, Quirites, tabellas proferri iussimus, quae a quoque dicebantur datae. Primo ostendimus Cethego signum: cognovit; nos linum incidimus, legimus. Erat scriptum ipsius manu Allobrogum senatui et populo, sese quae eorum legatis confirmasset facturum esse; orare ut item illi facerent quae sibi eorum legati recepissent. Tum Cethegus, qui paulo ante aliquid tamen de gladiis ac sicis, quae apud ipsum erant deprehensa, respondisset dixissetque se semper bonorum ferramentorum studiosum fuisse, recitatis litteris debilitatus atque abiectus conscientia repente conticuit. Introductus est Statilius; cognovit et signum et manum suam: recitatae sunt tabellae in eandem fere sententiam; confessus est.

1. Parse—*abutere, cognovit, conticuit, confessus, reppuleris.*

2. Write a note on the Roman letter in the time of Cicero, explaining how it was written, folded, and sent.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. BEARE.

Hannibal passed from the territory of the Hirpini into Samnium, ravaged the country round Beneventum, and took the town of Telesia, still purposely provoking the Roman general, in the hope that the insults and injuries inflicted on the allies might rouse him into fighting a pitched battle. Among the crowd of Italian allies who had been taken prisoners at Trasumennus by Hannibal and set at liberty, were three Campanian knights, whom the Carthaginians had then won over, by liberal gifts and promises, to undertake the task of conciliating to him the affections of their countrymen. They now came and told him that if he would move his army into Campania, he would have an opportunity of securing Capua; the matter seemed too important for the authority on which it rested; Hannibal now doubted, now believed, but was so far moved as to make his way from Campania into Samnium.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. WILKINS.

1. (*a*) Write an essay on the melancholy in Gray's poetry, and illustrate by quotations.
   (*b*) Give some instances of his 'cumbrous splendour.'

2. (*a*) Write an account of Sir Roger in town.
   (*b*) What does the Spectator tell us of Tom Touchy and Will Wimble?

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

EUCLID.

MR. SMYLY.

1. At a given point in a given right line make an angle equal to a given angle.

2. The right lines joining the extremities of two equal and parallel right lines are either themselves equal and parallel, or bisect each other.

3. State and prove geometrically the theorem of Euclid which corresponds to the algebraic formula

$$(2a + b)\,b + a^2 = (a + b)^2.$$

4. A segment of a circle being given, describe the circle of which it is a segment.

5. On a given right line describe a segment of a circle that shall contain an angle equal to a given angle.

6. Trisect a given right line.

7. If an angle of a triangle be bisected by a right line which also cuts the opposite side, the segments of the side are in the same ratio as the other two sides of the triangle.

8. When, according to Euclid, are two ratios said to be equal?
If the ratio of the first of four given right lines to the second be equal to the ratio of the third to the fourth, prove that the rectangle contained by the first and the fourth is equal to the rectangle contained by the second and the third.
Show how this theorem depends upon the definition.

9. Define 'compound ratio.'
Prove that equiangular parallelograms are to each other in a ratio compounded of the ratios of their sides.

10. If the perpendicular from the vertex of a triangle fall within the triangle, and be a mean proportional between the segments of the base, the angle at the vertex is right.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. Simplify

$$\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{a}{x}\right) \times \left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{a}{x}\right) \times \frac{\{(x^2 + a^2)^2 - (x^2 - a^2)^2\}}{x^2 - a^2}.$$

2. Divide $1 + 4x + x^2 - 8x^3 - 6x^4$ by $1 + 4x + 3x^2$.

3. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x+1}{2}+\frac{3x+1}{5}=\frac{2x+15}{7}+\frac{4x+}{13}.$$

4. Solve the equation

$$\frac{5}{(x-2)(x-3)}+\frac{1}{(x-2)(x-1)}-\frac{8}{(x-1)(x-3)}=0.$$

5. Solve

$$\frac{2}{y-1}-\frac{1}{2y^2-2y}=\frac{7}{4}.$$

6. Express $16+3\sqrt{28}$ in the form $a+\sqrt{b}$.

7. Find two numbers such that their sum shall be 17, and the sum of their squares 169.

8. Find the value of 3 qrs. 17 lbs. 9 oz. 15 drs. at £29 17*s.* 4*d.* per quarter.

9. A train containing 100 first class, 200 second class, and 400 third class passengers, realises £56 5*s.*
If the fares are in the proportion 4, 3, and 2, how much is realised by each class?

10. A man sells £1145 12*s.* 6*d.* 4 per cent. stock at 105, and buys 5 per cent. stock at 117½. How much stock does he get, and what is the change in his income?

CLASSICS.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

[1.]

1. Translate:—

(*a*) ΜΗ. μὴ, πρός σε γονάτων τῆς τε νεογάμου κόρης.
ΚΡ. λόγους ἀναλοῖς· οὐ γὰρ ἂν πείσαις ποτέ.
ΜΗ. ἀλλ' ἐξελᾷς με, κοὐδὲν αἰδέσει λιτάς;
ΚΡ. φιλῶ γὰρ οὐ σὲ μᾶλλον ἢ δόμους ἐμούς.
EURIPIDES.

(*b*) ἐπεὶ τυράννοις γῆς μ' ἀποστεῖλαι δοκεῖ,
κἀμοὶ τάδ' ἐστὶ λῷστα, γιγνώσκω καλῶς,
μήτ' ἐμποδὼν σοὶ μήτε κοιράνοις χθονὸς
ναίειν, δοκῶ γὰρ δυσμενὴς εἶναι δόμοις,
ἡμεῖς μὲν ἐκ γῆς τῆσδ' ἀπαίρομεν φυγῇ,
παῖδες δ' ὅπως ἂν ἐκτραφῶσι σῇ χερὶ,
αἰτοῦ Κρέοντα τήνδε μὴ φεύγειν χθόνα.
Ibid.

2. Explain the construction of the first line of (*a*).

Parse—ἀναλοῖς, ἐξελᾷς, αἰδέσει, ἀποστεῖλαι, ἐκτραφῶσι, giving the pres., fut., perf., and aor. in use of the indicative of each verb.

3. What is the meaning of πεσσοί, ξύμβολα, λάζυσθαι, βαλβίς, ἄϊαζειν?

[II.]

1. Translate:—

(*a*) Te flagrantis atrox hora Caniculae
Nescit tangere, tu frigus amabile
Fessis vomere tauris
Praebes et pecori vago:
Fies nobilium tu quoque fontium,
Me dicente cavis impositam ilicem
Saxis, unde loquaces
Lymphae desiliunt tuae.

(*b*) Immortalia ne speres monet annus et almum
Quae rapit hora diem.
Frigora mitescunt zephyris, ver proterit aestas
Interitura, simul
Pomifer Auctumnus fruges effuderit, et mox
Bruma recurrit iners.

2. Parse—*Fessis, interitura, effuderit, proterit, desiliunt*, giving the principal parts.

Explain clearly the grammatical construction of the first two lines of (*b*).

3. Write short notes on *Agyieus, Diespiter, Metaurum flumen, Calabrae Pierides.*

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. WILKINS.

Their commander was deeply angered at these tidings, the more so, since the facts were confirmed by his spies, and also by a despatch from an officer, whom he had commissioned to watch proceedings and keep him well-informed. This officer wrote that he had not yet completed his investigations, and did not know what forces each community had promised to contribute. He thought, however, that altogether they would be able to make up a total of forty-five thousand armed men, and that the light auxiliaries, who were drawn from the most remote districts and were reckoned very formidable warriors, would be about as many more. The town was situated in a position naturally advantageous for defence, but the fury of the townsmen was such that they would be sure to sally forth to attack them, and might then be taken at a great disadvantage.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. EXHAM.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

(*a*) The purpose of *Paradise Lost* as enunciated by Milton.

Or—

(*b*) '*Paradise Lost* lives, but none the less it is true that its fundamental conceptions have become foreign to us.'

Or—

(*c*) The fortunes of Henry Morton as related in 'Old Mortality.'

Trinity Term, 1901.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APRIL.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. CULVERWELL.

1. Two lines are 41·06328 inches and ·0438 inches, respectively. How many lines equal in length to the second can be cut off the first? What will the remainder be?

2. Simplify

$$\frac{1\frac{1}{4}-\frac{5}{12}}{1\frac{1}{4}+\frac{5}{12}}+\frac{7}{6}\times\frac{9\times5}{14\times3}-\frac{11\frac{1}{4}}{15}.$$

3. If 15 men do a piece of work in 12 days, in how long would 10 men and 20 boys do it, 3 men doing as much as 7 boys?

4. Find $\sqrt{1\cdot6}$ to 4 decimal places.

5. Calculate the simple interest on £320 15*s.* for two years 35 days at $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum.

6. Simplify

$$1+2\left(3-4x\left(5+4x\left(2-x\right)+3x^2\right)-6\right).$$

7. A is now seven times as old as B. In four years he will be four times as old. Find their ages.

8. Solve the equations

$$11x-8y=21, \qquad 13x+7y=140.$$

9. Solve the equation

$$(2x-1)(2x+1)+6x^2=(2x+1)(x-3)+2.$$

10. Clear the equation

$$\sqrt{x+2}+3\sqrt{x+\tfrac{1}{3}}=2\sqrt{x+1\tfrac{1}{4}},$$

and thus solve it.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. EXHAM.

1. For what events are the following years famous:—1164, 1258, 1283, 1603, 1665, 1689, 1759, 1776, 1854?

2. Name the chief events of the reign of Henry VIII.

3. Describe briefly the struggle between monarchy and democracy in the reign of Charles I.

4. What do you know of William Pitt, Robert Walpole, Warren Hastings, Lord Beaconsfield?

5. Give a brief account of the campaigns of Napoleon.

6. Where are—Antonanarivo, Basle, Benares, Brindisi, Colombo, Smyrna, Tokio, Quebec, Quito?
What towns in the world have more than a million inhabitants?

7. Name the countries washed by the Mediterranean Sea.

8. Give a list of the straits connected with the seas of Asia.

9. Name the twelve counties of Leinster with their chief towns.

10. Indicate the course of the following rivers—Tagus, Mississippi, Ganges, Amazon.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

Do you remember the young man we met last year in Rome? I hear that he has gone to Africa and become extremely rich by buying horses for the army. He is fond of the country and wishes to settle there with his wife and family. That part of Africa is full of native tribes, some of whom are unfriendly to the English, but as our friend is brave and experienced I do not think he will be in much danger. The thing that he has most to fear is the fever, which is often fatal to children born and brought up in Europe.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

[Choose *one* subject.]

1. The morality of conquest.
2. Conscription.
3. Religion as effecting the politics of a country.

MIDSUMMER ENTRANCE.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. SMYLY.

1. Find the prime factors and the cube root of 18399744.

2. Subtract ·122 of an hour from ·0305 of a day, and express the result in minutes and seconds.

3. Write down any digit six times in succession, and show that the number so found is divisible by 7, by 11, and by 13. Explain why this result does not depend upon the particular digit chosen.

4. Find the interest on £720 for 3 years and 4 months at $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum.

5. Find, by practice, the price of 4 tons 5 cwt. 2 qrs. 1 st. 10 lbs. at £5 7*s.* 4*d.* the ton.

6. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x-1}{7}+\frac{23-x}{5}=7-\frac{4+x}{4}.$$

7. Find the G. C. M. of

$$6x^3+11x^2-31x+14, \quad \text{and} \quad 4x^3-47x+7;$$

also of the numerical values of these expressions when $x=4$, and show that the latter is five times as great as the numerical value of the algebraical G. C. M.

8. Simplify

$$\frac{(2a-3b)^2-a^2}{4a^2-(3b+a)^2}+\frac{4a^2-(3b-a)^2}{9(a^2-b^2)}+\frac{9b^2-a^2}{(2a+3b)^2-a^2}.$$

9. Solve the equation

$$(x+3)^3-3(x+2)^3+3(x+1)^3-x^3=x+3.$$

10. One boat in a race was rowed over the course at an average pace of 4 yards a second; the other moved over the first half of the course at a rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards a second, and over the last half at $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards a second. Which of them won?

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

1. What were the dates and the provisions of—

   (*a*) the Treaty of Bretigni;
   (*b*) the Statute of Kilkenny?

2. Write a brief sketch of the career of Strafford.

3. Describe shortly the relations of England with France and with Holland under Charles II.

4. Give an account of the English conquest of Canada, with dates. Who was Prime Minister at the time?

5. What was Napoleon's 'Continental system,' and how did it affect England?

6. What was the proximate cause of the Crimean War? Under what English ministers was it carried on? Name the chief engagements in chronological order.

7. What is the nearest point to Japan on the Chinese coast? How far is it thence to Pekin?

In what regions of the Chinese Empire are Russia and England chiefly interested?

8. Name the principal manufacturing centres and the chief harbours of Germany, mentioning the rivers on which they depend.

9. Where are—Kumasi, Karachi, Kronstad, Sedan, St. Andrews, the Yosemite Valley, the Yukon, Santiago, Salamanca, Somaliland?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. EXHAM.

Translate into Latin:—

I.

He said that he was afraid that he would be compelled to surrender unless reinforcements arrived within three days.

II.

Caesar could not be persuaded to abandon his intention of attending the meeting of the senate.

III.

Both Consuls and all the available strength of Rome were now opposed to Hannibal, a plain proof that either the Roman empire could be defended by these forces or that no other troops remained. Still one of the consuls, disheartened by a single cavalry action and the wound he had received, wished to defer battle. The other, whose courage was unbroken and spirits high, would not brook delay.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. L. H. GWYNN.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

The novels of Sir Walter Besant.
Queen Elizabeth.
Loyalty, Ancient and Modern.
Humane Warfare.
The influence of the Press on Athletics.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DEGREE EXAMINATION.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. Given a basin of mercury, a telescope mounted on an axis to which it is perpendicular, show how you would find the altitude of a star.

2. Describe a Hadley's sextant, and explain its use.

3. What is meant by the term 'horizontal parallax'? How would you determine the angle subtended at the Moon by the Earth's disc?

4. Explain what you mean when you say that the motion of a planet is retrograde or that it is direct. Illustrate your answer by applying it to the motion of an inferior planet.

5. How is the time of rotation of the Earth on its axis determined? Convert $10^h\ 4^m\ 3^s$ mean solar time into sidereal time.

6. Explain, by a figure, why solar eclipses are comparatively rare at a given place.

7. How is the longitude of a place at sea determined during the day time?

8. In the problem of finding the longitude, the Lunar method is sometimes adopted; explain exactly what information is given by the Lunar distances, as recorded in the Nautical Almanac.

9. Accurate observations of two circumpolar stars enable us to determine the latitude of the place and the coefficient of atmospheric refraction. How?

10. Describe how the approximate distances of some of the fixed stars may be found.

LOGICS AND ETHICS.

MR. MOONEY.

(*Supplemental Degree Candidates will omit questions* 1, 2, 3. *Candidates for Senior Sophister Examination will omit questions* 10, 11, 12.)

1. According to Locke we have a threefold knowledge of existence?

2. Summarize Locke's argument for the existence of a Deity.

3. How does Locke define Truth?
What different kinds of Truth does he distinguish?

4. 'Virtue is merely a matter of prudence.'
What are the objections to this doctrine according to Stewart?

5. Stewart mentions a striking illustration of the natural connexion between the ideas of virtue and of merit?

6. Define a Final Cause.
State the argument from Final Causes for the existence of a Deity.

7. How does Butler state the design of the *Analogy*?

8. How does Butler answer the objection that moral discipline is only a discipline of self-love?

9. How does Butler trace the origin of our notion of ill-desert?

10. What are the two ways in which the subject of Morals may be treated according to Butler?

11. Supposing there were no distinction between inward principles but that of strength, what would be the consequence?

12. What are the good influences of the passion of Resentment?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. WILKINS.

[I.]

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

Write an Essay on—

The distinctive charm of Tennyson's classical poems.

Or—

Horace Walpole's love of Oddity.

[II.]

(*For Supplemental Degree.*)

Write an Essay on—

The respective intellectual advantages which may be derived from the study of (*a*) literature and of (*b*) science.

Or—

The contrast between the characters of Hamlet and Laertes.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. A weight of 80 lbs. is maintained in equilibrium on a smooth plane inclined to the horizon at an angle of 30° by a force of 41 lbs. which makes an angle ϕ with the inclined plane: find the pressure on the plane, and determine $\tan \phi$.

2. A mass of 12 lbs. is projected along a rough horizontal plane with a velocity of 32 feet per second, and comes to rest after two seconds: what space will it have described in that time?

3. Define 'g,' and give any method for determining its value.

4. If masses of 15 and 17 lbs., respectively, be connected as in Attwood's machine, find the velocity acquired by either after 4 seconds. If the string be cut at this instant, to what height will the mass of 15 lbs. rise?

5. A weight of 10 lbs. is placed on the smooth floor of a carriage which is descending a smooth inclined plane. What force will be necessary to keep the weight in a given position on the floor?

6. A sluice-gate, 4 feet square, has its upper edge 10 feet below the surface of the water: calculate the pressure on it in pounds.

7. A piece of stone weighs 6·51 lbs. in air, and 4·34 lbs. in water. Find the volume of 187·5 lbs. of the stone.

8. If the weight of 100 cubic inches of dry air at 60° F., and 30 inches pressure be 31·0117 grains, prove the formula for the weight of a given volume of air

$$W = \frac{5{\cdot}375\,Vp}{460 + t}.$$

9. Find the deviation of a ray of light produced by a thin lens.

10. With regard to a lens, define the term 'principal focus'; and show how to find the centre of a lens.

CLASSICS.

MR. EXHAM.

[1.]

(For Degree Candidates.)

Translate:—

1.

ΣΩ. μή νυν περὶ σαυτὸν εἶλλε τὴν γνώμην ἀεί,
ἀλλ' ἀποχάλα τὴν φροντίδ' εἰς τὸν ἀέρα,
λινόδετον ὥσπερ μηλολόνθην τοῦ ποδός·
ΣΤΡ. εὕρηκ' ἀφάνισιν τῆς δίκης σοφωτάτην,
ὥστ' αὐτὸν ὁμολογεῖν σ' ἐμοί. ΣΩ. ποίαν τινά;
ΣΤΡ. ἤδη παρὰ τοῖσι φαρμακοπώλαις τὴν λίθον
ταύτην ἑόρακας, τὴν καλήν, τὴν διαφανῆ,
ἀφ' ἧς τὸ πῦρ ἅπτουσι; ΣΩ. τὴν ὕαλον λέγεις;
ΣΤΡ. ἔγωγε. φέρε, τί δῆτ' ἄν, εἰ ταύτην λαβών,
ὁπότε γράφοιτο τὴν δίκην ὁ γραμματεύς,
ἀπωτέρω στὰς ὧδε πρὸς τὸν ἥλιον
τὰ γράμματ' ἐκτήξαιμι τῆς ἐμῆς δίκης;
ΣΩ. σοφῶς γε νὴ τὰς Χάριτας. ΣΤΡ. οἴμ' ὡς ἥδομαι
ὅτι πεντετάλαντος διαγέγραπταί μοι δίκη.

ARISTOPHANES.

(*a*) Parse—ἐξήμβλωκας, ἐγκεκυφότες, σκίμποδα, ἐκτήξαιμι, τεύξει.

(*b*) What was the attitude of Aristophanes to the religious belief of his age?

II.

Difficile est proprie communia dicere; tuque
Rectius Iliacum carmen deducis in actus,
Quam si proferres ignota indictaque primus.
Publica materies privati iuris erit, si
Non circa vilem patulumque moraberis orbem,
Nec verbum verbo curabis reddere fidus
Interpres, nec desilies imitator in artum,
Unde pedem proferre pudor vetet aut operis lex.
Nec sic incipies ut scriptor cyclicus olim:
'Fortunam Priami cantabo et nobile bellum.'
Quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu?
Parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. HORACE.

(*a*) Parse—suaserit, fenore, expalluit, repserat, porrectus.

(*b*) Give the meaning and mark the quantity of—subucula, pituita, crumena, cumera.

[II.]

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

Translate:—

I.

Οὐκοῦν, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, ὦ Θρασύμαχε, οὐδ' ἄλλος οὐδεὶς ἐν οὐδεμιᾷ ἀρχῇ, καθ' ὅσον ἄρχων ἐστί, τὸ αὐτῷ ξυμφέρον σκοπεῖ οὐδ' ἐπιτάττει, ἀλλὰ τὸ τῷ ἀρχομένῳ παντὶ ᾧ ἂν αὐτὸς δημιουργῇ, καὶ πρὸς ἐκεῖνο βλέπων καὶ τὸ ἐκείνῳ ξυμφέρον καὶ πρέπον καὶ λέγει ἃ λέγει καὶ ποιεῖ ἃ ποιεῖ ἅπαντα.

Ἐπειδὴ οὖν ἐνταῦθα ἦμεν τοῦ λόγου καὶ πᾶσι καταφανὲς ἦν, ὅτι ὁ τοῦ δικαίου λόγος εἰς τοὐναντίον περιειστήκει, ὁ Θρασύμαχος ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀποκρίνεσθαι, Εἰπέ μοι, ἔφη, ὦ Σώκρατες, τίτθη σοι ἔστιν; Τί δέ; ἦν δ' ἐγώ· οὐκ ἀποκρίνεσθαι χρῆν μᾶλλον ἢ τοιαῦτα ἐρωτᾷν; Ὅτι τοί σε, ἔφη, κορυζῶντα περιορᾷ καὶ οὐκ ἀπομυττει δεόμενον, ὅς γε αὐτῇ οὐδὲ πρόβατα οὐδὲ ποιμένα γιγνώσκεις.—PLATO.

(*a*) Parse—ὑπολαβών, ἀνεκάγχασε, ἐρεῖς, περιειστήκει.

(*b*) Who was Simonides, and for what purpose does Plato refer to him in *Rep.* Bk. I.

II.

Sin duram metues hiemem parcesque futuro
Contusosque animos et res miserabere fractas;
At suffire thymo cerasque recidere inanes
Quis dubitet? nam saepe favos ignotus adedit
Stellio et lucifugis congesta cubilia blattis
Immunisque sedens aliena ad pabula fucus;
Aut asper crabro imparibus se immiscuit armis,
Aut dirum tineae genus; aut invisa Minervae
Laxos in foribus suspendit aranea casses.
Quo magis exhaustae fuerint, hoc acrius omnes
Incumbent generis lapsi sarcire ruinas,
Complebuntque foros, et floribus horrea texent. VIRGIL.

(*a*) Parse—contusos, miserabere, exhaustae, acrius, cubilia, and give the meaning of—stipula, carduus, ardea, buris.

(*b*) Who was Virgil's literary patron?

[III.]

(*For Senior Sophister Supplementalists.*)

Translate:—

I.

ἔστιν ἄρα ἡ ἀρετὴ ἕξις προαιρετική, ἐν μεσότητι οὖσα τῇ πρὸς ἡμᾶς, ὡρισμένῃ λόγῳ καὶ ὡς ἂν ὁ φρόνιμος ὁρίσειε. μεσότης δὲ δύο κακιῶν, τῆς μὲν καθ' ὑπερβολὴν τῆς δὲ κατ' ἔλλειψιν· καὶ ἔτι τῷ τὰς μὲν ἐλλείπειν τὰς δὲ ὑπερβάλλειν τοῦ δέοντος ἔν τε τοῖς πάθεσι καὶ ἐν ταῖς πράξεσιν, τὴν δὲ ἀρετὴν τὸ μέσον καὶ εὑρίσκειν καὶ αἱρεῖσθαι. διὸ κατὰ μὲν τὴν οὐσίαν καὶ τὸν λόγον τὸν τὸ τί ἦν εἶναι λέγοντα μεσότης ἐστὶν ἡ ἀρετή, κατὰ δὲ τὸ ἄριστον καὶ τὸ εὖ ἀκρότης.

οὐ πᾶσα δὲ ἐπιδέχεται πρᾶξις οὐδὲ πᾶν πάθος τὴν μεσότητα· ἔνια γὰρ εὐθὺς ὠνόμασται συνειλημμένα μετὰ τῆς φαυλότητος, οἷον ἐπιχαιρεκακία ἀναισχυντία φθόνος, καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν πράξεων μοιχεία κλοπὴ ἀνδροφονία.—ARISTOTLE.

(*a*) Parse—*ὁρίσειε, δέοντος, ωνόμασται, συνειλημένα.*

(*b*) What imperfections are noticed by Aristotle in the analogy between the arts and the virtues?

II.

Sed pertinet ad omnem officii questionem, semper in promptu habere, quantum natura hominis pecudibus reliquisque beluis antecedat. Illae nihil sentiunt, nisi voluptatem, ad eamque feruntur omni impetu; hominis autem mens discendo alitur et cogitando semper aliquid aut anquirit aut agit, videndique et audiendi delectatione ducitur. Quin etiam, si quis est paullo ad voluptates propensior, modo ne sit ex pecudum genere, sunt enim quidam homines non re, sed nomine: sed si quis est paullo erectior, quamvis voluptate capiatur, occultat et dissimulat appetitum voluptatis propter verecundiam.—CICERO.

(*a*) Parse—adeptus, contrahendos, oderint, vixerunt.

(*b*) 'Sunt autem quaedam officia etiam adversus eos a quibus iniuriam acceperis.'

What precepts does Cicero give under this head?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

DR. TYRRELL.

It is not true, as optimists would fain persuade us, that worldly prosperity brings with it no real pleasure. A man with no higher aspirations, who thrives and makes money and envelops himself with comforts, is as happy as such a nature can be. If unbroken self-satisfaction be the most blessed state for a man—and this certainly is the practical notion of happiness—he is the happiest of men. Nor is there any more truth in those idle phrases that the good man's goodness is a continual sunshine, that virtue is its own reward, &c., &c. If men truly virtuous care to be rewarded for it, then their virtue is but a poor investment of their moral capital.—FROUDE.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. THRIFT.

1. Explain what is meant by the *hygrometric state* of the air, and by the *dewpoint*. Describe an instrument used for the determination of the dewpoint, and show how the hygrometric state may be determined when the dewpoint is known.

2. Distinguish carefully between the *conductivity* and the *diffusivity* of conductors of heat. Describe an experiment which will illustrate the difference.

3. Define the elements characteristic of the Earth's magnetic field at any place, and describe how any one of them may be determined.

4. Describe Ruhmkorff's coil.

How are instruments constructed on this principle used in the transmission of electrical energy to distant places?

5. Describe the siren, and explain how the pitch of a note may be determined by means of it.

6. Describe the optical arrangements of the ordinary spectroscope, giving diagrams to show the paths of the various rays of light.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. EMERSON REYNOLDS.

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

1. Explain the terms 'saturated' and 'unsaturated' as applied to hydrocarbides. Give examples of each class, and point out the means by which they can be easily distinguished.

2. Point out the nature of the relations which exist between glycol, glycolic, and oxalic acids. How is the latter usually formed?

3. How would you propose to ascertain the molecular weight of pure ether?

4. Silver acetate contains 64·6 per cent. of silver: deduce from this the molecular weight of acetic acid, assuming it to be monobasic.

(*For Degree Candidates* ONLY *in addition to the above.*)

5. The elements sulphur and oxygen exhibit many chemical analogies; specify their chief points of resemblance in their chemical relations.

6. Cite any two distinct cases of *Isomerism* known to you, and explain the nature of each.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

MR. BASTABLE.

[A.]

(*For Senior Sophisters only.*)

1. What are 'voluntary constituencies'?
Compare the advantages and disadvantages of a system of voluntary constituencies with those of the existing system.

2. How does Bagehot trace the growth of the sentiment of loyalty to the present royal house?

3. 'Profits are a species of the same genus as rent.'

Give short, but clear, descriptions of the genus and of each of the species referred to in the above statement.

4. 'As money was cheap, interest should have been low.' Examine this statement, explaining the meaning you attach to the expression 'cheap money.'

[B.]

(*For all Candidates.*)

5. Enumerate the principal functions of Trade Unions. Is it correct to describe them as 'a valuable part of the existing machinery of society'?

6. Notice the more important ambiguities that are found in the use of the term 'wages.'

7. Consider whether the Crown still retains the power of dismissing a ministry. Notice any cases in which this power has been exercised.

8. 'The House of Lords is not a bulwark . . . . but an index.' Explain this statement.

[C.]

(*For Degree Candidates only.*)

9. Compare representative democracy with bureaucracy in respect to the efficient working of government.

10. 'Every town . . . . ought to have its municipal council. . . . . Every town ought to have but one' [council]. How does Mill support these statements?

11. Compare the effects that follow from increased supplies of the standard metal with those resulting from issues of inconvertible paper.

12. Explain clearly the function of the employer in (*a*) production, (*b*) exchange, (*c*) distribution.

SPECIAL DEGREE EXAMINATION.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. FRY.

1. Give a definition of the line of collimation of a transit instrument which will apply in the case of a *thick* object-glass.

How do you detect an error of collimation in the transit instrument?

2. Obtain a formula for the amount of refraction on the assumption that the atmosphere is spread in a uniform horizontal layer.

Show that the same formula will apply if the atmosphere is assumed to be spread in horizontal layers of different uniform densities.

3. What must you take account of in calculating when Venus is brightest? Describe her appearance, and give her approximate position in her orbit when she is brightest.

4. Assuming that two planets are describing circular orbits of radii r and r' round the Sun, and assuming the law of graviation, prove the following relation between their velocities v and v':—

$$v : v' = \sqrt{r'} : \sqrt{r}.$$

5. The greatest apparent diameter of the Sun being 32′ 36″ and the least 31′ 32″, calculate the eccentricity of the Earth's orbit.

Show how to describe an ellipse, and explain what you mean by its major and minor axes and its eccentricity.

6. Find the horizontal parallax of the Moon, assuming its meridian zenith distances at two places 60° north and 40° south of the equator to be 40° 37′ 15″ and 60° 49′ 40″ respectively, and taking the sines of the latter angles to be ·651 and ·873 respectively.

7. At what place on the Earth will the meridian altitude of the Sun be 40° south on September 23, at 7 h. 30 m. A.M., apparent Greenwich time?

8. Express the length of the Earth's shadow in terms of the radius of the Earth, and certain angles which can be observed.

9. What is the equation of Time? From what causes does it arise?

10. There are two periods of time used in astronomy, viz., the Metonic Cycle and the Chaldean Saros: for what purposes are they employed, and what periods of time do they contain almost exactly?

ETHICS.

MR. KENNEDY.

Butler and Stewart.

1. Explain what is meant by moral government, and distinguish the various proofs of its existence.

2. Consider distinctly what it is which constitutes our trial in both the temporal and the moral capacity, and how mankind behave under it.

3. Suppose a fatalist to educate a child in his own principles: trace the probable result. What bearing has this on Necessity regarded as a speculation?

4. Show that prudence is a species of virtue, and folly of vice.

5. Give an orderly and concise synopsis of Butler's first three sermons.

6. Enumerate the abuses (*a*) of anger, (*b*) of deliberate resentment.

7. Prove that the forgiveness of injuries is a duty.

8. Write a short essay on the importance of the inquiry whether any part of our moral nature is original or derivative.

9. Distinguish (*a*) two kinds of Benevolence, (*b*) two kinds of Justice.

10. Summarise the opinions of the ancients concerning the Sovereign Good.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

DR. R. Y. TYRRELL.

[*One subject only to be chosen.*]

Why do we make the classical writers the basis of our education in Schools and Colleges?

Or,

Was Hamlet mad?

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. CULVERWELL.

1. 'What is gained in power is lost in speed.' Explain how this follows from the principle of work, and show that it is true in the case of the inclined plane.

2. Give an accurate definition of the centre of gravity of a body. Find the position of the centre of gravity of four weights of 2, 3, 4, and 5 lbs. placed in order at the corners of square *ABCD*.

3. A picture weighing 12 lbs. is supported by a cord which passes over a nail; the top of the picture is horizontal, and the two portions of the string are at right angles to each other. Find the tension of each side of the cord, and the resultant pressure on the nail.

4. A bullet is let drop from the mast-head 30 feet above the deck of a vessel moving at the rate of 20 miles per hour. Show how to calculate the true path of the bullet in space, and its apparent path as observed by a person standing on the deck, and to find the time when it reaches the level of the deck.

5. A man stands as he goes up in a lift. Show that the pressure of his feet on the floor depends on whether the lift is going (*a*) quicker and quicker, (*b*) slower and slower, or (*c*) with uniform velocity, and describe carefully the mode of its variation.

6. A mass of 9 lbs., when it has been acted on by a certain force for an interval of 7 seconds, is found to have acquired a velocity of 22 feet per second; find the velocity double the mass would acquire when acted on for 13 seconds by five times the force. (The answer may be given as a vulgar fraction.)

7. A diving bell is sunk to such a depth that the surface of the water inside the bell is 32 feet below the surface of the sea. If a barometer were intended for use in the diving bell, what height ought the tube to be?

If the diving bell were kept at the same level, would a barometer inside it register correctly the *variations* of the pressure of the atmosphere at the surface of the sea?

8. One ounce of a certain substance weighs $\frac{3}{4}$ of an ounce in a liquid whose sp. gr. is 0·9. Find the sp. gr. of the substance.

9. Explain how the image of an object is found by a convex lens, and optical formula to find how far behind a lens, whose focal length is 8 in., the image will be, if the object be distant 80 feet from the lens. What will be the relative sizes of the object and image?

10. Explain the principle and use of Hadley's sextant.

CLASSICS.

MR. EXHAM.

[1.]

Translate:—

ὦ σοφώτατοι θεαταί, δεῦρο τὸν νοῦν προσέχετε.
ἠδικημέναι γὰρ ὑμῖν μεμφόμεσθ' ἐναντίον·
πλεῖστα γὰρ θεῶν ἁπάντων ὠφελούσαις τὴν πόλιν,
δαιμόνων ἡμῖν μόναις οὐ θύετ' οὐδὲ σπένδετε,
αἵτινες τηροῦμεν ὑμᾶς. ἢν γὰρ ᾖ τις ἔξοδος
μηδενὶ ξὺν νῷ, τότ' ἢ βροντῶμεν ἢ ψακάζομεν.
εἶτα τὸν θεοῖσιν ἐχθρὸν βυρσοδέψην Παφλαγόνα
ἡνίχ' ἡρεῖσθε στρατηγόν, τὰς ὀφρῦς συνήγομεν
κἀποιοῦμεν δεινά· βροντὴ δ' ἐρράγη δι' ἀστραπῆς·
ἡ σελήνη δ' ἐξέλειπε τὰς ὁδούς· ὁ δ' ἥλιος
τὴν θρυαλλίδ' εἰς ἑαυτὸν εὐθέως ξυνελκύσας
οὐ φανεῖν ἔφασκεν ὑμῖν, εἰ στρατηγήσει Κλέων.
ἀλλ' ὅμως εἵλεσθε τοῦτον. φασὶ γὰρ δυσβουλίαν
τῇδε τῇ πόλει προσεῖναι, ταῦτα μέντοι τοὺς θεοὺς
ἄττ' ἂν ὑμεῖς ἐξαμάρτητ', ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον τρέπειν.
ὡς δὲ καὶ τοῦτο ξυνοίσει ῥᾳδίως διδάξομεν.

ARISTOPHANES.

(*a*) Parse — *ἠδικημέναι, συνήγομεν, ἐρράγη, φανεῖν, εἵλεσθε, ξυνοίσει.*

(*b*) What were the political views of Aristophanes?

[II.]

Translate:—

Vilice silvarum et mihi me reddentis agelli,
Quem tu fastidis habitatum quinque focis et
Quinque bonos solitum Variam dimittere patres,
Certemus, spinas animone ego fortius an tu
Evellas agro et melior sit Horatius an res.
Me quamvis Lamiae pietas et cura moratur,
Fratrem maerentis, rapto de fratre dolentis
Insolabiliter, tamen istuc mens animusque
Fert et amat spatiis obstantia rumpere claustra.
Rure ego viventem, tu dicis in urbe beatum.
Cui placet alterius, sua nimirum est odio sors.

HORACE.

(*a*) Parse—reddentis, evellas, fastidis, obstantia.

(*b*) Give the meaning of—mediastinus, lamna, lima, tignum.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

'I would gladly know upon what reason it is that you think theft ought not to be punished by death? Would you give way to it? Or do you propose any other punishment that will be more useful to the public? For since death does not restrain theft, if men thought their lives would be safe, what fear or force could restrain ill men? On the contrary, they would look on the mitigation of the punishment as an invitation to commit more crimes.' I answered, 'It seems to me a very unjust thing to take away a man's life for a little money; for nothing in the world can be of equal value with a man's life: and if it is said, that it is not for the money that one suffers, but for his breaking the law, I must say, extreme justice is an extreme injury.'

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. THRIFT.

1. Describe what occurs when a piece of copper wire is subjected to a pull of continually increasing magnitude, explaining what becomes of the work done by the force causing extension.

2. State the laws of evaporation, and describe the experiments by which you would proceed to verify them.

3. Describe and explain some machine for producing electric currents by means of the motion of a wire in a magnetic field, pointing out the differences which would be made in its construction according as alternating or continuous currents were to be supplied by it.

4. State the laws of electrolysis, and explain how electric currents may be measured by means of voltameters. How would you compare this measurement with that given by a tangent galvanometer?

5. Contrast the movement of the air that occurs in closed and open pipes when they are sounding. Explain the nature of the harmonics of the two kinds of pipes.

6. What reasons have we for thinking that light is due to transverse vibrations? Describe experiments to support your statements.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. EMERSON REYNOLDS.

1. A salt afforded on analysis

Oxygen, ...	30·4
Sulphur, ...	40·5
Sodium, ...	29·1

Deduce its formula, and suggest its probable nature.

2. Nitric oxide gas may be represented by the expression NO or N_2O_2. How is the true formula determined by appeal to Avogadro's law?

3. Silicon dioxide is met with in several forms in nature: specify these, and state the means by which the presence of silicon can be ascertained in any of them.

4. Shortly explain the theory of the usual method for the production of cast-iron from any of the oxides of the metal.

5. Compare the properties of marsh gas, olefiant gas, and acetylene.

What is the theory of the action of water on calcium carbide in the ordinary bicycle lamp?

6. Point out the nature of the chemical relations existing between the following:—(*a*) ether and common alcohol; (*b*) phenol and benzene; (*c*) salicylic acid and phenol.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

MR. L. C. PURSER.

1. What are the circumstances regulating the ratio of the price of land and the rent of land?

2. What evidence is there that the highest paid labour is that which costs the employer least?

3. Why has Consumptive Co-operation had more success in England than in the United States? Why has Productive Co-operation, though apparently replete with benefits to the labourers, been attended with so doubtful and partial a success everywhere?

4. 'Of all principles on which a wisely conservative body, destined to moderate and regulate democratic ascendancy, could possibly be constructed, the best seems to be that exemplified in the Roman Senate' (Mill). Why the best?

'Were the place vacant in England for such a Senate, it might be composed of some such elements as the following.' What elements?

5. Point out clearly the relations that should subsist between the Central and Local Representative Bodies.

6. As regards the government of Dependencies, compare the merits of a delegated and a direct administration.

7. Should a new colony (*a*) choose its own President, (*b*) have two Houses?

8. Prior to the Reform Act the English Constitution did not contain the blunder of the Victorian or Swiss Constitution. Show this.

9. Governments may be divided into two classes, as regards the residence of the supreme power. Of which of these classes is the English Constitution a type?

The Americans thought that they were imitating the English in this respect. How does Bagehot show that they did not imitate them?

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. CULVERWELL.

1. Explain how the composition of two velocities is proved, and show that it follows the same rules as that of forces.

2. In rowing, if the oar be 12 feet long, and the rowlock, or spur, 3 feet from the handle, find the pressures against the rowlock and the water when the oarsman pulls with a force of 100 lbs., on the supposition that the oar is in equilibrium, and that the forces are parallel.

N.B.—The end of the oar may be taken as the place of application of the pressure against the water.

3. A body whose weight is W, is prevented from falling down a rough inclined plane by a force P acting parallel to the plane: find the value of P in terms of W, μ, and i, where μ is the coefficient of friction, and i is the angle of inclination of the plane.

4. A body starting from rest slides down a smooth inclined plane 10 ft. in length and 1 ft. in height: find the time occupied in the motion and the final velocity of the body.

5. State Newton's Third Law of motion, and explain its application to any case you select.

6. If a force acting on a certain body give it a velocity of 80 feet per second by the end of 4 seconds, find the velocity produced by four times the force acting for 6 seconds on the same body.

7. Find the force necessary to keep 30 lbs. of cork under water, its specific gravity being 0·24.

8. Explain how the barometer may be used to ascertain the heights of mountains. Also, why is the reading incorrect unless the tube be held vertically?

9. Make drawings of the various kinds of lenses, and show or state the effect of each lens on beams of parallel rays, and of rays diverging from a point.

10. Give an experiment illustrating the total reflexion of light. What is the smallest angle of incidence for which a ray passing into air from a medium whose refractive index is 1·414 ($= \sqrt{2}$), will be totally reflected?

ASTRONOMY.

MR. FRY.

1. Draw a diagram to show the principal stars in, and the relative positions of the constellations *Ursa Major*, *Cassiopeia*, *Pegasus*, *Andromeda*, and *Perseus*.

2. Taking the coefficient of refraction to be 58″·2, find the latitude of a place, at which the meridian zenith distances of a circumpolar star are 20°35′ and 45°14′, knowing that the tangents of these angles are respectively ·37 and 1·01.

3. Show how to find, by observation, the ratio of the distances of a planet and of the Earth from the Sun.

4. Give the names of the three principal meteoric showers and the times approximately at which they occur; and explain why the showers are so called.

5. Prove the method for correcting the observed zenith distance of a heavenly body for parallax.

6. Explain precisely the motion referred to by the terms Precession and Nutation.

7. If the equation of time is 5 m. 15 s., and is to be added to apparent time, find the mean, apparent, and sidereal times at Cracow (long. 1 h. 19 m. 50 s. E.) when the mean and sidereal times at Quebec (long. 4 h. 44 m. 49 s. W.) are respectively 11 p.m. and 18 h. 18 m. 28 s.

8. Why have we more moonlight in winter than in summer?

9. In connexion with the prediction of eclipses the Chaldean Saros is used. What periods does it contain almost exactly, and explain the use which can be made of it?

10. The meridian altitude of the Sun corrected for refraction was 50° 27′ at a place on Nov. 10, 1893, at 6 p.m. Greenwich time: find the latitude of the place, knowing that the declination of the Sun was 17° 18′ 9″ S. and 17° 34′ 44″ S. at mean noon at Greenwich on Nov. 10 and Nov. 11, respectively.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. BEARE.

1. Candidates will write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects:—
   (*a*) The train of reflections in 'New Year's Eve.'
   (*b*) Lamb's power of combining the Humorous with the Pathetic, with illustrations.
   (*c*) Byron's misanthropy, and love of wild nature.
   (*d*) The personal character and domestic relationships of Byron as revealed in his poems.

2. (*a*) Whom does Byron call the 'sagest of usurpers'?
   (*b*) Quote some of his lines describing the character of Bonaparte.
   (*c*) 'These are four minds which, like the elements,
   Might furnish forth creation.'
   Explain.
   (*d*) Mention some of the leading facts in the life-history of Lamb.
   (*e*) 'Had I twenty girls, they should be brought up exactly in this fashion.' How?

CLASSICS.

MR. L. H. GWYNN.

[I.]

Translate :—

τίνος γὰρ ἕνεκα, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι νομίζετε τοῦτον μὲν φεύγειν τὸν πόλεμον πάντας ὅσους ἂν ἐκπέμψητε στρατηγούς, ἰδίους δ' εὑρίσκειν πολέμους, εἰ δεῖ τι τῶν ὄντων καὶ περὶ τῶν στρατηγῶν εἰπεῖν; ὅτι ἐνταῦθα μέν ἐστι τὰ ἆθλα, ὑπὲρ ὧν ἐστὶν ὁ πόλεμος, ὑμέτερα· Ἀμφίπολιν, κἂν ληφθῇ, παραχρῆμα ὑμεῖς κομιεῖσθε· οἱ δὲ κίνδυνοι τῶν ἐφεστηκότων ἴδιοι, μισθὸς δ' οὐκ ἔστιν· ἐκεῖ δὲ κίνδυνοι μὲν ἐλάττους, τὰ δὲ λήμματα τῶν ἐφεστηκότων, καὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν, Λάμψακος, Σίγειον, τὰ πλοῖα ἃ συλῶσιν. ἐπ' οὖν τὸ λυσιτελοῦν αὑτοῖς ἕκαστοι χωροῦσιν. ὑμεῖς δὲ, ὅταν μὲν εἰς τὰ πράγματα ἀποβλέψητε φαύλως ἔχοντα, τοὺς ἐφεστηκότας κρίνετε, ὅταν δὲ δόντες λόγον τὰς ἀνάγκας ἀκούσητε ταύτας, ἀφίετε. περίεστι τοίνυν ὑμῖν ἀλλήλοις ἐρίζειν καὶ διεστάναι, τοῖς μὲν ταῦτα πεπεισμένοις, τοῖς δὲ ταῦτα, τὰ κοινὰ δ' ἔχειν φαύλως. πρότερον μὲν γὰρ, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, εἰσεφέρετε κατὰ συμμορίας, νυνὶ δὲ πολιτεύεσθε κατὰ συμμορίας.—DEMOSTHENES.

1. (*a*) Parse—*πείσομαι, ἀφεῖτε, ἠνώχλει, προώμεθα, ὑβρίκει ;*

(*b*) Give the superlatives of *κρεῖττον, ἧττον, ἐχθρὸς, ῥᾴδιος.*

2. Give the meanings of *παρρησία, ὑπάρχειν, διαλλάττεσθαι, ἀπαλλάττεσθαι, μόνον οὐ, ἀφορμαί, δ δεῖνα.*

3. Demosthenes, near the end of the third Olynthiac, compares the doles given to the Athenian people with the diet allowed by physicians to their patients. Explain the analogy.

4. What three measures is Demosthenes urging on the Athenians throughout these speeches?

[II.]

Translate :—

Praeter maiorum cineres atque ossa volucri
Carpento rapitur pinguis Lateranus, et ipse,
Ipse rotam adstringit multo sufflamine Consul;
Nocte quidem: sed luna videt, sed sidera testes
Intendunt oculos. Finitum tempus honoris
Quum fuerit, clara Lateranus luce flagellum
Sumet, et occursum nusquam trepidabit amici
Iam senis, ac virga prior annuct, atque maniplos
Solvet, et infundet iumentis hordea lassis.
Interea dum lanatas robumque iuvencum
More Numae caedit Iovis ante altaria, iurat
Solam Eponam et facies olida ad praesepia pictas.
Sed quum pervigiles placet instaurare popinas,
Obvius assiduo Syrophoenix udus amomo
Currit, Idumaeae Syrophoenix incola portae,
Hospitis affectu dominum regemque salutat,
Et cum venali Cyane succincta lagena.

JUVENAL.

1. Explain the allusions in the following lines:—

(*a*) Cannarum vindex et tanti sanguinis ultor
Annulus.

(*b*) Ridenda poemata malo,
Quam te, conspicuae, divina Philippica, famae.

(*c*) Creditur olim
Velificatus Athos.

2. Give the meanings of—faex, fax, exodium, lacerta, grassator, uncus, acetum.

3. Parse—scissus, sospes, indulsit, furem, gurgite, assurrexeram.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. L. C. PURSER.

1. The soldiers were seized with fear that the Emperor's wound might be fatal.

2. It was resolved to send ambassadors to ask what was the meaning of these repeated insults.

3. Instead of being true, it is not even probable.

4. The Britons, as Caesar expected, had taken heart at the disaster. They broke their agreement, and fell upon his outposts. Seeing the small number of Romans, they collected in force, in the hope that if they could destroy the first-comers no more such unwelcome visitors would ever arrive to trouble them. A sharp action taught them their mistake; and after many of the poor creatures had been killed, they brought in hostages, and again begged for peace. The equinox was now coming on. The weather was again threatening. Postponing, therefore, further inquiries into the nature of the British and their country, Cæsar used the first favourable opportunity, and returned, without further adventure, to Gesoriacum. The legions were distributed among the Belgae; and Caesar himself, who could have no rest, hastened over the Alps, to deal with other disturbances which had broken out in Illyria.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. THRIFT.

1. Describe a mercurial barometer and the method of making it. What is directly measured by its means? Is the width or uniformity of the tube employed of importance?

2. Define the coefficient of linear expansion of a solid with temperature. Describe an accurate method of determining it.

3. Give an account of the phenomena of *magnetic induction*, describing some illustrative experiments. How is the different behaviour of soft iron and steel explained theoretically?

4. Explain carefully what is meant by the polarisation of an electric cell, giving an account of some of the methods employed for removing or preventing it.

5. State Ohm's law, distinguishing carefully in your statement between that which is deduced from experiment and that which is definition.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. EMERSON REYNOLDS.

1. Explain the terms—*atom*, *valence*, *acid*, and *salt*, as used in science.

2. How is the gas H_2S obtained in a pure state? Write equations explaining the changes which occur when the gas is led through aqueous solutions of (*a*) lead nitrate, (*b*) copper sulphate, and (*c*) chlorine.

3. Calculate the volume of ammonia gas, measured at 10° C. and 760 m.m., obtainable by the complete decomposition of one gram of ammonium chloride, if

$$H = 1, \quad O = 16, \quad N = 14, \quad \text{and} \quad Cl = 35{\cdot}5.$$

4. Compare the physical and chemical properties of chlorine, iodine, and bromine; and point out the relations between their atomic weights.

5. What is the formula of the substance produced when P_2O_5 is added to cold water? If the solution be heated for some time, a further change occurs: how is this recognised, and its exact nature ascertained?

HISTORY.

MR. L. C. PURSER.

1. Describe the organization of the Church in England under William I.

2. Summarize the work of Henry II.

3. State what you know of (*a*) Hubert Walter; (*b*) Robert Grosstête (*c*) John Wycliffe; (*d*) William of Wykeham; (*e*) John Paston.

4. What were the following:—(*a*) Danegeld; (*b*) Scutage; (*c*) Statute of *Quia Emptores*; (*d*) Statute of *Præmunire*; (*e*) *Vision of Piers the Plowman.*

5. Give an account of the chief events in the reign of Philip I.

6. Describe the disputes between Philip IV. and Boniface VIII.

7. State what you know of (*a*) Louis le Débonnaire; (*b*) St. Bernard; (*c*) Joinville; (*d*) Du Guesclin; (*e*) Etienne Marcel.

8. Write a few lines on each of the following:—

(*a*) Sicilian Vespers, (*b*) Knights Templars; (*c*) *Langue d'oc* and *Langue d'oil*; (*d*) Cabochiens; (*e*) gabelle.

SENIOR FRESHMEN AND FINAL FRESHMAN SUPPLEMENTALISTS.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. THRIFT.

1. Reduce to its lowest terms

$$\frac{6x^3 - x^2 - 2x - 15}{10x^3 - 7x^2 - 6x - 9}.$$

2. If $2s = a + b + c$, $a^2 = m + n$, $b^2 = n + l$, $c^2 = l + m$, show that

$$4s(s - a)(s - b)(s - c) = mn + nl + lm.$$

3. Simplify

$$\frac{\sqrt[3]{x^{-2}} \times \sqrt{x^{-3}}}{\sqrt{x} \times \sqrt[3]{x}}$$

and multiply $x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + x + x^{\frac{1}{2}}$ by $x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - x + x^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

4. If $ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + 3$ be equal to 3, -21, and 0, when x is equal to 2, -2, and 1, respectively, find the values of a, b, c.

5. Solve the equation

$$\sqrt{ax + b} + \sqrt{ax - b} = \sqrt{b}.$$

6. For what values of x is the sum of the three fractions

$$\frac{2}{x + 3}, \quad \frac{3}{2x - 1}, \quad \frac{14}{1 - 5x}$$

equal to zero?

7. At what time between 3 and 4 o'clock will the hands of the clock be in a straight line?

8. Two girls carried between them 25 eggs to market; selling at different prices, they receive equal sums of money for their eggs; the first would have obtained 1*s.* for all the eggs and the second thirteen pence: how many did each sell?

9. Simplify

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}}\right)^2,$$

and find its value to two decimal places.

10. Find the difference between the Simple and Compound Interest on £416 13*s.* 4*d.* for three years at 4 per cent. per annum.

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. If the radius of a circle be 137·51 feet, what angle will 4 feet of its circumference subtend at its centre?

2. Prove the formula for $\cos(A - B)$.

3. Reduce to its simplest form the expression

$$\frac{(\cos A - \cos 3A)(\cos^2 A - \sin^2 A)}{2 \sin A \cos A (\sin 3A - \sin A)}.$$

4. Given $\sin A = \frac{12}{13}$, find $\tan \frac{1}{2}A$ when A is an acute angle.

5. Calculate the height of the triangle whose sides are 116 feet and 85 feet respectively, and base 93 feet.

6. Prove the formula

$$\frac{a+b}{a-b} = \frac{\tan \frac{1}{2}(A+B)}{\tan \frac{1}{2}(A-B)}.$$

7. If the sides of a triangle be a, b and c, find $\cos A$.

(*a*) Find the angle opposite the side whose length is 2, in the triangle whose sides are 2, $\sqrt{6}$, and $1 + \sqrt{3}$, respectively.

8. Given in a triangle

$$a = 5, \quad b = 4, \quad A = 80°,$$

determine B, C, and c, being given

$$\sin 80° = \cdot 9840,$$
$$\sin 52° = \cdot 7872,$$
$$\sin 48° = \cdot 743.$$

9. If, in a triangle,

$$a = 7, \quad b = 3, \quad c = 8,$$

find $\cos \frac{1}{2}A$, and hence find A.

10. Two stations A and B, 100 feet apart, are in the same horizontal line which passes through the base D of a tower CD. The angular elevations of the tower at A and B are, respectively, 30° and 54°. Find the height CD of the tower, being given

$$\cot 30° = 1 \cdot 732, \quad \cot 54° = 0 \cdot 726.$$

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. RUSSELL.

(For Senior Freshmen.)

1. State without proof the three conditions that any number of forces in the same plane acting on a body may balance one another.

2. Prove the proposition by which the force that balances two parallel forces is found.

3. Two parallel forces each equal to 12 lbs. act in opposite directions and their lines of action are distant from one another by 4 feet: if a third force of 6 lbs. act on the same body, find the position and magnitude of the force that balances them.

4. Illustrate, by a diagram, the action of the wind as a motive force on the sails of a yacht sailing at an angle of 45° to the wind.

5. What is the amount of work done in the following cases when the body is moved through a distance of s feet?

(a) The given force F is acting in the direction of motion.

(b) It is acting in a direction inclined to the direction of motion at angle θ.

(c) It acts at the extremity of an arm describing a circle of radius r and is at right angles to the arm.

6. If the coefficient of friction be $\frac{1}{3}$, and the force necessary to drag a body up an inclined plane be twice the force necessary to support it, find the inclination of the plane.

7. The sides of a triangle are 7, 9, 11, and forces of 14 lbs., 19 lbs., and 22 lbs. act perpendicularly to them in the order in which they are written; calculate the magnitude of their resultant.

8. Draw figures of the different systems of pulleys, and for a given force P exerted mark on each figure the weight it will sustain.

9. If there be two masses m_1, m_2 whose distances from a certain line are x_1, x_2, prove that the distance of the centre of inertia from the same line is

$$\frac{m_1x_1 + m_2x_2}{m_1 + m_2}.$$

10. If a heavy triangular plate rest horizontally with its vertices on three props, find the pressures on them.

(*For Final Freshman Supplementalists.*)

[*Choose any* SIX *of the foregoing Questions, together with the following.*]

1. If 1 pound be the unit of mass, 1 foot the unit of length, and 1 second the unit of time, define the unit of force in order that the formula $Ft = mv$ may be true.

(a) How many such units of force are there in the weight of 1 pound?

2. Define momentum, and illustrate Newton's second law of motion in the case where a force acts continuously on a body previously moving in a direction different from that in which the force acts.

3. If a force of 10 lbs. weight act on a mass of a ton, what velocity will be generated in 7 seconds, and through what distance will it have been moved?

4. If a ball whose mass is 1 pound move in a circular groove of 8 feet radius making 7 revolutions in 22 seconds, find the outward pressure on the groove.

CLASSICS.

DR. TYRRELL.

(For Senior Freshmen.)

[I.]

Translate into English:—

ὥστ' οὐ Κρέοντος προστάτου γεγράψομαι.
λέγω δ', ἐπειδὴ καὶ τυφλόν μ' ὠνείδισας·
σὺ καὶ δέδορκας κοὐ βλέπεις ἵν' εἶ κακοῦ,
οὐδ' ἔνθα ναίεις οὐδ' ὅτων οἰκεῖς μέτα.
ἆρ' οἶσθ' ἀφ' ὧν εἶ; καὶ λέληθας ἐχθρὸς ὢν
τοῖς σοῖσιν αὐτοῦ νέρθε κἀπὶ γῆς ἄνω,
καί σ' ἀμφιπλὴξ μητρός τε καὶ τοῦ σοῦ πατρὸς
ἐλᾷ ποτ' ἐκ γῆς τῆσδε δεινόπους ἀρά,
βλέποντα νῦν μὲν ὄρθ', ἔπειτα δὲ σκότον.
βοᾶς δὲ τῆς σῆς ποῖος οὐκ ἔσται λιμήν,
ποῖος Κιθαιρὼν οὐχὶ σύμφωνος τάχα,
ὅταν καταίσθῃ τὸν ὑμέναιον, ὃν δόμοις
ἄνορμον εἰσέπλευσας, εὐπλοίας τυχών;

SOPHOCLES.

1. Parse—δέδορκας, ἐκτέταμαι, καταίσθῃ, λέληθας, προσταθέντα.

2. Translate and explain the following expressions:—

(*a*) ἠνύσατ' ἐκτοπίαν φλόγα πήματος.

(*b*) σ' εὕρημα δέξατ' ἔκ του Νυμφᾶν Ἑλικωνίδων.

(*c*) ἐκ δὲ πυθμένων ἔκλινε κοῖλα κλῆθρα.

[II.]

Translate into English:—

Sy. Edepol, Syrisce, te curasti molliter
Lauteque munus administrasti tuom:
Abi. Sed postquam intus sum omnium rerum satur,
Prodambulare huc lubitumst. *De.* Illud sis vide
Exemplum disciplinae. *Sy.* Ecce autem hic adest
Senex noster. Quid fit? Quid tu es tristis? *De.* Oh scelus.
Sy. Ohe iam: tu verba fundis hic, sapientia?
De. Tu si meus esses. . . . *Sy.* Dis quidem esses, Demea,
Ac tuam rem constabilisses. *De.* Exemplo omnibus
Curarem ut esses. *Sy.* Quam obrem? Quid feci? *De.* Rogas?
In ipsa turba atque in peccato maxumo,
Quod vix sedatum satis est, potasti, scelus,
Quasi re bene gesta. *Sy.* Sane nollem huc exitum.

1. Writes notes on—*edepol, sis, dis, exitum* in the above passage.

2. Parse—*adustum, alserit, cĕdo, cēdo, praeterĭto, praeterīto, vīlli.*

(*For Final Freshman Supplementalists*).

[I.]

Translate into English :—

ὣς Ἀχιλεὺς ἔλεον μὲν ἀπώλεσεν, οὐδὲ οἱ αἰδὼς
γίγνεται, ἦτ' ἄνδρας μέγα σίνεται, ἠδ' ὀνίνησιν.
μέλλει μέν πού τις καὶ φίλτερον ἄλλον ὀλέσσαι,
ἠὲ κασίγνητον ὁμογάστριον, ἠὲ καὶ υἱόν·
ἀλλ' ἤτοι κλαύσας καὶ ὀδυράμενος μεθέηκεν,
τλητὸν γὰρ Μοῖραι θυμὸν θέσαν ἀνθρώποισιν.
αὐτὰρ ὅγ' Ἕκτορα δῖον, ἐπεὶ φίλον ἦτορ ἀπηύρα,
ἵππων ἐξάπτων, περὶ σῆμ' ἑτάροιο φίλοιο
ἕλκει· οὐ μήν οἱ τόγε κάλλιον, οὐδέ τ' ἄμεινον·
μὴ ἀγαθῷ περ ἐόντι νεμεσσηθῶμέν οἱ ἡμεῖς·
κωφὴν γὰρ δὴ γαῖαν ἀεικίζει μενεαίνων.

HOMER.

1. Parse—*ἀπηύρα, ἀπώλεσεν, θέσαν, μεθέηκεν, νεμεσσηθῶμέν.* Why has the last word two accents ?

2. Write down what you know about the Digamma.

[II.]

Translate into English :—

Excisum Euboicae latus ingens rupis in antrum,
Quo lati ducunt aditus centum, ostia centum ;
Unde ruunt totidem voces, responsa Sibyllae.
Ventum erat ad limen, cum virgo, poscere fata
Tempus, ait ; deus, ecce, deus ! Cui talia fanti
Ante fores subito non vultus, non color unus,
Non comtae mansere comae ; sed pectus anhelum,
Et rabie fera corda tument ; maiorque videri,
Nec mortale sonans ; afflata est numine quando
Iam propiore dei. Cessas in vota precesque,
Tros, ait, Aenea ? Cessas ? Neque enim ante dehiscent
Attonitae magna ora domus. Et talia fata
Conticuit. VIRGIL.

1. Parse—*admorunt, adnixa, concretam, exoriare, exstinxem.*

2. What is the meaning of—*studio anili, bractea, bubo, fissile cuneis, foros, indagine, viscum.*

3. Translate and explain :—

(*a*) Quis me autem—fac velle—sinet ?

(*b*) Os impressa toro.

(*c*) Materno veniens ab avo Cyllenia proles

(*d*) Loca senta situ.

(*e*) Evantes orgia.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. KENNEDY.

Translate into Latin Prose:—

Timoleon had now delivered Sicily both from domestic despots and from foreign foes, and, having achieved his task, he laid down the powers which had been granted to him for its performance. Among the great men in Greek history he holds a unique place; for the work which he accomplished was inspired neither by selfish ambition nor by patriotism. He sought no power for himself; he laboured in a strange land for cities which might adopt him but were not his own. Patriotism, indeed, in the widest sense, might stimulate his ardour, when he fought for Hellas against the Phœnician. But of Greek leaders who achieved as much as he, there is none whose conduct was like Timoleon's, wholly guided by simple devotion to duty.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. L. H. GWYNN.

(*For Senior Freshmen.*)

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

(*a*) The character of Swift.

(*b*) Pope's Literary Career.

(*c*) The Inhabitants of Auburn.

Questions—

1. Complete and apply the similes commencing with the lines—

'As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form . . .'

'And as a child, when scaring sounds molest, . . .'

2. Quote what you can of Goldsmith's description of Holland and its people.

3. Reproduce Goldsmith's reflections on Freedom at the close of the *Traveller*.

(*For Final Freshman Supplementalists.*)

For Essay—

Trace the gradual overthrow of reason in Macbeth.

Supply the context to the following lines:—

(*a*) 'My way of life.
Is fallen into the sear, the yellow leaf. . . .'

(*b*) 'Vaulting ambition that o'erleaps itself.
And falls on other . . .'

(*c*) 'Come, you sprites
That tend on mortal thoughts, unsex me here. . . .'

(*d*) 'Life 's but a walking shadow! A poor player . . .'

Or write briefly on some of the following subjects:—

1. Compare Atheism and Superstition as political forces.

2. What use does Bacon make of—

(*a*) The observation that a dog's courage increases in the presence of his master.

(*b*) The legend of Jupiter and Metis.

3. The natural necessity for Innovations.

4. What has Bacon to say, in his Essay on Riches, of the Millionaire, the Stockbroker, Charitable Bequests?

5. How does Bacon construe the text 'Sell all thou hast, and give it to the poor, and follow me'?

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

EUCLID.

MR. FRY.

1. If one side of a triangle is produced, prove that the external angle so formed is greater than either of the interior angles which are remote from it.

2. If the square on one side of a triangle is equal to the sum of the squares on the other two sides, prove that the angle contained by the latter two sides is a right angle.

3. Prove that the rectangle under two lines, together with the square on half their difference, is equal to the square on half their sum.

4. Prove that the angle at the centre of a circle is double the angle at the circumference, standing on the same arc.

5. If a straight line touch a circle, and from the point of contact a straight line is drawn dividing the circle into two segments, prove that the angles made by this line with the tangent are equal to the angles which are in the alternate segments.

6. Define the terms: *duplicate ratio, triplicate ratio.* What theorems are referred to by the words *componendo, ex æquali?*

7. If two triangles are equiangular, prove that the sides about their equal angles are proportional, and show that the homologous sides are opposite equal angles.

8. If two triangles have an angle of one equal to an angle of the other, and the containing sides of the one 3 inches and 35 inches, and of the other 15 inches and 7 inches, what can you deduce about the triangles?

If the triangles had an angle of one equal to an angle of the other, and the containing sides of the one 24 inches and 27 inches, and of the other 63 inches and 56 inches, can you deduce anything about the triangles? Can you state the ratio of their areas?

9. Prove that similar polygons can be divided into the same number of similar triangles, and that the areas of the polygons are to each other in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

10. Find two straight lines which shall have the same ratio as the areas of two given equiangular parallelograms.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. CULVERWELL.

1. The metre being three feet three inches and three-eighths, find to the nearest decimal how many millimetres there are in one inch.

2. What is the cost of covering the outside of a cubical box whose edge is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, at 1·3 shillings per square yard?

3. A merchant mixes 3 lbs. of tea worth 3*s.* per lb. with 20 lbs. of tea worth 1*s.* per lb. and sells the mixture at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. Find his profit per lb.

4. Find the value of 7 cwt. 2 qrs. 15½ lbs., at £3 0*s.* 7*d.* per cwt., to the nearest penny.

5. Find the amount of £625 at the end of three years, at 4½ per cent. compound interest (payable yearly), to the nearest penny.

6. Solve the simple equation

$$\sqrt{9x-5}+\sqrt{49x+8}=\sqrt{100x+3}.$$

7. A steamer which can travel at the rate of 12 miles per hour in still water, goes from A to B with the current in 6 hours, and from B to A against the current in 8 hours. Find the speed of the current.

8. Solve the equation

$$\frac{7}{x+4}+\frac{21}{3x-8}=22.$$

9. A number consists of two digits, the right one exceeding the left hand by 4. The sum of the squares of the number and that obtained by reversing the order of the digits is 2826. Find them.

10. Calculate, to three decimal places, the lengths of the segments of a line three inches long, cut in mean extreme ratio.

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. Define $\sin A$, $\cos A$, $\tan A$, $\cot A$, $\sec A$, $\operatorname{cosec} A$, where

   (*a*) A is an acute angle,

   (*b*) A is any angle less than 360°.

2. Given $\tan A = \frac{9}{40}$, find the values of the remaining trigonometrical functions.

3. Prove the formula $\cos(A+B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$,

and deduce $\cos 2A = 1 - 2\sin^2 A = 2\cos^2 A - 1$.

4. If $\tan A = \frac{1}{3}$, $\tan B = \frac{1}{4}$, $\tan C = \frac{1}{5}$ find $\tan(A+B-C)$.

5. Simplify $\dfrac{\sin A + \sin 3A + \sin 5A}{\cos A + \cos 3A + \cos 5A}$.

6. In a triangle whose sides are a, b, c and opposite angles A, B, C, prove the formulæ

$$\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab},$$

$$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c},$$

$$\text{area} = \tfrac{1}{2}ab \sin C.$$

7. If the sides of a triangle are 13, 14, 15, calculate the area and the tangents of the halves of the angles.

8. Given one side and two angles of a triangle, show how to find the remaining sides.

9. Find the circular measure of 61° 17′ 3″ to two places of decimals.

10. If $5 \cos x + 12 \sin x = 13$, find the value of $\sin x$.

CLASSICS.

MR. EXHAM.

[I.]

Translate:—

ἔνθα δέ τέ σφ' ἀγορὴ, καλὸν Ποσιδήιον ἀμφὶς,
ῥυτοῖσιν λάεσσι κατωρυχέεσσ' ἀραρυῖα.
ἔνθα δὲ νηῶν ὅπλα μελαινάων ἀλέγουσι,
πείσματα καὶ σπείρα, καὶ ἀποξύνουσιν ἐρετμά.
οὐ γὰρ Φαιήκεσσι μέλει βιὸς οὐδὲ φαρέτρη,
ἀλλ' ἱστοὶ καὶ ἐρετμὰ νεῶν καὶ νῆες ἐΐσαι,
ᾗσιν ἀγαλλόμενοι πολιὴν περόωσι θάλασσαν,
τῶν ἀλεείνω φῆμιν ἀδευκέα, μή τις ὀπίσσω
μωμεύῃ· μάλα δ' εἰσὶν ὑπερφίαλοι κατὰ δῆμον·
καί νύ τις ὧδ' εἴπῃσι κακώτερος ἀντιβολήσας·
τίς δ' ὅδε Ναυσικάᾳ ἕπεται καλός τε μέγας τε
ξεῖνος; ποῦ δέ μιν εὗρε; πόσις νύ οἱ ἔσσεται αὐτῇ.

(*a*) Parse—εὗρε, πλαγχθέντα, ἑλθεῖν, δειδίμεν, πεφιδοίμην.

(*b*) οὐ μέν γὰρ τοῦ γε κρεῖσσον καὶ ἄρειον. Continue the quotation either in Greek or English.

Translate:— [II.]

Itaque ego ipse decrevi, cum caedem in Appia factam esse constaret, non eum qui se defendisset contra rem publicam fecisse, sed, cum inesset in re vis et insidiae, crimen iudicio reservavi, rem notavi. Quod si per furiosum illum tribunum senatui quod sentiebat perficere licuisset, novum quaestionem nullam haberemus; decernebat enim ut veteribus legibus, tantum modo extra ordinem quaereretur. Divisa sententia est postulante nescio quo (nihil enim necesse est omnium me flagitia profere); sic reliqua auctoritas senatus empta intercessione sublata est.—CICERO.

(*a*) Parse—decrevi, inesset, licuisset, postulante, sublata.

(*b*) Explain the following expressions:—cui bono fuerit, conivere, eculeus, malleolus.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

He was seized and brought before the king, and the guards threatened him with sharp torments unless he would answer all their questions. But he said 'See how little I care for your torments'; and he thrust his right hand into the fire that was burning there on the altar. Then king Porsenna marvelled at his courage, and said, 'Go thy way, for thou hast harmed thyself more than me; and thou art a brave man, and I send thee back to Rome unhurt and free.' But Caius answered, 'For this thou shalt get more of my secret than thy tortures could have forced from me. Three hundred noble youths of Rome have bound themselves by oath to take thy life. Mine was the first adventure; but the others will each in his turn lie in wait for thee: I warn thee therefore to look well to thyself.' Then Caius was let go, and went back again into the city.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

Write an essay on one of these subjects:—

1. The Brothers in *Comus*.
2. Milton's puritanism, as seen in his poetry.
3. The weak parts of French drama.
4. Is it sound art to mingle tragedy and comedy?

JUNIOR FRESHMEN SUPPLEMENTING HILARY EXAMINATION.

EUCLID.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. If one side of a triangle be greater than another, prove that the angle opposite the greater side is greater than the angle opposite the lesser side.

2. Parallelograms on the same base and between the same parallels are equal to one another.

3. By how much does the sum of the squares of the sides containing an acute angle of a triangle exceed the square of the side opposite it? Prove the result.

4. Construct a square equal to a given rectangle.

5. Prove that the line joining the centre of a circle to the middle point of a chord is at right angles to the chord.
What property of a tangent is contained in this proposition?

6. When is the angle at the centre of a circle double of the angle at the circumference? Prove the Proposition.

7. If, from a point P outside a circle, a line be drawn meeting it in A, B, prove that the rectangle contained by PA and PB is equal to the square of the tangent from P to the circle.

8. If a line be drawn parallel to the base of a triangle, prove that the sides are divided in the same ratio.

9. If two rectangles contain the same area, state the proportion that exists among their sides. Prove the result.

10. If similar and similarly situated figures be described on the sides of a right-angled triangle, the figure on the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the other two figures?

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. FRY.

1. Write down the factors of

$$(2x-5)^2-(x-7)^2, \quad x^3+y^3, \quad x^3-y^3, \quad x^4+x^2y^2+y^4.$$

2. Add the fractions

$$\frac{3-x}{2x-3}, \quad \frac{x-5}{2x+5}, \quad \frac{12x}{4x^2+4x-15}.$$

3. Reduce to its simplest form

$$\frac{3x^4 - 5x^3 + 29x - 15}{2x^4 + x^3 + 2x + 55}.$$

4. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x+7}{3} - \frac{2x-6}{7} + \frac{2x-4}{5} = x - 7.$$

5. Solve the equation

$$\frac{3x-5}{5x-7} + \frac{4x-1}{7x-4} = 2.$$

6. Find a fraction such that, if 1 is added to its numerator, it becomes $\frac{1}{3}$, and if 1 is added to its denominator it becomes $\frac{1}{8}$.

7. What is the length to the nearest inch of the side of a square field which contains exactly one acre?

8. At what rate per cent. per annum will £420 amount to £447 15*s*., in 3 years 1 month, at simple interest?

9. Divide £2974 among *A*, *B*, and *C*, so that *B* may get £45 more than *A*, and *C* as much as *A* and *B* together.

10. How many sheets of paper 13½ in. by 18½ in. will cover the walls and ceiling of a room 27 ft. 9 in. long, 18 ft. broad, and 9 ft. 3 in. high?

CLASSICS.

MR. EXHAM.

[1.]

(*a*) Translate:—

ΧΟ. Ἴσον, εὖ μὲν τούσδ' ἐκόσμησας λόγους·
ὅμως δ' ἔμοιγε, κεἰ παρὰ γνώμην ἐρῶ,
δοκεῖς προδοὺς σὴν ἄλοχον οὐ δίκαια δρᾶν.

ΜΗ. ἦ πολλὰ πολλοῖς εἰμὶ διάφορος βροτῶν.
ἐμοὶ γὰρ ὅστις ἄδικος ὢν σοφὸς λέγειν
πέφυκε, πλείστην ζημίαν ὀφλισκάνει·
γλώσσῃ γὰρ αὐχῶν τἄδικ' εὖ περιστελεῖν,
τολμᾷ πανουργεῖν· ἔστι δ' οὐκ ἄγαν σοφός.
ὡς καὶ σύ· μή νυν εἰς ἔμ' εὐσχήμων γένῃ
λέγειν τε δεινός· ἓν γὰρ ἐκτενεῖ σ' ἔπος.
χρῆν σ', εἴπερ ἦσθα μὴ κακὸς, πείσαντά με
γαμεῖν γάμον τόνδ', ἀλλὰ μὴ σιγῇ φίλων.

EURIPIDES.

(*b*) Parse—ἐρῶ, προδοὺς, περιστελεῖν, ἐκτενεῖ, πείσαντα.

[11.]

(*a*) Translate:—

Martiis caelebs quid agam Kalendis,
Quid velint flores et acerra thuris
Plena, miraris, positusque carbo in
Caespite vivo,

Docte sermones utriusque linguae?
Voveram dulces epulas et album
Libero caprum prope funeratus
Arboris ictu.

Hic dies anno redeunte festus
Corticem adstrictum pice dimovebit
Amphorae fumum bibere institutae
Consule Tullo. HORACE.

(*b*) Parse—velint, caespite, utriusque, voveram, redeunte.

(*c*) Scan the first line, and name the metre.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

A certain king of Persia, being desirous to discover what race of men came into the world first, hit upon this plan of inquiry. He took two new-born infants, and gave them to one of his shepherds to rear; charging him to take care that no one should ever speak in their presence, but that they should be kept in a hut by themselves, and reared on the milk of goats. For the king believed that if the children grew up without imitating the sounds employed by others, they would some day find words of their own accord, and whatever language they thus spoke, this (he thought) would be the same that was spoken by the earliest race of men.—HERODOTUS.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. KENNEDY.

1. Write an essay on—

Milton's Satan;

or,

Scottish Character as Portrayed in *Old Mortality*.

2. Quote the passage beginning—

'All in a moment through the gloom were seen
Ten thousand banners rise into the air.'

3. Quote admirable expressions, separate lines, or short passages from Books I. and II. of the *Paradise Lost*.

4. Explain—*wappen-shaw, sorning, clachan, a fremd loaning, peel-house, cutter's law, kindly tenants.*

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